

NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR PROPOSED MATERIAL ALTERATIONS

TO THE DRAFT GALWAY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

for: Galway County Council

Áras an Chontae
Prospect Hill
Galway



Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
Galway County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

1st Floor
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper
Dublin



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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028 in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive") and the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.

This report is part of the ongoing and overall AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Galway County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Plan. All Plan and AA related documentation will be considered by the planning authority in advance of the adoption of the Plan and a final AA Determination will be undertaken by the planning authority at adoption. An AA Conclusion Statement will be prepared following adoption, which will detail the AA process undertaken for the Plan.

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

1.3 Approach

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that, subject to additional recommendations to be integrated into the Plan in advance of adoption, the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹. The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Some of these submissions resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan. Furthermore, in response to one or more of these submissions, it will be ensured that all Site-Specific Conservation Objectives references for the European sites identified will be included in the final Natura Impact Report to be prepared in advance of adoption of the Plan.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature² was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special

¹ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

a) no alternative solution available,
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

² Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the Natura impact Report was also informed by the Council's new Draft County Development Plan 2022-2028 and accompanying the SEA Environmental Report and the Council's current County Development Plan 2016-2022 and associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

All of these data sources are likely to be useful for AAs that must be undertaken for lower-tier plans/projects under the Plan.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Plan and Proposed Material Alterations comprised the following elements:

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

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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

The assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor³ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European Site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any

³ Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Plan.

The AA exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

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

Section 2 Description of the Draft Plan and associated Proposed Material Alterations

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

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that, subject to additional recommendations to be integrated into the Plan in advance of adoption, the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁴.

There are two Volumes to the Draft County Development Plan, and a number of documents that are appended to the Draft Plan which include:

- Volume 1 Written Statement
- Volume 2 Settlement Strategy
- Appendix 1 Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy
- Appendix 2 Housing Strategy and Housing Need Demand Assessment
- Appendix 3 Galway County Transportation Planning Strategy
- Appendix 4 Landscape Character Assessment
- Appendix 5 Rural Housing Design Guidelines
- Appendix 6 Record of Protected Structures
- Appendix 7 Architectural Conservation Areas
- Appendix 8 Environmental Reports

The Written Statement comprises 15 chapters listed below. Chapters 1 – 14 include a vision, strategic aims and policy objectives. Chapter 15 sets out the Development Management Standards.

1. Introduction
2. Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and Housing Strategy
3. Placemaking, Regeneration and Urban Living
4. Rural Living and Development
5. Economic, Enterprise and Retail
6. Transport and Movement
7. Infrastructure, Utilities and Environmental Protection
8. Tourism and Landscape
9. Marine and Coastal Management
10. Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure
11. Community Development and Social Infrastructure
12. Architecture, Archaeology and Culture
13. Gaeltacht and Islands
14. Climate Change, Energy and Renewable Resource
15. Development Management Standards

The Overarching Core Strategy Policy Objectives of the Draft Plan are as follows:

- CS 1 Implementation. To secure the implementation of the Core Strategy and the Settlement Strategy in so far as practicable, by directing sustainable growth towards the designated settlement.
- CS 2 Compact Growth. To achieve compact growth through the delivery new homes in urban areas within the existing built up footprint of settlements, by developing infill, brownfield and regeneration sites and redeveloping underutilised land in preference to greenfield sites.
- CS 3 Population Growth. To support and manage the self-sufficient sustainable development of all settlements in a planned manner, with population growth and the development of economic, physical and social infrastructure.
- CS 4 Initiatives. Promote measures to reduce vacancy and the underuse of existing building stock and support initiatives that promote the reuse, refurbishment and retrofitting of existing buildings within urban centres and targeted settlements in the County.

⁴ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

a) no alternative solution available,
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

- CS 5 Population within Tiers. To support the attainment of the population projections of the settlements within the different tiers of the Core Strategy. After completion of the statutory requirements under section 15.2 of the Planning and Development Act 2000(as amended) of the midterm review of the Development Plan, where individual settlements are not on target to reach their population allocation maybe distributed with individual tiers as appropriate in exceptional instances and where a justifiable requirement is put forward.

The Proposed Material Alterations are outlined in detail in the accompanying Proposed Material Alteration document.

The Material Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Draft Plan.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁵ or species⁶ at that site have been considered.

Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological/ hydrogeological⁷ links the characteristics of the Proposed Material Alterations will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer.

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

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

⁵ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁶ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

⁷ References to hydrological links in this report encompass links to surface and ground waters.

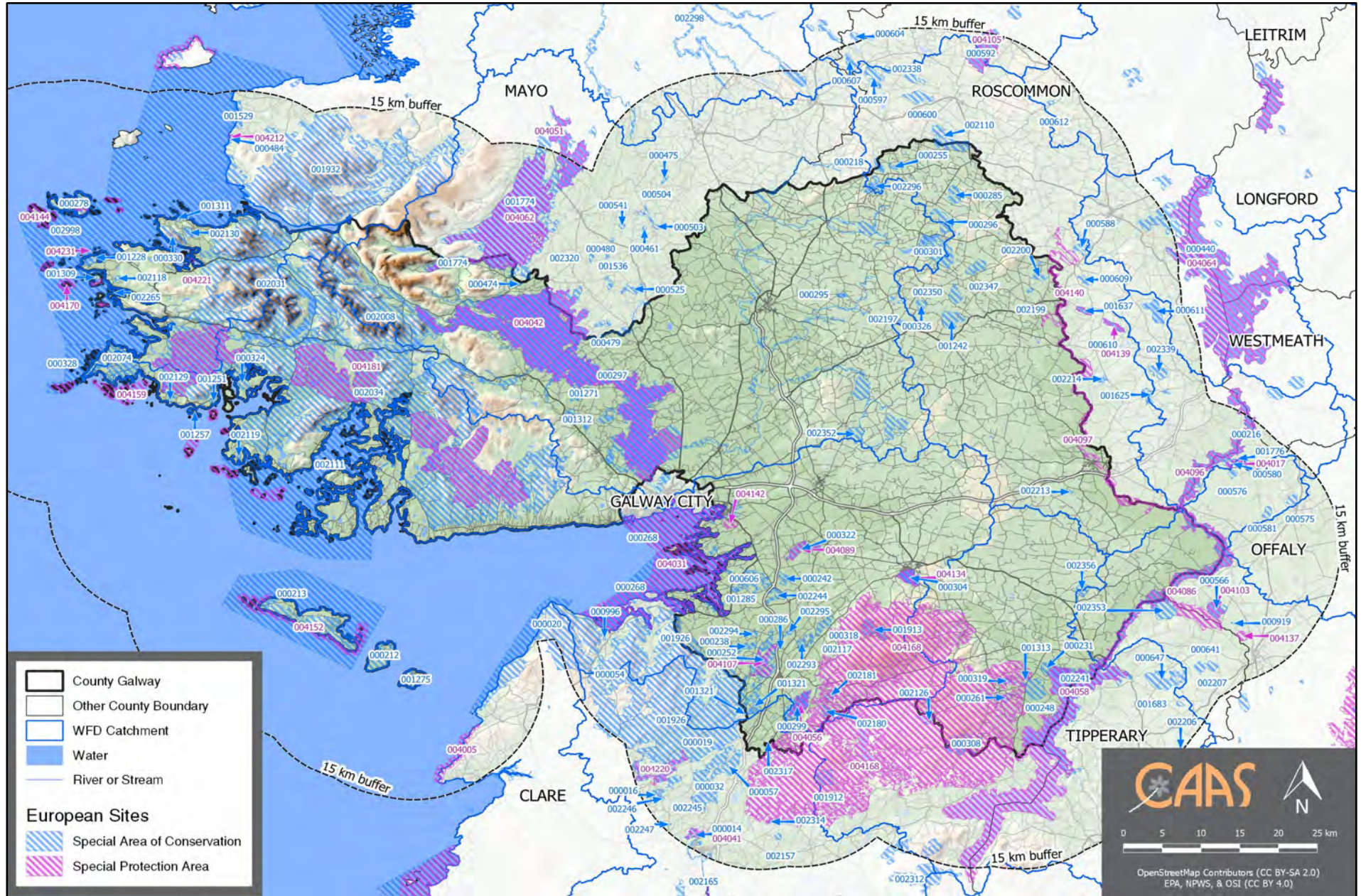


Figure 3.1 European Sites within 15 km buffer zone of County Galway

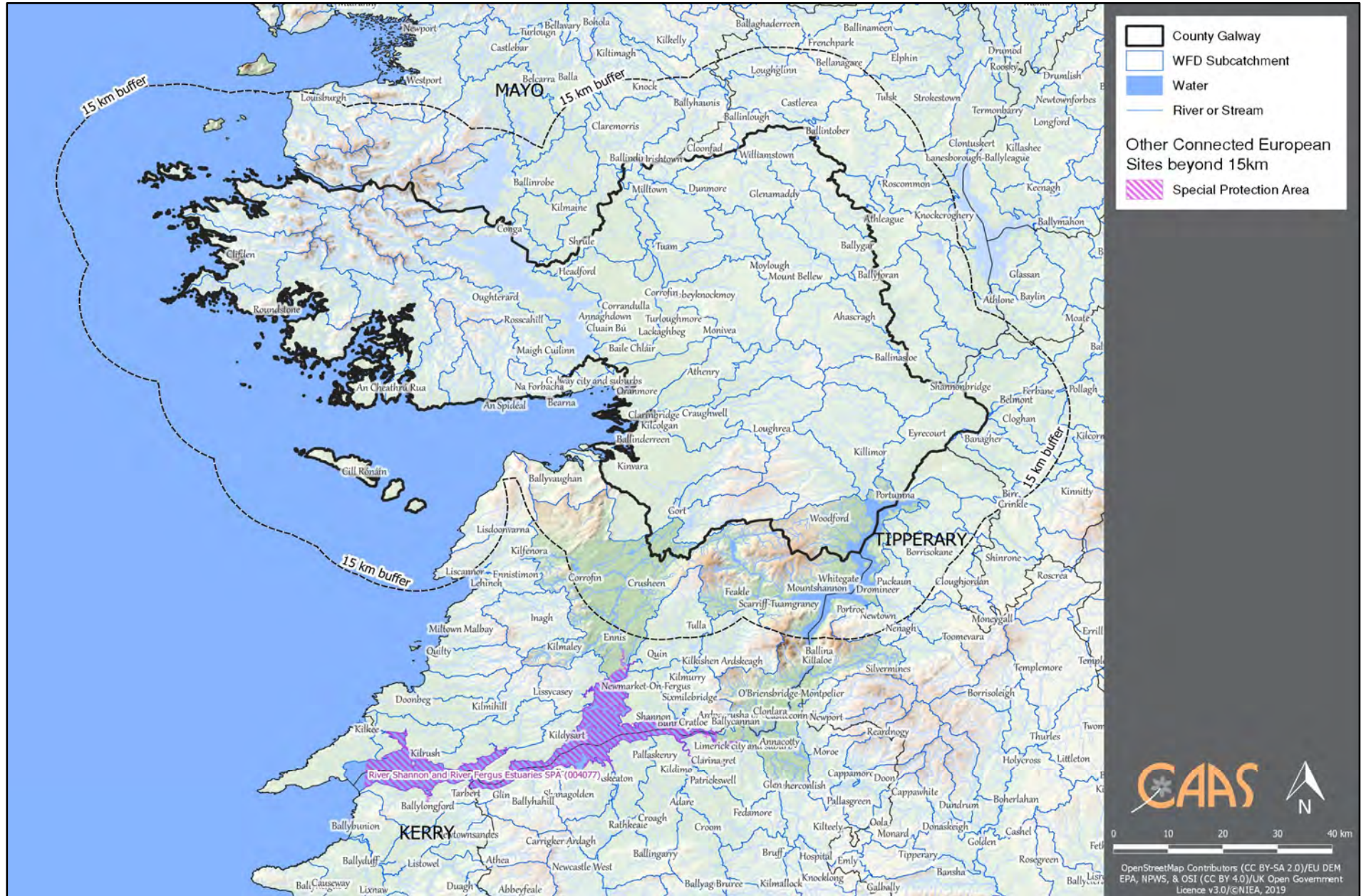


Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to County Galway

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

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

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

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

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

- Provisions (such as those relating to: settlement; housing; placemaking, regeneration and urban living; rural living and development; economic, enterprise and retail; transport and movement; infrastructure and utilities; tourism and landscape; marine and coastal management; green infrastructure; community development and social infrastructure; Gaeltacht and islands; and climate change, energy and renewable resources) that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational and tourism developments.

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that that, subject to additional recommendations to be integrated into the Plan in advance of adoption, the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁸.

The potential for Proposed Material Alterations to result in effects on designated European sites is examined on Table 3.1.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European Sites considering information provided above. Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account. Detailed information on European sites is provided at Appendix I.

⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

a) no alternative solution available,
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Table 3.1 AA Screening Analysis of Proposed Material Alterations⁹

Ref	AA Screening Consideration
1	This alteration would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Draft Plan. Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, it is advised that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required. Refer also to Section 5.
2	A future plan/assessment/feasibility study/ investigation of potential would not result in different environmental outcomes or effects. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required. Was such an investigation to be followed by action such actions would not be subject to AA screening and other requirements as appropriate.
3	The update to terminology/language/wording/numbering/mapping would not change the effects arising from the Plan. As such, this alteration would not be considered as having the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
4	This alteration relates to Plan text that sets the context for, summarises and/or provides clarification to Plan provisions. It does not interact with existing Plan provisions to an extent that it would have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
5	This alteration adds more detail but would not change the effects arising from the Plan. As such, this alteration would not be considered as having the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
6	This alteration provides consistency with other parts of the Plan and/or with the wider planning and policy framework. It would not interact with Plan provisions to the extent that it would have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
7	Removal of this provision would remove the potential for environmental effects from this provision; however, removal of the provision would not have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
8	These changes relate to supporting documents but would not change the effects arising from the Plan. As such, this alteration would not be considered as having the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.
9	This alteration was informed by landscape considerations and input from landscape assessment expertise. This alteration contributes towards evidence based planning in County Galway. This alteration would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Draft Plan. Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, it is advised that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site. Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required. Refer also to Section 5.
10	Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development (including those measures to contribute towards the protection of European sites identified in Section 5), there is no potential for effects on the integrity of any European site to arise from this Proposed Material Alteration. However, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As this alteration could be considered additional mitigation, in relation to the Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, with the objective of protecting the integrity of European Sites brought to Stage 2 under the ongoing AA being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan, it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA.
11	As this alteration could potentially impact upon the protection of a European site, Stage 2 AA is required. Consequently, SEA is advised as prudent.

Alteration No.	AA Screening Consideration Ref. – see above
Volume 1 - 2.1	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.2	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.3	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.4	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.5	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.6	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.7	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.8	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.9	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.10	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.11	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.12	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 2.13	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.1	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.2	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.3	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.4	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.5	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 3.6	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.1	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.2	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.3	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.4	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.5	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.6	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.7	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.8	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.9	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.10	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.11	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.12	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.13	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.14	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.15	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.16	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 4.17	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 5.1	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 5.2	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 5.3	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 5.4	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 5.5	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.1	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.2	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.3	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.4	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.5	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.6	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.7	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.8	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required
Volume 1 - 6.9	11
Volume 1 - 6.10	Selection of AA Screening Considerations from Ref. 1 to 8 - Stage 2 AA not required

⁹ For detail on Proposed Material Alterations please refer to Proposed Material Alterations document.

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

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

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

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the years 2018-2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSE for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the County Development Plan.

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

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

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

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

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. As part of that AA, it was identified that the Plan may, if unmitigated, have significant effects on 126 (no.) European sites. Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites include:

- Provisions (such as those relating to: settlement; housing; placemaking, regeneration and urban living; rural living and development; economic, enterprise and retail; transport and movement; infrastructure and utilities; tourism and landscape; marine and coastal management; green infrastructure; community development and social infrastructure; Gaeltacht and islands; and climate change, energy and renewable resources) that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational and tourism developments.

Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that, subject to additional recommendations to be integrated into the Plan in advance of adoption, the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹⁰. The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Some of these submissions resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan.

Taking into the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site as a result of all Proposed Material Alterations, apart from Proposed Material Alteration¹¹ No's. **Volume 1 - 6.9, Volume 1 - 6.23, Volume 1 - 8.6, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 1, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 3, Volume 2 - 3.1, Volume 2 - 3.2, Volume 2 - 3.3, Volume 2 - 3.4, Volume 2 - 3.5, Volume 2 - 3.9, Volume 2 - 3.12, Volume 2 - 9.2, Volume 2 - 9.4, Volume 2 - 9.11, Volume 2 - 9.15, Volume 2 - 14.2, Volume 2 - 14.4, Volume 2 - 14.5 and Volume 2 - 15.2.**

Furthermore, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations¹² could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA.

It is therefore advised that pursuant to Section 12 (7) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that Stage 2 AA is required for the above Proposed Material Alterations.

An AA Screening Determination accompanies the Proposed Material Alterations document.

¹⁰ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

¹¹ For detail on Proposed Material Alterations please refer to Proposed Material Alterations document.

¹² Proposed Material Alteration **Volume 1 - 7.21**

Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Introduction

Taking into the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site as a result of all Proposed Material Alterations, apart from Proposed Material Alteration¹³ No's. **Volume 1 - 6.9, Volume 1 - 6.23, Volume 1 - 8.6, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 1, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 3, Volume 2 - 3.1, Volume 2 - 3.2, Volume 2 - 3.3, Volume 2 - 3.4, Volume 2 - 3.5, Volume 2 - 3.9, Volume 2 - 3.12, Volume 2 - 9.2, Volume 2 - 9.4, Volume 2 - 9.11, Volume 2 - 9.15, Volume 2 - 14.2, Volume 2 - 14.4, Volume 2 - 14.5 and Volume 2 - 15.2.**

Furthermore, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations¹⁴ could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA.

The Stage 2 AA also assesses potential adverse impacts on the integrity of the 126 European Sites, brought forward from screening under the overall AA for the Plan, that may be mitigated by Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 7.21.

4.2 Characterisation of European Sites Potentially Affected

The overall AA Screening for the Plan identified 126 (no.) European Sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the 126 (no.) European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website¹⁵.

4.3 Identifying, Characterising and Mitigating Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts¹⁶:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ For detail on Proposed Material Alterations please refer to Proposed Material Alterations document.

¹⁴ Proposed Material Alteration **Volume 1 - 7.21**

¹⁵ Last accessed January 2022 <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

¹⁶ These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) "Guidelines for ecological impact assessment"; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) "Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements"; and National Roads Authority (2009) "Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes".

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

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

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

Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.'

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

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

Generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

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

If adopted as part of the Plan, Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 7.21 could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

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

As identified above County Galway has several European Sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European Sites as a result of the Plan; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European Site, such as Policy Objectives NHB 1¹⁷, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6 and NHB 7.

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

The development of piers and slips throughout the County (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.9) has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of European Sites, such as habitat loss, habitat/species fragmentation, pollution and disturbance to species. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision.

¹⁷ For detail on mitigation measures, refer to Section 5 of this report.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the Plan provides for developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss and/or removal of stepping stone habitats, for example. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European Site.

The Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European Sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Plan provides Policy Objectives to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones and hedgerows. These include WTWF 1 and IW 1 (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Inappropriate lighting for wildlife and wildlife corridors will be minimised through the implementation of Policy Objectives, including LP 1 and LP 2.

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

The development of piers and slips throughout the County (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.9) has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of European Sites, such as habitat loss, habitat/species fragmentation, pollution and disturbance to species. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision.

Bringing the Cleggan and Inishbofin airstrips into use to support economic development (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.23) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat/species fragmentation, disturbance to species and reductions to species density. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision. Furthermore, in order to further contribute towards mitigation, additional text is recommended to be integrated into the Plan at further modification stage if Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 6.23 is being adopted as part of the Plan - see Section 5.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European Sites. Many European sites within Galway County have recreational related pressures such as water sports or hiking trails as known threats and pressures. Policy Objectives such as CT 2, CT3, CT 5, LWT 1 and HT3 ensure that the integrity of European Sites and sensitive areas are protected.

The Draft Plan accounts for noise pollution effects through Policy Objectives such as NP 1 and NP4, thereby affording protection to European Sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft Plan avoid or minimise noise - in accordance with the EPA Noise Regulations (2006), and the Galway County Council Noise Action Plan 2019. The Plan also provides for measures around lighting and air through AQ 1, AQ 3 and LP 1 and LP 3. Other disturbance effects could relate to a reduction in habitat quality due to anthropocentric sensitivities for species such as the hen harrier. Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the Draft Plan; identified above, further details see Section 5.

These measures are robust, ensuring that any sensitive habitat features or species will be identified and only compliant applications will be granted. Relevant objectives are identified in Section 5.

The development of piers and slips throughout the County (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.9) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat loss, habitat/species fragmentation, pollution and disturbance to species. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision.

Bringing the Cleggan and Inishbofin airstrips into use to support economic development (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.23) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat/species fragmentation, disturbance to species and reductions to species density. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision. Furthermore, in order to further contribute towards mitigation, additional text is recommended to be integrated into the Plan at further modification stage if Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 6.23 is being adopted as part of the Plan - see Section 5.

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Draft Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Draft Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Galway through policy objectives such as WR 1, WR 2, SF 1, MCC 2, PO1, GICT 3 and P1. Similarly, the Draft Plan the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are objectives related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as IW 1, TWHS 1 and SQ 1.

These policies apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5). There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards and particular species groups, for example WTWF 1 and MCC 3, NHB 7 and NHB 8. In addition to this the Draft Plan identifies policy objectives to protect and improve water quality interactions which can influence species densities. Further details in relation to the mitigation measures incorporated into the text of the Draft Plan see Section 5 below.

The development of piers and slips throughout the County (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.9) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat loss, habitat/species fragmentation, pollution and disturbance to species. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision.

Bringing the Cleggan and Inishbofin airstrips into use to support economic development (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.23) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat/species fragmentation, disturbance to species and reductions to species density. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision. Furthermore, in order to further contribute towards mitigation, additional text is recommended to be integrated into the Plan at further modification stage if Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 6.23 is being adopted as part of the Plan - see Section 5.

4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

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

relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European Sites include WS 3, WS 7, WR 2 and FL 7.

Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European Sites; however, the Plan contains Policy Objectives such as AQ 1, AQ 2 and AQ 4, which accounts for this.

Increased development pressures could place additional loadings onto the existing waste water treatment plant facilities. Section 4 of the SEA identifies the currently loadings for Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in the County, indicating there is additional capacity within the existing infrastructure at most locations (see Table 4.3 of the associated SEA Environmental Report for further details).

Additionally, the policies provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as such as WR 1 and WR 2.

The development of piers and slips throughout the County (Proposed Material Alteration Volume 1 - 6.9) has the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, including through habitat loss, habitat/species fragmentation, pollution and disturbance to species. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of European Sites from potential impacts arising from this provision.

4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Plan includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. Policy Objective NHB 3 provides that "Projects giving rise to adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites (cumulatively, directly or indirectly) arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall not be permitted on the basis of this plan¹⁸". Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European Sites considered.

4.3.2 Additional Commentary on Settlement Plans contained in Volume 2

In Volume II, the Plan provides the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan and various Town and Village Plans containing local and land use zoning objectives. These plans must comply with provisions for the protection and management of European Sites contained in the Written Statement (Volume 1) of the Plan (these measures are identified throughout the subsections under 4.3.1 above and in Section 5 of this Natura Impact Report). Volume 2 Plans have been assessed as part of this Stage 2 AA and provide for no additional sources of effects outside those described under Section 4.3.1 above for which mitigation is already provided for by the main Written Statement of the Draft Plan (see 4.3.1 above and Section 5). Proposed Material Alterations No's. **Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 1, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 3, Volume 2 - 3.1, Volume 2 - 3.2, Volume 2 - 3.3, Volume 2 - 3.4, Volume 2 - 3.5, Volume 2 - 3.9, Volume 2 - 3.12, Volume 2 - 9.2, Volume 2 - 9.4, Volume 2 - 9.11, Volume 2 - 9.15, Volume 2 - 14.2, Volume 2 - 14.4, Volume 2 - 14.5 and Volume 2 - 15.2** relate to land use zoning and have the potential to impact upon the integrity of European Sites. Further mitigation is provided within the settlement plans in Volume 2 and examples of these measures are provided in Section 5.

¹⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the Plan

Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, agricultural intensification, competition (flora), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish). These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, land management, and land take. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD3.
000016	Ballycullinan Lake SAC	The known threats to this site are: Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, dispersed habitation. These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, agriculture, land management, land take, pollution and land abandonment. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD3. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
000019	Ballygogan Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Problematic native species, species composition change (succession), mining and quarrying, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, burning down, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, stock feeding, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, intensive grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, non-intensive grazing. These pressures relate to: land management, extractive processes, pollution, agriculture, fire, forestry and wastewater management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.
004231	Inishbofin, Omev Island and Turbot Island SPA	The known threats to this site are: Intensive mowing, predation, flooding and intensive grazing, pollutants. These pressures relate to: land management, predation of SCI species and pollution. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to development objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, species composition change (succession), forestry activities not referred to above, trampling, overuse, non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, camping and caravans, accumulation of organic material, mining and extraction activities not referred to above, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, stock feeding, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, competition (flora). These pressures relate to: land take, amenity and/or leisure activities, land management, extractive processes, pollution, forestry and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policy objectives such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	The known threats to this site are: Dispersed habitation, other human intrusions and disturbances, silviculture, forestry, grazing, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, disposal of inert materials, roads, motorways, interpretative centres, leisure fishing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, predator control, restructuring agricultural land holding, hunting, forest planting on open ground (native trees), fertilisation, motorised vehicles, roads, paths and railroads, removal of stone walls and embankments, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. These pressures relate to: land abandonment, agriculture, built environment, waste, pollution, forestry, amenity and/or leisure activities, land take, land management, hydrological changes. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.

¹⁹ For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIs), please refer to Table 3.1

²⁰ Informed by, inter alia, The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland, Overview Volume 1 (NPWS, 2019)

²¹ For further detail on mitigation measures integrated into the Plan refer to Section 5 below

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, accumulation of organic material, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, fertilisation, species composition change (succession), competition (flora).</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, land abandonment, land take, amenity and/or leisure activities, pollution and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p>
000057	Moyree River System SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Reconstruction, renovation of buildings, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, forest planting on open ground, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, pollution, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fire and fire suppression, non-intensive cattle grazing, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, hunting, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, stock feeding, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, removal of stone walls and embankments.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, waste, land abandonment, forestry, agriculture, hydrological changes, fire, land management, amenity and/or leisure activities, pollution, land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p>
000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Sand and gravel extraction, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, taking or removal of terrestrial plants, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, storage of materials, problematic native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: extractive industries, fire, agriculture, land take, pollution, land abandonment, amenity and/or leisure activities and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p>
000213	Inishmore Island SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, pelagic trawling, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, problematic native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, agricultural intensification, mining and extraction activities not referred to above, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, damage by herbivores (including game species), diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, insensitive fishing, fire, agriculture, amenity and/or leisure activities, land management, land take, land abandonment, pollution and extractive industries.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p>
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, trampling, overuse, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, mechanical removal of peat, modification of hydrographic functioning, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, mowing or cutting of grassland, intensive grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hunting, fertilisation, flooding, predation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land abandonment, waste, land management, amenity and/or leisure activities, land take, hydrological changes and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p>

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, agricultural intensification, intensive mixed animal grazing, sand and gravel quarries. These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture and extractive industries. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, burning down, forest planting on open ground, improved access to site. These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, waste, land take, fire, forestry and amenity activities. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, grazing, flooding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, stock feeding, fertilisation. These pressures relate to: agriculture, land take, pollution, flood risk, waste, pollution and forestry. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7. The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.
000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest planting on open ground. These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, land take, waste, and forestry. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Non-intensive goat grazing, mechanical removal of peat, forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, grazing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, cultivation, improved access to site, forest replanting (non-native trees), forestry clearance, intensive cattle grazing. These pressures relate to: agriculture, land take, forestry, fire, pollution and amenity activities. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.
000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, roads, motorways, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, wind energy production, intensive sheep grazing, intensive cattle grazing, flooding, sand and gravel extraction, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forestry clearance, fertilisation, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, burning down, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, modification of hydrographic functioning, disposal of inert materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste. These pressures relate to: land management, land take, wind energy, agriculture, flood risk, extractive industries, pollution, forestry, built environment, fire, invasive species, waste, and hydrological changes. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		<p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the wind energy sector within the Plan area with regard to the Habitats Directive is provided for by policies such as: RE 3 and RE 4.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Sand and gravel quarries, fertilisation, stock feeding, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, non-intensive mowing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: extractive industries, agriculture and pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p>
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, non-intensive grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, land management, amenity and/or tourism activities, invasive species and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	<p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - Orammore MA 1 and MA3, which provide for the development of a series of pedestrian and cycle routes and improvements to the existing public footpaths and lighting network, have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - 3.4, 3.5, 3.9, 3.12 and 15.2 relate to land use zoning and intersect the SAC and have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Removal of beach materials, slipways, marine and freshwater aquaculture, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), non-intensive sheep grazing, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, pipe lines, non-intensive cattle grazing, industrial ports, non-motorized nautical sports, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, estuarine and coastal dredging, sand and gravel extraction, golf course, bait digging or collection, agricultural intensification.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, fisheries, land management, waste, agriculture, built environment, amenity and tourism activities, waste water, pollution and bay management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Storm, cyclone, invasive non-native species, potting, sand and gravel extraction, burning down, professional passive fishing, inundation (natural processes), predator control, damage by herbivores (including game species), garbage and solid waste, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, intensive sheep grazing, grazing, dispersed habitation, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, airport.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, extractive industries, amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, waste, fisheries, land management and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p>

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		The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.
000285	Killsallagh Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Burning down, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, forestry clearance, non-intensive cattle grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fire, hydrological changes, land take, forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p>
000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Roads, motorways, recreational cave visits, flooding, reconstruction, renovation of buildings.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, tourism, flood risk and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p>
000295	Levally Lough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, hunting, dispersed habitation, sand and gravel quarries, restructuring agricultural land holding.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, land abandonment, land take, extractive industries and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p>
000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, intensive cattle grazing, forestry clearance, burning down, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, problematic native species, electricity and phone lines, agricultural intensification.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, agriculture, forestry, fire, pollution, invasive species, land take, land management and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000297	Lough Corrib SAC	<p>Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 8.6, which is "to support the enhanced development of the Glenlo Abbey Hotel and Estate to secure an integrated tourism and recreational complex on the Estate grounds, including the enhancement of leisure, golf and hotel facilities, connection to the Connemara Greenway, enhanced connection to Lough Corrib, and potential future development on the grounds of the Estate" has the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - 9.4 relates to land use zoning and an access road to these lands intersects the SAC and has the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - 9.2, 9.11, 9.15, 14.2, 14.4 and 14.5 relate to land use zoning and intersect the SAC and have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Continuous urbanisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, dispersed habitation, roads, paths and railroads, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, other human intrusions and disturbances, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, agricultural intensification, grazing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, waste, hydrological changes, pollution, land take, invasive species, forestry, extractive industries, land management, amenity and leisure activities and land abandonment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000299	Lough Cutra SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Dispersed habitation, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, forest replanting (native trees), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, light pollution, forestry clearance, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, forest planting on open ground (native trees), restructuring agricultural land holding, noise nuisance, noise pollution.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land abandonment, built environment, forestry and land take.</p>

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		<p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Management of noise and light pollution is provided for in the plan by policies such as: NP 1, NP 4, NP 5 and LP 1.</p>
000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, mechanical removal of peat, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, hunting, burning down, abandonment or lack of mowing, electricity and phone lines, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, pollution, land take, fire and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000304	Lough Rea SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Flooding and rising precipitations, pollution to surface waters by storm overflows, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, disposal of inert materials, forest planting on open ground (native trees), agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, storage of materials, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, continuous urbanisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: flood risk, pollution, land take, waste, forestry, invasive species, an amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS</p>
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, garbage and solid waste, forest planting on open ground, stock feeding, fire and fire suppression, sand and gravel quarries, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, grazing, mechanical removal of peat.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, waste, forestry, agriculture, extractive industries, agriculture and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forest planting on open ground, disposal of inert materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, stock feeding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, modification of hydrographic functioning, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, waste, pollution and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, intensive cattle grazing, silviculture, forestry, non-intensive goat grazing, fire and fire suppression, grazing in forests or woodland.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>

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		The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.
000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Modification of hydrographic functioning, hunting, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, intensive mixed animal grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, disposal of inert materials, agricultural intensification.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, land take, waste, pollution, land management, forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Hand cutting of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive mixed animal grazing, mechanical removal of peat.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, amenity and leisure activities and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, restructuring agricultural land holding, mechanical removal of peat, intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, hydrological changes, fire, agriculture, build environment and pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, noise nuisance, noise pollution, storm, cyclone, damage by herbivores (including game species), potting, netting.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fisheries, noise pollution, land management and over grazing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>Management of noise pollution is provided for in the plan by policies such as: NP 1, NP 4 and NP 5.</p>
000330	Tully Mountain SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Invasive non-native species, stock feeding, intensive sheep grazing, sand and gravel extraction, non-intensive sheep grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, agriculture and extractive industries.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
000461	Ardkill Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, intensive cattle grazing, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p>
000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, speleology, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p>
000475	Carrowkeel Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, forestry, land take and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p>

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000480	Clyard Kettle- holes SAC	The known threats to this site are: Canalisation, grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. These pressures relate to: built environment, hydrological changes, pollution, and land take. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	The known threats to this site are: Removal of beach materials, abiotic (slow) natural processes. These pressures relate to: land take and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000503	Greaghans Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, stock feeding, grazing, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities. These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and forestry. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.
000504	Kilglassan/ Caheravoostla Turlough Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, cultivation, stock feeding, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, mowing or cutting of grassland, intensive cattle grazing. These pressures relate to: pollution, forestry and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.
000525	Shrle Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, grazing, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding. These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000541	Skealohan Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Grazing, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, cultivation, stock feeding. These pressures relate to: agriculture and pollution. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	The known threats to this site are: Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, hunting, disposal of inert materials, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, burning down, biocenotic evolution, succession, silting up, drying out, disposal of household or recreational facility waste. These pressures relate to: land abandonment, waste and land management. direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Hunting, and fertilisation. These pressures relate to: land management and land take, pollution and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000606	Lough Fingal Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Disposal of inert materials, intensive grazing, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, intensive cattle grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, modification of hydrographic functioning, non-intensive cattle grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, stock feeding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing. These pressures relate to: waste, agriculture, pollution, hydrological changes and land abandonment. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.

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		Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Other human intrusions and disturbances, fertilisation, grazing. These pressures relate to: land management, pollution and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Predator control, stock feeding, grazing. These pressures relate to: land management and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub. These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, land abandonment and land take. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	The known threats to this site are: Dispersed habitation, non-intensive grazing, fencing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, burning down, stock feeding, potting, invasive non-native species, storm, cyclone, slipways. These pressures relate to: land abandonment, agriculture, amenity and leisure activities, fire, and invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.
001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, game or bird breeding station. These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, fire and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Invasive non-native species, surface water abstractions for public water supply, abandonment or lack of mowing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing. These pressures relate to: invasive species, land abandonment, agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7. The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.
001257	Dog's Bay SAC	The known threats to this site are: Camping and caravans, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, intensive mixed animal grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, fences, fencing, marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, storm, cyclone, non-motorized nautical sports, trampling, overuse. These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, waste, pollution and hydrological changes. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	The known threats to this site are: Removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive sheep grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, non-intensive goat grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, peat extraction, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, damage by herbivores (including game species), roads, motorways, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, structures, buildings in the landscape, non-intensive cattle grazing. These pressures relate to: land take, agriculture, waste, land management, built environment, invasive species, land abandonment and amenity and leisure activities. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.

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		<p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
001275	Inisheer Island SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, agricultural intensification, problematic native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, mining and extraction activities not referred to above.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, land management, built environment, land take and extractive industries.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p>
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, roads, motorways, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, modification of hydrographic functioning, general.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, built environment, and changes in hydrology.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
001309	Omey Island Machair SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Off-road motorized driving, non-intensive grazing, fertilisation, predator control, erosion, stock feeding, other sport or leisure complexes, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, damage by herbivores (including game species), trampling, overuse, storm, cyclone, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, pollution, agriculture, built environment, land management and fishing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p>
001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Storm, cyclone, potting, erosion, non-intensive grazing, other sport or leisure complexes, invasive non-native species, abandonment or lack of mowing, slipways, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, inundation (natural processes).</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, agriculture, built environment, invasive species, land abandonment, built environment, amenity and leisure activities and invasive species.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p>
001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Sand and gravel extraction, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing, flooding, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, forestry clearance, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, vandalism, mines.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: extractive industries, pollution, land abandonment, amenity and leisure activities, land take, built environment, invasive species, flood risk and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, silviculture, forestry, grazing in forests or woodland, fire and fire suppression.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, fire, agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p>

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.
001321	Termon Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, intensive cattle grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub. These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, forestry, hydrological changes, waste and land take. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Removal of beach materials, abiotic (slow) natural processes. These pressures relate to: land take and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001536	Mocorha Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, hunting, competition (flora), burning down, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste. These pressures relate to: pollution, land take and land management, fire, waste and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	The known threats to this site are: Hand cutting of peat, sand and gravel extraction, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing. These pressures relate to: land take, extractive industries, land management and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Grazing, stock feeding. These pressures relate to: agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), abandonment or lack of mowing. These pressures relate to: pollution, land management and land abandonment. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.
001913	Sonnaqh Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Stock feeding, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive grazing, use of fertilizers (forestry), forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression. These pressures relate to: agriculture, land take, forestry and fire. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	The known threats to this site are: Species composition change (succession), roads, motorways, agriculture activities not referred to above, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, modification of cultivation practices, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, non-intensive grazing, improved access to site, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, intensive grazing. These pressures relate to: built environment, land abandonment, pollution, amenity and leisure activities, waste and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), fertilisation, mechanical removal of peat, intensive sheep grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Intensive sheep grazing, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, dispersed habitation, non-intensive cattle grazing, other sport or leisure complexes, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forest replanting (non-native trees), forest planting on open ground (native trees), bridge, viaduct, trampling, overuse, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fences, fencing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, land take, land abandonment, amenity and leisure activities, built environment, pollution, forestry and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002031	The Twelve Bens/ Garraun Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Bridge, viaduct, non-intensive goat grazing, hand cutting of peat, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, dispersed habitation, trampling, overuse, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest replanting (non-native trees), fences, fencing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, land take, amenity and leisure activities, land abandonment, land management, invasive species, pollution, fire and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fire and fire suppression, intensive sheep grazing, mechanical removal of peat, hand cutting of peat.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fire, agriculture, land management and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, sand and gravel extraction, non-intensive grazing, storm, cyclone, potting, off-road motorized driving, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, non-motorized nautical sports, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, noise nuisance, noise pollution, dispersed habitation, golf course, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, burning down, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, camping and caravans, trampling, overuse.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, fishing, extractive industries, land management, agriculture, noise pollution, land abandonment, amenity and leisure activities, invasive species, fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p> <p>Management of noise pollution is provided for in the plan by policies such as: NP 1, NP 4 and NP 5.</p>
002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfellov Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive cattle grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, restructuring agricultural land holding.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, land take, hydrological changes, fire and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	The known threats to this site are: Intensive fish farming, intensification, intensive sheep grazing, intensive cattle grazing. These pressures relate to: land management, fisheries and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.
002117	Lough Coy SAC	The known threats to this site are: Acid rain, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation, modification of hydrographic functioning. These pressures relate to: land management, land take, pollution, forestry, waste and hydrological changes. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002118	Barnahalla Lough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Burning down, intensive mixed animal grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing. These pressures relate to: fire, land abandonment and management and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002119	Lough Nageerona SAC	The known threats to this site are: Invasive non-native species, surface water abstractions for public water supply, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, burning down. These pressures relate to: invasive species, hydrological changes, fire, agriculture and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Other natural catastrophes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance, burning down. These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, forestry and fire. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002129	Murvey Machair SAC	The known threats to this site are: Non-intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, damage by herbivores (including game species), hunting, marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), burning down, off-road motorized driving, erosion, storm, cyclone, trampling, overuse. These pressures relate to: agriculture, land management, amenity and leisure activities, pollution and waste and fire. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
002130	Tully Lough SAC	Roads, paths and railroads, mechanical removal of peat, surface water abstractions for public water supply, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species. These pressures relate to: built environment, land take, hydrological changes, fisheries, invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2. The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.

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Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Eutrophication (natural), grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hand cutting of peat, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, silviculture, forestry, polderisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discharges, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, removal of beach materials, nautical sports, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, hunting, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, land management, agriculture, fisheries, land take, amenity and leisure activities, built environment, air pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p> <p>Provisions are made in the plan for mitigation against air pollution within the Plan area via policies such as: AQ 1 and AQ 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002180	Gortacarnaun Wood SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Non-Intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), grazing in forests or woodland, thinning of tree layer, non-intensive grazing, forest planting on open ground, invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, land management and invasive species.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
002181	Drummin Wood SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forestry clearance, non-intensive grazing, forest planting on open ground, grazing in forests or woodland, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), forest and plantation management & use, thinning of tree layer, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, land management and invasive species.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Intensive horse grazing, agricultural intensification, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel extraction, fertilisation, problematic native species, forest planting on open ground (native trees), grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, agriculture, land abandonment, extractive industries, pollution and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p>
002241	Lough Derg North-East Shore SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forest replanting (native trees), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, droughts and less precipitations, wildlife watching, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, problematic native species, species composition change (succession), eutrophication (natural), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), fertilisation, intensive grazing, invasive non-native species, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding and rising precipitations.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry amenity and leisure activities, land management, pollution, waste and waste water, hydrological changes, agriculture, invasive species, land take and flood risk.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Non-intensive cattle grazing, stock feeding, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive horse grazing, disposal of inert materials, structures, buildings in the landscape, roads, paths and railroads, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, land take, waste, built environment, and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p>
002265	Kingstown Bay SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, burning down, potting.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, amenity and leisure activities and fire.</p>

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		No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.
002293	Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs SAC	The known threats to this site are: Agricultural intensification, flooding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, modification of hydrographic functioning, disposal of inert materials, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, roads, paths and railroads, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, fertilisation, demolition of buildings & human structures, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters. These pressures relate to: agriculture, flood risk, pollution, forestry, built environment, land management, waste, land take and waste water. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002294	Cahermore Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Disposal of inert materials, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, modification of hydrographic functioning, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, fertilisation. These pressures relate to: waste, pollution, waste water, agriculture, land take, flood risk and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7. The plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the plan area via policies such as: FL 2, FL 3 FL 6, FL 8 and FL 11.
002295	Ballinduff Turlough SAC	The known threats to this site are: Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, modification of hydrographic functioning, general. These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, forestry, land take, wastewater, hydrological changes and waste. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Protection against the removal of hedgerows is provided for in the plan via policies such as: TWHS 1, TWHS 2 and TWHS 3. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	The known threats to this site are: Restructuring agricultural land holding, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, urbanised areas, human habitation, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, sand and gravel quarries, water abstractions from groundwater, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population. These pressures relate to: agriculture, land management, pollution, forestry, built environment, land take and extractive industries. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, sand and gravel extraction, fire and fire suppression, grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general. These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, forestry land take, land abandonment, extractive industries, land management and waste. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management during and post active use, via policies such as: MEQ 1, MEQ 2, MEQ 3 and MEQ 4. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC	The known threats to this site are: Reconstruction, renovation of buildings These pressures relate to: built environment and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.
002347	Camderry Bog SAC	The known threats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, agricultural intensification, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, water abstractions from groundwater. These pressures relate to: land take, forestry, hydrological changes, fire, agriculture and land management.

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		<p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002350	Curraghlehannah Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forestry clearance, burning down, mechanical removal of peat, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, fire, land take, land management, agriculture and hydrological changes.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, forestry, hydrological changes, fire, agriculture and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002352	Monivea Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, disposal of inert materials, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, land management, invasive species, waste, land take, fire and hydrological changes.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Roads, motorways, fire and fire suppression, peat extraction, cultivation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, fire, land take, land management and amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Forest replanting (non-native trees), water abstractions from groundwater, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, water abstractions from surface waters, disposal of inert materials, agricultural intensification, burning down.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, land management, waste, land take, fire and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
002998	West Connacht Coast SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are: Shipping lanes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, discharges, noise nuisance, noise pollution.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, waste, fisheries, pollution and noise pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>Management of noise and light pollution is provided for in the plan by policies such as: NP 1, NP 4, NP 5 and LP 1.</p>
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	<p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 1 and MA3, which provide for the development of a series of pedestrian and cycle routes and improvements to the existing public footpaths and lighting network, have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - 3.9 and 15.2 relate to land use zoning and intersect the SPA and have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, hunting, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, marine and freshwater aquaculture, roads, motorways, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, grazing, discharges, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, fisheries, built environment, pollution, built environment and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>

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004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, agriculture, amenity and leisure activities and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
004042	Lough Corrib SPA	<p>Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 8.6, which is "to support the enhanced development of the Glenlo Abbey Hotel and Estate to secure an integrated tourism and recreational complex on the Estate grounds, including the enhancement of leisure, golf and hotel facilities, connection to the Connemara Greenway, enhanced connection to Lough Corrib, and potential future development on the grounds of the Estate" has the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, land take, agriculture, land management, pollution and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p>
004056	Lough Cutra SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Hunting, grazing, leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, land management, amenity and leisure activities and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, land take, pollution and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p>
004062	Lough Mask SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, land take, forestry, pollution and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p>
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Industrial or commercial areas, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, discharges.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, fisheries, pollution, land management and amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p>
004086	River Brosna Little Callows SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing, dispersed habitation, hunting.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution and agriculture, amenity and leisure activities, land take and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The provision for sustainability in the fishing industry with due regard to sensitive habitat and species is captured in policies such as: AF 1, SF 1 and SF 2.</p>
004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, hunting, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, pollution, land take and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p>

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		Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	The known threats to this site are: Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct. These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, pollution, land management, land abandonment and built environment. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	The known threats to this site are: Grazing, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting. These pressures relate to: agriculture, forestry, land management, land take, pollution and amenity and leisure activities. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	The known threats to this site are: Silviculture, forestry, hunting, interpretative centres, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, interspecific faunal relations, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth. These pressures relate to: agriculture, forestry, built environment, amenity and leisure activities, waste, land management and land take. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: WM 1, WM 2, WM 4 and WM 8.
004134	Lough Rea SPA	The known threats to this site are: Nautical sports, hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, silviculture, forestry. These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, pollution, agriculture, built environment and forestry. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3. The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area. The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	The known threats to this site are: Fertilisation, grazing. These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and land management. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	The known threats to this site are: Grazing. These pressures relate to: land management and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - Orammore MA 1 and MA3, which provide for the development of a series of pedestrian and cycle routes and improvements to the existing public footpaths and lighting network, have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision. Proposed Material Alterations No. Volume 2 - 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 relate to land use zoning and are immediately adjacent to the SPA and have the potential, if unmitigated, to impact upon the integrity of this site. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan (see Section 5) that will ensure the protection of this European Site from potential impacts arising from this provision. The known threats to this site are: Grazing, fertilisation, discontinuous urbanisation. These pressures relate to: land management, built environment, pollution, and agriculture. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8. Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7. Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD. Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.
004152	Inishmore SPA	The known threats to this site are: Discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, cultivation, grazing.

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Code	Site Name ¹⁹	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{20,21}
		<p>These pressures relate to: built environment, agriculture and pollution, amenity and leisure activities, and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
004144	High Island Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, walking, horse riding, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, agriculture and pollution, amenity and leisure activities, and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p>
004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Changes in biotic conditions, marine water pollution, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, pollution, amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p>
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, peat extraction, dispersed habitation, grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, forestry, land take, agriculture and land abandonment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary.</p>
004170	Cruagh Island SPA	<p>The known threat to this site is grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p>
004221	Illaunnaon SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Grazing, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land management, agriculture and pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>Management for the reduction of the release of pollutants and wastewater into surface and ground waters are provided for in policies such as: AD 4, RH 11, MEQ 3, MEQ 4, WW 6, WW 7 and WW 8. Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: WR 1, WR 2 and FL 7.</p> <p>Agricultural practices within the Plan area are to be developed sustainably via policies such as AD1 and AD.</p>
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are: Invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles</p> <p>These pressures relate to: invasive species, land take, forestry, built environment, amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policy objectives such as: NHB 1, NHB 2, NHB 3, NHB 4, NHB 5, NHB 6, NHB 7 and NHB 8.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through policies such as: TI 3, TI 1, TI 2, CT 2, LWT 1, MCT-1, MCT-2, MCT-4 and GICT 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area is provided for in the plan through policies such as: F 1, F 2, F 3, F 4 and F 5.</p> <p>Policies such as RD 3 and MCC-4 detail sustainable and appropriate development of the built sector within the Plan area.</p> <p>The preservation and protection of peatlands, watercourses and wetlands where necessary is provided for in the Plan through policies such as: WTWF 1, P1, P2, P3 and FL 7.</p> <p>The management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies IS 1 and IS 2.</p>

Section 5 Mitigation Measures

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

In addition to the Draft Plan measures identified on the table below, Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 7.21, which may or may not be adopted as part of the Plan, could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites.

Furthermore, in order to further contribute towards mitigation, it is recommended that the following text is integrated into the Plan at further modification stage if Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 6.23 is being adopted as part of the Plan:

“Bringing these airstrips into use would need to be subject to detailed studies and formal approval of any proposals by Galway County Council. Any proposal would need to demonstrate: a contribution towards the proper planning and sustainable development of the county; compliance with all environmental legislation and policies and objectives contained within the Plan and higher level planning documents, including the National Planning Framework and the Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy; and that no effect on the integrity of any European Site would occur.”

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

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
<p>Various – see below</p>	<p>MM1 Monitoring. The Council shall, in conjunction with the Regional Assembly and other sources as relevant, implement the monitoring programme as set out in the SEA Environmental Report and Statement. This will include the preparation of stand-alone SEA Monitoring Reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accompany the report required of the manager under section 15(2) of the Act, including information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Development Plan 2. On the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, in advance of the beginning of the review of the next Plan." <p>PRP 2 Corridor and Route Selection Process</p> <p>Policy objectives relating to new roads and other transport infrastructure projects that are not already provided for by existing plans/ programmes or are not already permitted, are subject to the undertaking of feasibility assessment, taking into account planning need, environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environmental Report and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. Where feasibility is established, a Corridor and Route Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection; and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection.</p> <p>WM 5 Construction and Environmental Management Plans</p> <p>Construction Environment Management Plans shall be prepared in advance of the construction of relevant projects and implemented throughout. Such plans shall incorporate relevant mitigation measures which have been integrated into the Plan and any lower tier Environmental Impact Statement or Appropriate Assessment. CEMPs typically provide details of intended construction practice for the proposed development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. location of the sites and materials compound(s) including area(s) identified for the storage of construction refuse; b. location of areas for construction site offices and staff facilities; c. details of site security fencing and hoardings; d. details of on-site car parking facilities for site workers during the course of construction; e. details of the timing and routing of construction traffic to and from the construction site and associated directional signage; f. measures to obviate queuing of construction traffic on the adjoining road network; g. measures to prevent the spillage or deposit of clay, rubble or other debris; h. alternative arrangements to be put in place for pedestrians and vehicles in the case of the closure of any public right of way during the course of site development works; i. details of appropriate mitigation measures for noise, dust and vibration, and monitoring of such levels; j. containment of all construction-related fuel and oil within specially constructed bunds to ensure that fuel spillages are fully contained (such bunds shall be roofed to exclude rainwater); k. disposal of construction/demolition waste and details of how it is proposed to manage excavated soil, including compliance with 2006 Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government; l. a water and sediment management plan, providing for means to ensure that surface water runoff is controlled such that no silt or other pollutants enter local water courses or drains; <p>WM 6 Waste Management. To continue to meet the duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008, including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p>

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>WM 7 Recycling Infrastructure. To provide for the provision of recycling infrastructure throughout the county where it is considered necessary and support the provision of additional recycling infrastructure throughout the county.</p> <p>WM 8 Sustainable Waste Management Practices. Promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>WM 9 Separate Collection of Waste. Encourage and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011 and other relevant legislation.</p> <p>MAS 1 Separation Distances from SEVESO Sites</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate distances are maintained between any proposed development and any existing Seveso II establishment, in the interest of the health and safety of the occupiers of the proposed development.</p> <p>MAS 2 Soil Protection Measures</p> <p>To require that, the siting of new establishments, or modification of existing establishments classified under the Seveso II Directive, and new development in the vicinity of existing establishments shall take into account the need to prevent major accidents involving hazardous substances and safeguard both the public and the environment.</p> <p>MAS 3 SEVESO III Sites</p> <p>Take into account the provisions of the Major Accidents Directive, relating to the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, and the recommendations of the Health and Safety Authority in the assessment of all planning applications located within the consultation distance of such sites.</p> <p>TI 4 Tourism and Infrastructure Capacity</p> <p>The potential environmental effects of a likely increase in tourists/tourism-related traffic volumes in particular locations/along particular routes shall be considered and mitigated as appropriate. Such a consideration should include potential impacts on existing infrastructure (including drinking water, wastewater, waste and transport) resulting from tourism proposals. Galway County Council will support Irish Water and Fáilte Ireland to ensure that tourism is serviced by adequate and appropriate water services infrastructure.</p> <p>MCH 2 Marine Based Environment. It is a Policy Objective of the Council to protect and enhance where appropriate marine biodiversity in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>MCC 1 Environmental Values of the Coast. Protect the amenity, character, visual, recreational, economic potential and environmental values of the coast. Ensure that natural coastal defences including sand dunes, beaches and coastal wetlands are not compromised by inappropriate development.</p> <p>MCC 2 "Protection of Coastal Habitats. To strictly control the nature and pattern of development within coastal areas and ensure that it is designed and landscaped to the highest standards and sited appropriately so as not to detract from the visual amenity of the area.</p> <p>a) Development shall be prohibited where the development poses a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features, and/or where the development is likely to result in altered patterns of erosion or deposition elsewhere along the coast.</p> <p>b) To prohibit development along the coast outside existing towns and villages where such development is not adequately safeguarded over the lifetime of the development without the need to construct additional coastal defences."</p> <p>MCC 3 "Protection of Coastal Area. It is a policy objective to protect the Coastal Area through the following measures:</p> <p>a) Ensure that conservation works undertaken in coastal areas are in accordance with best practice and measures to protect the coast, the coastal edge and coastal habitats are supported;</p> <p>b) Seek to prevent the unauthorised removal of sand and related beach material;</p> <p>c) Protect, enhance and conserve beaches in the County from inappropriate development and seek to maintain the current status of the designated Blue Flag beaches and Green Coasts and to increase the number of beaches and coasts holding this status in the future;</p> <p>d) Facilitate an Integrated Coastal Zone Management approach to ensure the conservation, management and protection of man-made and natural resources of the coastal zone;"</p> <p>MCC 4 Integrated Framework Management Plan. Support the preparation of an Integrated Galway Bay Framework Management Plan by all relevant stakeholders to provide for the sustainable and integrated development of the Galway Bay Area in a co-ordinated manner.</p> <p>GICT 3 Tourism Development within An Gaeltacht and Islands. (a) Encourage and facilitate the development of the tourism potential of the Gaeltacht and Islands in a manner that respects, builds on, protects and enhances the cultural, built and natural heritage and local amenities of the area; (b) Provide where feasible, and support the provision of tourism infrastructure and services including, walking, cycling and water-based infrastructure and short-term guest accommodation facilities throughout the Gaeltacht area in appropriate locations. Such infrastructure and services shall seek to manage any increase in visitor numbers in order to avoid significant effects including loss of habitat and disturbance and ensuring that any new projects, such as greenways, are developed at suitable locations.</p> <p>AD1 Sustainable Agriculture Practices. To facilitate the development of sustainable agricultural practices and facilities within the county, subject to complying with best practice guidance, normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards in Chapter 15 Development Management and Standards.</p> <p>AD3 Modernisation of Agriculture Buildings. To facilitate the modernisation of agriculture and to encourage best practice in the design and construction of new agricultural buildings and installations to protect the environment, natural and built heritage and residential amenity.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and flora and fauna</p>	<p>Also refer to detailed measures for settlements contained in Volume 2 of the Plan.</p> <p>LP 1 Lighting Schemes. To require that all developments shall ensure lighting schemes are designed so that excessive light spillage is minimised to ensure light pollution in the surrounding environment including residential amenity, wildlife and near public roads is limited. Such lighting schemes shall be submitted and agreed with the Planning Authority.</p> <p>LP 2 Lighting and Climate Action. To require the use of low energy LED (or equivalent) lighting in support of Climate Action.</p> <p>LP 3 Dark Skies. To encourage the maintenance of dark skies in rural areas and to limit light pollution in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>F2 Sustainable Development. To encourage the development of a well-managed sustainable forestry sector, which is compatible with the protection of the environment including the avoidance of likely significant effects on European sites (SACs and SPAs) and is planted, managed and harvested in accordance with the Forest Service Guidelines for Landscape, Forest Harvesting and Environmental, Archaeology, Biodiversity and Water Quality.</p> <p>F3 Native Woodlands. To ensure that existing native woodlands are protected and enhanced and, where appropriate, encourage the conversion of coniferous forest to native woodlands with a focus on opportunities for habitat linkage and wider eco-services.</p> <p>F4 Forestry Development. To encourage forestry and forestry related development, as a means of diversifying from traditional agriculture activity with a preference for native species.</p> <p>F5 Deforestation. To promote the avoidance of deforestation or commercial afforestation within European sites unless directly relating to the management of the site for its qualifying interests.</p> <p>MEQ2 "Protection of the Environment. The Council shall require the following in relation to the management of authorised aggregate extraction</p> <p>(a) All quarries shall comply with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive, the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 and by the guidance as contained within the DoEHLG Quarries and Ancillary Facilities Guidelines 2004, the EPA Guidelines 'Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry: Non Scheduled Minerals 2006 (including any updated/superseding documents) and to DM Standard 21 of this Development Plan;</p>

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>(b) Require development proposals on or in the proximity of quarry sites, to carry out appropriate investigations into the nature and extent of old quarries (where applicable). Such proposals shall also investigate the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development works together with appropriate mitigation;</p> <p>(c) Require Development Proposals to assess the potential impact of extraction in areas where geo-morphological interest, groundwater and important aquifers, important archaeological features and Natural Heritage Areas are located;</p> <p>d) Have regard to the Landscape Character Assessment of the County and its recommendations;</p> <p>(e) Ensure that any quarry activity has minimal adverse impact on the road network and that the full cost of road improvements, including during operations and at time of closure, which are necessary to facilitate those industries are borne by the industry itself.</p> <p>(f) Ensure that the extraction of minerals or aggregates does not adversely impact on residential or environmental amenity;</p> <p>(g) Protect all known un-worked deposits from development that might limit their scope for extraction."</p> <p>NHB 1 "Natural Heritage and Biodiversity of Designated Sites, Habitats and Species. Protect and where possible enhance the natural heritage sites designated under EU Legislation and National Legislation (Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and Wildlife Acts) and extend to any additions or alterations to sites that may occur during the lifetime of this plan. Protect and, where possible, enhance the plant and animal species and their habitats that have been identified under European legislation (Habitats and Birds Directive) and protected under national Legislation (European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477 of 2011), Wildlife Acts 1976-2010 and the Flora Protection Order (SI 94 of 1999). Support the protection, conservation and enhancement of natural heritage and biodiversity, including the protection of the integrity of European sites, that form part of the Natura 2000 network, the protection of Natural Heritage Areas, proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Ramsar Sites, Nature Reserves, Wild Fowl Sanctuaries (and other designated sites including any future designations) and the promotion of the development of a green/ ecological network. "</p> <p>NHB 2 "European Sites and Appropriate Assessment. To implement Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and to ensure that Appropriate Assessment is carried out in relation to works, plans and projects likely to impact on European sites (SACs and SPAs), whether directly or indirectly or in combination with any other plan(s) or project(s). All assessments must be in compliance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011. All such projects and plans will also be required to comply with statutory Environmental Impact Assessment requirements where relevant; To have regard to 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009' or any updated version."</p> <p>NHB 3 Protection of European Sites. No plans, programmes, or projects etc. giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects²²).</p> <p>NHB 4 Ecological Appraisal of Biodiversity. Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological/networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites. Where appropriate require an ecological appraisal, for development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites, or a proposed European Site and which are likely to have significant effects on that site either individually or cumulatively.</p> <p>NHB 5 Ecological Connectivity and Corridors. Support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity in non-designated sites, including woodlands, trees, hedgerows, semi-natural grasslands, rivers, streams, natural springs, wetlands, stonewalls, geological and geo-morphological systems, other landscape features and associated wildlife areas where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors in the context of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>NHB 6 Implementation of Plans and Strategies. Support the implementation of any relevant recommendations contained in the National Heritage Plan 2030, the National Biodiversity Plan, the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and the National Peatlands Strategy and any such plans and strategies during the lifetime of this plan.</p> <p>NHB 7 Mitigation Measures. Require mitigating measures in certain cases where it is evident that biodiversity is likely to be affected. These measures may, in association with other specified requirements, include establishment of wildlife areas/corridors/parks, hedgerow, tree planting, wildflower meadows/marshes and other areas. With regard to residential development, in certain cases, these measures may be carried out in conjunction with the provision of open space and/or play areas.</p> <p>NHB 8 Increased Awareness of the County's Biodiversity and Natural Heritage. Facilitate increased awareness of the County's biodiversity and natural heritage through the provision of information to landowners and the community generally, in cooperation with statutory and other partners.</p> <p>NHB 9 Protection of Bats and Bats Habitats. Seek to protect bats and their roosts, their feeding areas, flight paths and commuting routes. Ensure that development proposals in areas which are potentially important for bats, including areas of woodland, linear features such as hedgerows, stonewalls, watercourses and associated riparian vegetation which may provide migratory/foraging uses shall be subject to suitable assessment for potential impacts on bats. This will include an assessment of the cumulative loss of habitat or the impact on bat populations and activity in the area and may include a specific bat survey. Assessments shall be carried out by a suitably qualified professional and where development is likely to result in significant adverse effects on bat populations or activity in the area, development will be prohibited or require mitigation and/or compensatory measures, as appropriate. The impact of lighting on bats and their roosts and the lighting up of objects of cultural heritage must be adequately assessed in relation to new developments and the upgrading of existing lighting systems.</p> <p>NHB 10 Article 6(1) of the Habitats Directive requires that Member States establish the necessary conservation measures for European sites involving, if need be, appropriate management plans specifically designed for the sites or integrated into other development plans. The NPWS's current priority is to identify site specific conservation objectives; management plans may be considered after this is done. Where Integrated Management Plans are being prepared by the NPWS for European sites (or parts thereof), the NPWS shall be engaged with in order to ensure that plans are fully integrated with the Plan and other plans and programmes, with the intention that such plans are practical, achievable and sustainable and have regard to all relevant ecological, cultural, social and economic considerations, including those of local communities.</p> <p>NHB 11 Increases in Visitor Numbers to Semi-Natural Areas Visitor and Habitat Management Seek to manage any increase in visitor numbers in order to avoid significant effects including loss of habitat and disturbance, including ensuring that any new projects, such as greenways, are a suitable distance from ecological sensitivities, such as riparian zones. Where relevant, the Council and those receiving permission for development under the Plan shall seek to manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant effects, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Management measures may include ensuring that new projects and activities are a suitable distance from ecological sensitivities. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate.</p> <p>WTWF 1 Wetland Sites. Protect and conserve the ecological and biodiversity heritage of the wetland sites in the County. Ensure that an appropriate level of assessment is completed in relation to wetland habitats that are subject to proposals which would involve drainage or reclamation that might destroy, fragment or degrade any wetland in the county. This includes lakes and ponds, turloughs, watercourses, springs and swamps, marshes, fens, heath, peatlands, some woodlands as well as some coastal and marine habitats. Protect Ramsar sites under The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (especially as Waterfowl Habitat).</p>

²² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>P1 Protection of Peatlands. Ensure that peatland areas which are designated (or proposed for designation) as NHAs, SACs or SPAs are conserved for their ecological, climate regulation, education and culture, archaeological potential including any ancient walkways (toghers) through bogs.</p> <p>P2 Best Practice in Peatland conservation and management. Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders on all suitable peatland sites to demonstrate best practice in sustainable peatland conservation, management and restoration techniques and to promote their heritage and educational value subject to Ecological Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening, as appropriate.</p> <p>P3 Framework Plans. Seek to support relevant agencies such as Bord na Mona in advancing rehabilitation works for the peatlands and related infrastructure, to provide for the future sustainable and environmentally sensitive use of peatlands sites including for amenity purposes.</p> <p>IS 1 Control of Invasive and Alien Invasive Species. It is a policy objective of the Council to support measures for the prevention and eradication of invasive species.</p> <p>IS 2 Invasive Species Management Plan. Ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are currently or previously present, an invasive species management plan will be required. A landscaping plan will be required for developments near water bodies and such plans must not include alien invasive species.</p> <p>PO1 Delivery of All Ireland Pollinator Plan. To facilitate the delivery of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan where possible.</p> <p>TWHS 1 Trees, Hedgerows, Natural Boundaries and Stone Walls. Protect and seek to retain important trees, tree clusters and tree boundaries, ancient woodland, natural boundaries including stonewalls, existing hedgerows particularly species rich roadside and townland boundary hedgerows, where possible and replace with a boundary type similar to the existing boundary. Ensure that new development proposals take cognisance of significant trees/tree stands and that all planting schemes developed are suitable for the specific site and use suitable native variety of trees of Irish provenance and hedgerows of native species. Seek Tree Management Plans to ensure that trees are adequately protected during development and incorporated into the design of new developments.</p> <p>TWHS 2 Planting of Trees and Woodlands. Encourage and promote in co-operation with Coillte and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and other organisations, the planting of trees and woodlands, as an important means of contributing to its objective of sustaining, protecting and enhancing the County's biodiversity, natural resources, amenity, landscape and developing tourism product. Encourage community woodlands in urban/urban fringe areas utilising funding available through schemes such as the NeighbourWood and Native Woodland Schemes.</p> <p>TWHS 3 Protection of Forestry. Protect all substantial areas of deciduous forest, other than areas of commercial forestry. Proposals for development in these areas should seek to interact with the landscape character of the forested areas and its limits while also enhancing the forested areas so as to increase biodiversity value.</p> <p>BMSP 8 Jetty/Marina Development. Support the preparation of a feasibility study for a jetty/marina development in the vicinity of Bearna Pier and any necessary marine/foreshore works to facilitate public access to and use of the area around the pier, such as breakwaters. This feasibility study shall take account of the requirements to comply with the European Habitats Directive</p> <p>CT 2 Water Sports. To encourage the development of coastal tourism in areas such as water-sports and water-related activities and events subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.</p> <p>CT 3 Tourism Development. To support proposals for tourism development in coastal areas where it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the amenities of the area, the integrity of the natural environment or the economic value of the County's coastline and beaches.</p> <p>CT 5 Tourism Products. To support the protection and enhancement of our islands, coastline and waterways as tourism products and attractions, subject to community and environmental carrying capacity.</p> <p>HT 3 Sustainable Tourism Industry. To support the development of a more sustainable tourism industry which minimises adverse impacts on local communities, the built heritage, landscapes, habitats and species; leaving them undiminished as a resource for future generations, while supporting social and economic prosperity.</p> <p>GICT 3 Tourism Development within An Gaeltacht and Islands. (a) Encourage and facilitate the development of the tourism potential of the Gaeltacht and Islands in a manner that respects, builds on, protects and enhances the cultural, built and natural heritage and local amenities of the area; (b) Provide where feasible, and support the provision of tourism infrastructure and services including, walking, cycling and water-based infrastructure and short-term guest accommodation facilities throughout the Gaeltacht area in appropriate locations. Such infrastructure and services shall seek to manage any increase in visitor numbers in order to avoid significant effects including loss of habitat and disturbance and ensuring that any new projects, such as greenways, are developed at suitable locations.</p> <p>RE4 Solar Energy Developments. Promote and facilitate solar farm developments in suitable locations, having regard to areas of the County designated for this purpose in the Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy. The Planning Authority will assess any planning application proposals for solar energy production having due regard to the Habitats Directive and to the detailed policy objectives and Development Standards set out in the Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy.</p>
Soil	<p>SQ 1 Soil Impact Assessments. Ensure good soil quality throughout the county by requiring developments of a certain nature (as specified in the relevant environmental legislation) to carry out assessments of the impact of the development on soil quality.</p> <p>SQ 2 Soil Protection Measures. To ensure that adequate soil protection measures are undertaken where appropriate.</p> <p>SQ 3 Soil Protection, Contamination and Remediation</p> <p>Adequate and appropriate investigations shall be carried out into the nature and extent of any soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development work, where brownfield development is proposed. All undeveloped, contaminated sites shall be remediated to internationally accepted standards prior to redevelopment. All applications shall be accompanied by a report from a qualified, expert consultant remediation incorporating international best practice and expertise on innovative ecological restoration techniques including specialist planting and green initiatives that create aesthetically improved sites, healthy environments and contribute to the provision of new green open spaces as integral parts of newly created areas.</p> <p>Treatment/management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p> <p>ESK1 Protection of Eskers Systems. Protect and conserve the landscape, natural heritage and biodiversity value of esker systems in the county. Assess applications for quarrying and other proposed developments with reference to their status or relative importance, for example, amenity, landscape and scientific value in the context of the overall esker system.</p> <p>ESK2 Esker Areas. Have regard to the Landscape Character Assessment of the County of Galway and its recommendations relating to the Esker areas and any other subsequent relevant reports/ data.</p>
Water	<p>RH 11 Waste Water Treatment provision. Provide for sustainable rural housing in the county in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment Systems for Single Houses (2009).</p> <p>AD4 Agriculture Waste. To ensure agricultural waste is managed and disposed of in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the environment and in full compliance with the European Communities Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters Regulations (2014) and relevant best practice guidelines.</p> <p>WS 1 Enhancement of Water Supply Infrastructure. Liaise with Irish Water, to maximise the potential of existing capacity and to facilitate the timely delivery of new water services infrastructure, to facilitate existing and future growth.</p> <p>WS 2 Protection of Water Supplies. Collaborate with Irish Water and the Group Water Federation Scheme to protect, conserve and enhance all existing and potential water resources in the County to ensure compliance with the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations Drinking Water Regulations 2014 (as amended) and compliance of water supplies with the parameters identified in these Regulations.</p> <p>WS 3 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021. Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures as outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of this plan.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>WS 4 Requirement to Liaise with Irish Water – Water Supply. Ensure that new developments are adequately serviced with a suitable quantity and quality of drinking water supply and require that all new developments intending to connect to a public water supply liaise with Irish Water with regard to the water (and waste water) infrastructure required.</p> <p>WS 5 Private Water Supply. Support the provision of a private water supply in instances where there is no public water supply or where the existing supply does not have sufficient capacity to serve the proposed development. This will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the proposed water supply meets the standards set out in the EU and national legislation and guidance including adherence to Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive, and would not be prejudicial to public health or would not significantly impact negatively on the source or yield of an existing supply.</p> <p>WS 6 Water Framework Directive. Support the preparation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>WS 7 Water Quality. Require that new development proposals would ensure that there would not be an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>WS 8 Proliferation of Septic Tanks. Discourage the over-concentration/proliferation of individual septic tanks and treatment plants to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>CWS 1 Water Conservation with all Developments. To ensure all developments incorporate water conservation measures such as rain water harvesting to minimise wastage of water supply.</p> <p>CWS 2 Water Mains Rehabilitation. To assist Irish Water in their commitment to water conservation and support efforts to tackle leakage through find and fix (active leakage control) and water mains rehabilitation.</p> <p>CWS 3 Promotion of Water Conservation. To support Irish Water in promoting public awareness and involvement in water conservation measures by households, business and industry.</p> <p>WW 1 Enhancement of Wastewater Supply Infrastructure. Work in conjunction with Irish Water to maximise the potential of existing capacity and to facilitate the delivery of new wastewater services infrastructure, to facilitate future growth in the county.</p> <p>WW 2 Delivery of Wastewater Infrastructure. Liaise and co-operate with Irish Water in the implementation and delivery of the Water Services Strategic Plan (2015) and the Irish Water Investment Plan 2020-2024 and other relevant investment works programmes of Irish Water in the delivery of infrastructure within the county.</p> <p>WW 3 The Greater Galway Area Drainage Study. To seek to accelerate and support the delivery of the Greater Galway Area Drainage Study and the associated solutions as identified in the RSES as an essential infrastructure requirement, in conjunction with the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, Irish Water and Galway City Council.</p> <p>WW 4 "Requirement to Liaise with Irish Water – Wastewater. Ensure that new developments will only be permitted which are adequately serviced with sufficient capacity for appropriate collection, treatment and disposal (in compliance with the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan) to the public sewer unless provided for otherwise by the plan. Developers shall liaise with Irish Water with regard to the waste water (and water)infrastructure to ensure sufficient capacity is available prior to the submission of a planning application. "</p> <p>WW 5 Serviced Sites. Support the servicing of small towns and villages including initiatives to provide an alternative to one-off housing in the countryside, in accordance with the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>WW 6 Private Wastewater Treatment Plants. Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), as may be amended.</p> <p>WW 7 Sustainable Drainage Systems. To require the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of SuDS measures be incorporated in all new development (including extensions to existing developments). All development proposals shall be accompanied by a comprehensive SuDS assessment including run-off quantity, run off quality and impacts on habitat and water quality.</p> <p>WW 8 Storm Water Infrastructure. To support the improvement of storm water infrastructure and to increase the use of sustainable drainage and reduce the risk of flooding in urban environments.</p> <p>WR 1 Water resources. Protect the water resources in the plan area, including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, springs, turloughs, surface water and groundwater quality, as well as surface waters, aquatic and wetland habitats and freshwater and water dependant species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the River Basin District Management Plan 2018 – 2021 and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same) and also have regard to the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>WR 2 River Basin Management Plans. It is a policy objective of the Council to implement the programme of measures developed by the River Basin District Projects under the Water Framework Directive in relation to: Surface and groundwater interaction, Dangerous substances, Hydro-morphology, Forestry, On site wastewater treatment systems, Municipal and industrial discharges, Urban pressures, Abstractions.</p> <p>WTWF 1 Wetland Sites. Protect and conserve the ecological and biodiversity heritage of the wetland sites in the County. Ensure that an appropriate level of assessment is completed in relation to wetland habitats that are subject to proposals which would involve drainage or reclamation that might destroy, fragment or degrade any wetland in the county. This includes lakes and ponds, turloughs, watercourses, springs and swamps, marshes, fens, heath, peatlands, some woodlands as well as some coastal and marine habitats. Protect Ramsar sites under The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (especially as Waterfowl Habitat).</p> <p>IW 1 "Inland Waterways.</p> <p>(a) Protect and conserve the quality, character and features of inland waterways by controlling developments close to navigable and non-navigable waterways in accordance with best practice guidelines.</p> <p>(b) Preserve, protect and enhance Galway's inland lakes and waterways for their amenity and recreational resource amenity.</p> <p>(c) Protect the riparian zones of watercourse systems throughout the County, recognising the benefits they provide in relation to flood risk management and their protection of the ecological integrity of watercourse systems and ensure they are considered in the land use zoning in Local Area Plans.</p> <p>(d) The Council will support in principal the development and upgrading of the Inland Waterways and their associated facilities in accordance with legislation, best practice and relevant management strategies, key stakeholders and bodies including Waterways Ireland.</p> <p>(e) Ensure all abstractions of water will be subject to assessment for compliance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>(f) Seek to provide additional accesses to lake shores and rivers for public rights of way, parking and layby facilities, where appropriate.</p> <p>(g) Developments shall ensure that adequate soil protection measures are undertaken, where appropriate, including investigations into the nature and extent of any soil/groundwater contamination"</p> <p>FL 1 Flood Risk Management Guidelines. It is the policy objective of Galway County Council to support, in co-operation with the OPW, the implementation of the EU Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC), the Flood Risk Regulations (SI No. 122 of 2010) and the DEHLG/OPW publication The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009) (and any updated/superseding legislation or policy guidance) and Department Circular PL2/2014 or any updated / superseding version.</p>
Air and Climatic Factors	<p>AQ 1 Ambient Air Quality. To promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFÉ) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards as set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p> <p>AQ 2 Assessment of Air Quality. To require developments which would have the potential to have adverse impacts on air quality to carry out assessments of the impact of the development on air quality.</p> <p>AQ 3 Air Quality Mitigation Measures. To require the use of appropriate mitigation measures such as dust dampeners to minimise the potential impacts of developments on air quality.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>AQ 4 Air Purification. The Council shall encourage landscaping and deciduous tree planting in an environmentally sensitive manner within towns and villages as a means of air purification, the filtering of suspended particles and the improvement of their micro-climate.</p> <p>AQ 5 Radon. The Council shall have regard, to the specific guidance on radon prevention measures for new homes as contained within the existing Building Regulations (including any updated/superseding regulations that may be published within the lifetime of this Development Plan).</p> <p>NP 1 Galway County Council Noise Action Plan 2019-2023. To implement the Galway County Council Noise Action Plan 2019-2023 (and any subsequent Plan) in order to avoid, prevent and reduce the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to environmental noise exposure.</p> <p>NP 2 Developments within Noise Maps (Noise Action Plan 2019-2023). To require that where new developments are proposed within the noise limits of the noise maps for the designated sections of roads in the County, appropriate mitigation measures are undertaken so as to prevent harmful effects from environmental noise.</p> <p>NP 3 Noise Impact Assessments. To require an assessment of impact of the development on noise levels, having regard to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency Acts 1992 and 2003 and the EPA Noise Regulations 1994 when assessing planning application.</p> <p>NP 4 Noise Pollution and Regulation. Restrict development proposals causing noise pollution in excess of best practice standards and Regulate and control activities likely to give rise to excessive noise, other than those activities which are regulated by the EPA</p> <p>NP 5 Noise Mitigation Measures. Require activities likely to give rise to excessive noise to install noise mitigation measures and monitors. The provision of a noise audit may be required where appropriate</p> <p>CC1 Climate Change. Support and facilitate the implementation of European, national and regional objectives for climate adaptation and mitigation taking into account other provisions of the Plan (including those relating to land use planning, energy, sustainable mobility, flood risk management and drainage) and having regard to the Climate mitigation and adaptation measures.</p> <p>CC2 Transition to a low carbon, climate-resilient society. It is the Council's policy objective to support the transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050, by way of reducing greenhouse gases, increasing renewable energy, and improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>CC3 County Galway Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024. To implement the County Galway Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 as appropriate</p> <p>CC4 Local Authority Climate Action Plan. Support the preparation of a Climate Action Plan for County Galway.</p> <p>CC5 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation. To promote, support and direct effective climate action policies and objectives that seek to improve climate outcomes across County Galway through the encouragement and integration of appropriate mitigation and adaptation considerations and measures into all development and decision making processes.</p> <p>CC6 Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy. To support the implementation of the Renewable Energy Strategy contained in Appendix 1 of the Galway County Development Plan to facilitate the transition to a low carbon county.</p> <p>CC7 Climate Action Fund. Support the delivery of sustainable development projects under the European Green Deal and utilise the Climate Action Fund/ Just Transition Fund established under the National Development Plan to encourage public and private climate mitigation and adaptation projects in line with criteria set out by the Fund at that time.</p> <p>CC8 Climate Action and Development Location. To implement, through the plan and future local areas plans, policies that support and encourage sustainable compact growth and settlement patterns, integrate land use and transportation, and maximise opportunities through development location, form, layout and design to secure climate resilience and reduce carbon dioxide and greenhouse emissions.</p> <p>CC9 Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation. Galway County Council shall incorporate climate change adaptation into land use planning, building layouts, energy, transport, natural resource management, forestry, agriculture and marine waters.</p> <p>CC10 Green Infrastructure. Galway County Council shall promote the benefit of open spaces and implement the integration of green infrastructure/networks (e.g. interconnected network of green spaces (including aquatic ecosystems) and other physical features on land) into new development and regeneration proposals in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p>
Material Assets	<p>RH 11 Waste Water Treatment provision. Provide for sustainable rural housing in the county in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment Systems for Single Houses (2009).</p> <p>AD4 Agriculture Waste. To ensure agricultural waste is managed and disposed of in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the environment and in full compliance with the European Communities Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters Regulations (2014) and relevant best practice guidelines.</p> <p>WS 1 Enhancement of Water Supply Infrastructure. Liaise with Irish Water, to maximise the potential of existing capacity and to facilitate the timely delivery of new water services infrastructure, to facilitate existing and future growth.</p> <p>WS 2 Protection of Water Supplies. Collaborate with Irish Water and the Group Water Federation Scheme to protect, conserve and enhance all existing and potential water resources in the County to ensure compliance with the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations Drinking Water Regulations 2014 (as amended) and compliance of water supplies with the parameters identified in these Regulations.</p> <p>WS 3 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021. Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures as outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of this plan.</p> <p>WS 4 Requirement to Liaise with Irish Water – Water Supply. Ensure that new developments are adequately serviced with a suitable quantity and quality of drinking water supply and require that all new developments intending to connect to a public water supply liaise with Irish Water with regard to the water (and waste water) infrastructure required.</p> <p>WS 5 Private Water Supply. Support the provision of a private water supply in instances where there is no public water supply or where the existing supply does not have sufficient capacity to serve the proposed development. This will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the proposed water supply meets the standards set out in the EU and national legislation and guidance including adherence to Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive, and would not be prejudicial to public health or would not significantly impact negatively on the source or yield of an existing supply.</p> <p>WS 6 Water Framework Directive. Support the preparation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>WS 7 Water Quality. Require that new development proposals would ensure that there would not be an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>WS 8 Proliferation of Septic Tanks. Discourage the over-concentration/proliferation of individual septic tanks and treatment plants to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>CWS 1 Water Conservation with all Developments. To ensure all developments incorporate water conservation measures such as rain water harvesting to minimise wastage of water supply.</p> <p>CWS 2 Water Mains Rehabilitation. To assist Irish Water in their commitment to water conservation and support efforts to tackle leakage through find and fix (active leakage control) and water mains rehabilitation.</p> <p>CWS 3 Promotion of Water Conservation. To support Irish Water in promoting public awareness and involvement in water conservation measures by households, business and industry.</p> <p>WW 1 Enhancement of Wastewater Supply Infrastructure. Work in conjunction with Irish Water to maximise the potential of existing capacity and to facilitate the delivery of new wastewater services infrastructure, to facilitate future growth in the county.</p> <p>WW 2 Delivery of Wastewater Infrastructure. Liaise and co-operate with Irish Water in the implementation and delivery of the Water Services Strategic Plan (2015) and the Irish Water Investment Plan 2020-2024 and other relevant investment works programmes of Irish Water in the delivery of infrastructure within the county.</p>

Topic	Recommendations integrated into the Draft Plan, included in:
	<p>WW 3 The Greater Galway Area Drainage Study. To seek to accelerate and support the delivery of the Greater Galway Area Drainage Study and the associated solutions as identified in the RSES as an essential infrastructure requirement, in conjunction with the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, Irish Water and Galway City Council.</p> <p>WW 4 "Requirement to Liaise with Irish Water – Wastewater. Ensure that new developments will only be permitted which are adequately serviced with sufficient capacity for appropriate collection, treatment and disposal (in compliance with the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan) to the public sewer unless provided for otherwise by the plan. Developers shall liaise with Irish Water with regard to the waste water (and water)infrastructure to ensure sufficient capacity is available prior to the submission of a planning application. "</p> <p>WW 5 Serviced Sites. Support the servicing of small towns and villages including initiatives to provide an alternative to one-off housing in the countryside, in accordance with the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>WW 6 Private Wastewater Treatment Plants. Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), as may be amended.</p> <p>WW 7 Sustainable Drainage Systems. To require the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of SuDS measures be incorporated in all new development (including extensions to existing developments). All development proposals shall be accompanied by a comprehensive SuDS assessment including run-off quantity, run off quality and impacts on habitat and water quality.</p> <p>WW 8 Storm Water Infrastructure. To support the improvement of storm water infrastructure and to increase the use of sustainable drainage and reduce the risk of flooding in urban environments.</p> <p>WM 1 Connacht and Ulster Waste Management Plan 2015-2021. Support the implementation of the Connacht and Ulster Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 or any updated version of this document within the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>WM 2 Requirements for Waste Management. Support and promote the circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, and to sustainably manage residual waste. New developments will be expected to take account of the provisions of the Waste Management Plan for the Region and observe those elements of it that relate to waste prevention and minimisation, waste recycling facilities, and the capacity for source segregation.</p> <p>WM 3 Waste Recovery and Disposal Facilities. Support and facilitate the provision of adequate waste recovery and disposal facilities for the county.</p> <p>WM 4 Waste Legalisation. To require that all waste disposal shall be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency and relevant Waste Management Legislation.</p>

Section 6 Conclusion

Taking into the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site as a result of all Proposed Material Alterations, apart from Proposed Material Alteration²³ No's. **Volume 1 - 6.9, Volume 1 - 6.23, Volume 1 - 8.6, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 1, Volume 2 - Oranmore MA 3, Volume 2 - 3.1, Volume 2 - 3.2, Volume 2 - 3.3, Volume 2 - 3.4, Volume 2 - 3.5, Volume 2 - 3.9, Volume 2 - 3.12, Volume 2 - 9.2, Volume 2 - 9.4, Volume 2 - 9.11, Volume 2 - 9.15, Volume 2 - 14.2, Volume 2 - 14.4, Volume 2 - 14.5 and Volume 2 - 15.2.**

Furthermore, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations²⁴ could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA.

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

However, in order to further contribute towards mitigation, it is recommended that the following text is integrated into the Plan at further modification stage if Proposed Material Alteration No. Volume 1 - 6.23 is being adopted as part of the Plan:

“Bringing these airstrips into use would need to be subject to detailed studies and formal approval of any proposals by Galway County Council. Any proposal would need to demonstrate: a contribution towards the proper planning and sustainable development of the county; compliance with all environmental legislation and policies and objectives contained within the Plan and higher level planning documents, including the National Planning Framework and the Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy; and that no effect on the integrity of any European Site would occur.”

Taking into account the mitigation measures already incorporated into the Plan, subject to additional recommendations to be integrated into the Plan in advance of adoption, it is concluded that the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028 are not foreseen to give rise to any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects²⁵. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

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

²³ For detail on Proposed Material Alterations please refer to Proposed Material Alterations document.

²⁴ Proposed Material Alteration **Volume 1 - 7.21**

²⁵ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

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

Site Code	Site Name ²⁶	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
000014	Ballyalla Lake SAC	A08, A02.01, K04.01, A10.01, H01	Fertilisation, agricultural intensification, competition (flora), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
000016	Ballycullinan Lake SAC	J02, A04, J02.01, A10.01, A08, E01.03	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, dispersed habitation
000019	Ballyogan Lough SAC	I02, K02.01, C01, H02.07, A04.03, J01.01, H02.06, A05.02, H01.05, H01.08, A04.01, A10, A04.02	Problematic native species, species composition change (succession), mining and quarrying, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, burning down, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, stock feeding, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, intensive grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, non-intensive grazing
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	C01.03.02, D01.01, A10.01, K02.01, B07, G05.01, A04.02.01, A04.03, G02.08, K02.02, C01.07, G01, A08, A05.02, E04.01, K04.01	Mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, species composition change (succession), forestry activities not referred to above, trampling, overuse, non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, camping and caravans, accumulation of organic material, mining and extraction activities not referred to above, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, stock feeding, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, competition (flora)
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	E01.03, G05, B, A04, E06.02, E03.01, E03.03, D01.02, G03, F02.03, A10.01, G01.02, F03.02.04, A10, F03.01, B01.01, A08, G01.03, D01, A10.02, J02	Dispersed habitation, other human intrusions and disturbances, silviculture, forestry, grazing, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, disposal of inert materials, roads, motorways, interpretative centres, leisure fishing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, predator control, restructuring agricultural land holding, hunting, forest planting on open ground (native trees), fertilisation, motorised vehicles, roads, paths and railroads, removal of stone walls and embankments, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	A04.02.01, A04.03, A10.01, D01.01, A05.02, K02.02, E04.01, A08, K02.01, K04.01	Non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, accumulation of organic material, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, fertilisation, species composition change (succession), competition (flora)
000057	Moyree River System SAC	E06.02, J02.01, B01, E03.01, H, A04, E01, J02, J01, A04.02.01, I02, A10, F03.01, G01.02, E04.01, A05.02, A08, A10.01, A10.02	Reconstruction, renovation of buildings, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, forest planting on open ground, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, pollution, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fire and fire suppression, non-intensive cattle grazing, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, hunting, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, stock feeding, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, removal of stone walls and embankments
000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	C01.01, J01.01, A04.02.01, A10.01, F04, A04.03, E04.01, G01, A08, J02.12.01, D01.01, E05, I02, J02.01.02	Sand and gravel extraction, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, taking or removal of terrestrial plants, general, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, storage of materials, problematic native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
000213	Inishmore Island SAC	E04.01, F02.02.02, D01.01, A08, I02, J02.01.02, A04.03, A10.01, D03, A02.01, C01.07, J01.01, A04.02.01, K04.05, H02.07	Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, pelagic trawling, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, problematic native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, agricultural intensification, mining and extraction activities not referred to above, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, damage by herbivores (including game species), diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	A04.03, J02.01, G05.01, G01, C01.03.02, J02.05, A04.02.05, B06, A10.01, A07, J02.11, J02.05.02, B02.02, A03, A04.01, A03.03, D01.01, F03.01, A08, J02.04.01, K03.04	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, trampling, overuse, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, mechanical removal of peat, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry clearance, mowing or cutting of grassland, intensive grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hunting, fertilisation, flooding, predation
000218	Coolcam Turlough SAC	A08, A10, A02.01, A04.01.05, C01.01.01	Fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, agricultural intensification, intensive mixed animal grazing, sand and gravel quarries
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	J02.15, J02.10, E03.03, E03.01, C01.03.02, J01.01, B01, D05	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, burning down, forest planting on open ground, improved access to site
000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	A04.01.01, A10.01, H01.08, H02.06, A04, J02.04.01, E03.01, A05.02, A08	Intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, grazing, flooding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, stock feeding, fertilisation
000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	H02.06, A04.01.01, A10.01, J02.01, H01.08, B01	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, intensive cattle grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest planting on open ground
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	A04.02.04, C01.03.02, B01, J01, A04, A08, A03, A01, D05, B02.01.02, B02.02, A04.01.01	Non-intensive goat grazing, mechanical removal of peat, forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, grazing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, cultivation, improved access to site, forest replanting (non-native trees), forestry clearance, intensive cattle grazing
000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	J02.01.03, D01.02, A10.01, C03.03, A04.01.02, A04.01.01, J02.04.01, C01.01, H01.08, B02.02, A08, E06.02, J01.01, I01, J02.01, H02.06, J02.05, E03.03, E03.01	Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, roads, motorways, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, wind energy production, intensive sheep grazing, intensive cattle grazing, flooding, sand and gravel extraction, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forestry clearance, fertilisation, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, burning down, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, disposal of inert materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000255	Croaghill Turlough SAC	C01.01.01, A08, A05.02, A04.02.05, A03.02	Sand and gravel quarries, fertilisation, stock feeding, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, non-intensive mowing
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	B, A04.02, B06, D01.01, I01, J01	Silviculture, forestry, non-intensive grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	C01.01.02, D03.01.01, F01, J02.12.01, E03.03, J02.05.01, A04.02.02, J02.01.02, D03, D01.01, D02.02, A04.02.01, D03.01.04, G01.01.02, H01.08, F06, H01.05, I01, J02.02.02, C01.01, G02.01, F02.03.01, A02.01	Removal of beach materials, slipways, marine and freshwater aquaculture, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, disposal of inert materials, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents), non-intensive sheep grazing, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, pipe lines, non-intensive cattle grazing, industrial ports, non-motorized nautical sports, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, estuarine and coastal dredging, sand and gravel extraction, golf course, bait digging or collection, agricultural intensification
000278	Inishbofin and Inishshark SAC	L07, I01, F02.01.01, C01.01, J01.01, F02.01, L08, F03.02.04, K04.05, H05.01, G01.02, A04.01.02, A04, E01.03, J03.03, J02.02.01, J02.12.01, D04.01	Storm, cyclone, invasive non-native species, potting, sand and gravel extraction, burning down, professional passive fishing, inundation (natural processes), predator control, damage by herbivores (including game species), garbage and solid waste, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, intensive sheep grazing, grazing, dispersed habitation, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, airport
000285	Killsallagh Bog SAC	J01.01, J02.08, C01.03.02, J02.07, B02.02, A04.02.01, J02.15	Burning down, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, forestry clearance, non-intensive cattle grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	D01.02, G01.04.03, J02.04.01, E06.02	Roads, motorways, recreational cave visits, flooding, reconstruction, renovation of buildings

²⁶ For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIs), please refer to Table 3.1

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Site Code	Site Name ²⁶	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
000295	Levally Lough SAC	A08, F03.01, E01.03, C01.01.01, A10	Fertilisation, hunting, dispersed habitation, sand and gravel quarries, restructuring agricultural land holding
000296	Lisnageeragh Bog and Ballinastack Turlough SAC	J02.15, A04.01.01, B02.02, J01.01, A08, I01, C01.03.02, I02, D02.01, A02.01	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, intensive cattle grazing, forestry clearance, burning down, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, problematic native species, electricity and phone lines, agricultural intensification
000297	Lough Corrib SAC	E01.01, E03.01, J02.15, A08, H01.08, A10.01, E01.03, D01, I01, C01.03.02, G05, B01, C01.01, J02.01.03, A02.01, A04, D03.01.02, A04.03	Continuous urbanisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, dispersed habitation, roads, paths and railroads, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, other human intrusions and disturbances, forest planting on open ground, sand and gravel extraction, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, agricultural intensification, grazing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
000299	Lough Cutra SAC	E01.03, E06.02, B02.01.01, B03, H06.02, B02.02, A10.01, B01.01, A10, H06.01	Dispersed habitation, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, forest replanting (native trees), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, light pollution, forestry clearance, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, forest planting on open ground (native trees), restructuring agricultural land holding, noise nuisance, noise pollution
000301	Lough Lurgeen Bog/Glenamaddy Turlough SAC	J02.15, H01.08, C01.03.02, H02.07, J02.07, A04.02.02, F03.01, J01.01, A03.03, D02.01, A08	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, mechanical removal of peat, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, hunting, burning down, abandonment or lack of mowing, electricity and phone lines, fertilisation
000304	Lough Rea SAC	M01.03, H01.02, A10.01, E03.03, B01.01, A02.01, I01, E05, H01.08, E01.01, D01.01	Flooding and rising precipitations, pollution to surface waters by storm overflows, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, disposal of inert materials, forest planting on open ground (native trees), agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, storage of materials, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, continuous urbanisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	G01.02, F03.01, H05.01, B01, A05.02, J01, C01.01.01, G01.03.02, B02, A04, C01.03.02	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, garbage and solid waste, forest planting on open ground, stock feeding, fire and fire suppression, sand and gravel quarries, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, grazing, mechanical removal of peat
000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	B01, E03.03, E03.01, A05.02, H02.06, J02.01.03, J02.05, J02.01, A08, A02.01, J02.10, H01.08, A04	Forest planting on open ground, disposal of inert materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, stock feeding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, grazing
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	B03, A04.01.01, B, A04.02.04, J01, B06	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, intensive cattle grazing, silviculture, forestry, non-intensive goat grazing, fire and fire suppression, grazing in forests or woodland
000322	Rahasane Turlough SAC	J02.05, F03.01, E03.01, A10.01, A08, A04.01.05, J02.01, H01.08, J02.10, H02.06, E03.03, A02.01	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, hunting, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, intensive mixed animal grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, disposal of inert materials, agricultural intensification
000324	Rosroe Bog SAC	C01.03.01, D01.01, A04.01.05, C01.03.02	Hand cutting of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, intensive mixed animal grazing, mechanical removal of peat
000326	Shankill West Bog SAC	J02.07, J01.01, A10, C01.03.02, A04.01.01, A08	Water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, restructuring agricultural land holding, mechanical removal of peat, intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation
000328	Slyne Head Islands SAC	F02, H06.01, L07, K04.05, F02.01.01, F02.01.02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, noise nuisance, noise pollution, storm, cyclone, damage by herbivores (including game species), potting, netting
000330	Tully Mountain SAC	I01, A05.02, A04.01.02, C01.01, A04.02.02	Invasive non-native species, stock feeding, intensive sheep grazing, sand and gravel extraction, non-intensive sheep grazing
000440	Lough Ree SAC	G02.09, L08, D03.01.02, B02, F02.03, G01.01, H02.06, A08, I01, H06.03, J02.04, A04, F03.01, H01.08, K03.05, A03.03, G01.02, J02.11.02, E01.03	Wildlife watching, inundation (natural processes), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, forest and plantation management & use, leisure fishing, nautical sports, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, invasive non-native species, thermal heating of water bodies, flooding modifications, walking, hunting, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, antagonism arising from introduction of species, abandonment or lack of mowing, grazing, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, other siltation rate changes, dispersed habitation
000461	Ardkill Turlough SAC	A02.01, A08, H02.06, A04.01.01, A04	Agricultural intensification, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, intensive cattle grazing, grazing
000474	Ballymaglancy Cave, Cong SAC	A04, G01.04.02, G01	Grazing, speleology, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
000475	Carrowkeel Turlough SAC	A04, H01.05, A08, J02.01.03	Grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
000479	Cloughmoyne SAC	A08, A10, C01.01, E03.01	Fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, sand and gravel extraction, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000480	Clyard Kettle-holes SAC	J02.03.02, A04, A10.01, A08, J02.15	Canalisation, grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fertilisation, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
000484	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SAC	C01.01.02, K01	Removal of beach materials, abiotic (slow) natural processes
000503	Greaghans Turlough SAC	A02.01, A05.02, A04, A08, H01.05	Agricultural intensification, stock feeding, grazing, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000504	Kilglassan/Caheeravoostia Turlough Complex SAC	H02.06, A02.01, A01, A05.02, A08, H01.05, A03, A04.01.01	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, cultivation, stock feeding, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, mowing or cutting of grassland, intensive cattle grazing
000525	Shrule Turlough SAC	A02.01, A04, A08, A10	Agricultural intensification, grazing, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding
000541	Skealaghan Turlough SAC	A04, A08, H02.06, A01, A05.02	Grazing, fertilisation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, cultivation, stock feeding
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	J01.01, J02.15, E03.01, C01.01, E05, A05.02, C01.03, J02.10, A04, E03.03, A08	Burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, sand and gravel extraction, storage of materials, stock feeding, peat extraction, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, grazing, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	A10, E03.01, C01.01, B03, J01.01, A08, K02.01, J02.15, C01.03, A02.01, E03.03	Restructuring agricultural land holding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, sand and gravel extraction, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, burning down, fertilisation, species composition change (succession), other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, peat extraction, agricultural intensification, disposal of inert materials
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	A04.03, F03.01, E03.03, J02.10, J01.01, K02, K01.02, K01.03, E03.01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, hunting, disposal of inert materials, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, burning down, biocenotic evolution, succession, silting up, drying out, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000580	Mongan Bog SAC	F03.01, J02.15, A08, E03.03, A05.02, C01.03, J01.01, E03.01	Hunting, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, fertilisation, disposal of inert materials, stock feeding, peat extraction, burning down, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	C01.03, A04.01.04, J02.15, A07, J01.01, F03.01, E03.01, E03.03	Peat extraction, intensive goat grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, burning down, hunting, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, disposal of inert materials
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	F03.01, A08	Hunting, fertilisation
000592	Bellanagare Bog SAC	C01.03.02, E03.01, J02.05, I01	Mechanical removal of peat, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, invasive non-native species
000597	Carrowbehy/Caheer Bog SAC	I01, B02.02, J02.05, A04, E03.01	Invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000600	Cloonchambers Bog SAC	I01, E03.01, C01.03.02, J02.05, A04	Invasive non-native species, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, grazing

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Site Code	Site Name ²⁶	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	E03.03, A04.01, J02.01.03, C01, H01.08, A04.01.01, J02.01, J02.05, A04.02.01, H02.06, A08, A02.01, J02.07.02, A05.02, E03.01, A04.03	Disposal of inert materials, intensive grazing, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, intensive cattle grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, non-intensive cattle grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, stock feeding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
000607	Errit Lough SAC	G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	G05, A08, A04	Other human intrusions and disturbances, fertilisation, grazing
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	F03.02.04, A05.02, A04	Predator control, stock feeding, grazing
004144	High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA	A10, J01.01, A08, D01, D05, J01	Discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, walking, horse riding, grazing.
004221	Illannan SPA	C01.03.02, A04, A05.02, F02.01.01, I01	Grazing, fertilisation.
004231	Inishbofin, Omev Island and Turbot Island SPA	K04.05, D01.02, A04.02.05, E04, A04.02.01	Intensive mowing, predation, flooding and intensive grazing, pollutants.
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	A05.02, D01.01, F03.02.04, A08	Stock feeding, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, predator control, fertilisation
000612	Mullygollan Turlough SAC	A08, A04, F03.01	Fertilisation, grazing, hunting
000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	A01, A03, J01, A08, C01.03, C01.03.02, A04, A10, D05	Cultivation, mowing or cutting of grassland, fire and fire suppression, fertilisation, peat extraction, mechanical removal of peat, grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, improved access to site
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	D01.02, A08, A04, C01.03, A03, B01, A10, J01	Roads, motorways, fertilisation, grazing, peat extraction, mowing or cutting of grassland, forest planting on open ground, restructuring agricultural land holding, fire and fire suppression
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	A04.01, K02.01, J01.01, A10.01, A02.01, A05.02, A04.03, A07, A08, D01	Intensive grazing, species composition change (succession), burning down, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, agricultural intensification, stock feeding, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation, roads, paths and railroads
000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC	A08, J02.06, E01.03, A10.01	Fertilisation, water abstractions from surface waters, dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
001228	Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC	E01.03, A04.02, G05.09, D03.01.02, J01.01, A05.02, F02.01.01, I01, L07, D03.01.01	Dispersed habitation, non-intensive grazing, fences, fencing, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, burning down, stock feeding, potting, invasive non-native species, storm, cyclone, slipways
001242	Carrownagappul Bog SAC	J02.07, J01.01, J02.15, J02.08, F06.01	Water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, game or bird breeding station
001251	Cregduff Lough SAC	I01, J02.06.02, A03.03, A04.02.05	Invasive non-native species, surface water abstractions for public water supply, abandonment or lack of mowing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing
001257	Dog's Bay SAC	G02.08, D01.01, G01.03.02, A04.01.05, J02.12.01, G05.09, H03.03, G01.02, L07, G01.01.02, G05.01	Camping and caravans, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, off-road motorized driving, intensive mixed animal grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, fences, fencing, marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, storm, cyclone, non-motorized nautical sports, trampling, overuse
001271	Gortnandarragh Limestone Pavement SAC	A10.01, A04.01.02, J02.01, A04.02.04, A04.03, C01.03, I01, D01.01, K04.05, D01.02, A04.02.05, E04, A04.02.01	Removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive sheep grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, non-intensive goat grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, peat extraction, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, damage by herbivores (including game species), roads, motorways, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, structures, buildings in the landscape, non-intensive cattle grazing
001275	Inisheer Island SAC	D01.01, E04.01, A02.01, I02, A04.02.01, A04.03, A10.01, C01.07	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, agricultural intensification, problematic native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, mining and extraction activities not referred to above
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	A02.01, H02.06, D01.02, A08, H01.08, J02.05	Agricultural intensification, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, roads, motorways, fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
001309	Omev Island Machair SAC	G01.03.02, A04.02, A08, F03.02.04, K01.01, A05.02, G02.10, G01.02, J02.12.01, K04.05, G05.01, L07, F02.03	Off-road motorized driving, non-intensive grazing, fertilisation, predator control, erosion, stock feeding, other sport or leisure complexes, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, damage by herbivores (including game species), trampling, overuse, storm, cyclone, leisure fishing
001311	Rusheenduff Lough SAC	L07, F02.01.01, K01.01, A04.02, G02.10, I01, A03.03, D03.01.01, J02.12.01, L08	Storm, cyclone, potting, erosion, non-intensive grazing, other sport or leisure complexes, invasive non-native species, abandonment or lack of mowing, slipways, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, inundation (natural processes)
001312	Ross Lake and Woods SAC	C01.01, H01.08, D01.01, E06.02, A10.01, A04, J02.04.01, A08, A02.01, A04.03, B02.02, E06, H01, I01, H02.06, D03.01.02, G05.04, C01.04	Sand and gravel extraction, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing, flooding, fertilisation, agricultural intensification, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, forestry clearance, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, vandalism, mines
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	A04, B, B06, J01	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, grazing in forests or woodland, fire and fire suppression
001321	Termon Lough SAC	H02.06, A08, J02.05, A04.01.01, H01.08, E03.03, A10.01	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, intensive cattle grazing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
001529	Lough Cahasy, Lough Baun and Roonah Lough SAC	C01.01.02, K01	Removal of beach materials, abiotic (slow) natural processes
001536	Moccorha Lough SAC	A08, F03.01, K04.01, J01.01, J02.01.03, A04, A04.02.01, E03.01	Fertilisation, hunting, competition (flora), burning down, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	C01.03.01, C01.01, A10.01, A04	Hand cutting of peat, sand and gravel extraction, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing
001637	Four Roads Turlough SAC	A04, A05.02	Grazing, stock feeding
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	A04, C01.03.01, A08, I01	Grazing, hand cutting of peat, fertilisation, invasive non-native species
001774	Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC	H01, A03.03	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), abandonment or lack of mowing
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	A04.03, A08, A05.02, E03.03, D01, A02.01, K02.01, A04.01, A10.01, A07	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, fertilisation, stock feeding, disposal of inert materials, roads, paths and railroads, agricultural intensification, species composition change (succession), intensive grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals
001912	Glendree Bog SAC	G01.03.02, A01, B07, B, K01.01, B01, J01, D01.01, A04, C01.03	Off-road motorized driving, cultivation, forestry activities not referred to above, silviculture, forestry, erosion, forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, grazing, peat extraction
001913	Sonnagh Bog SAC	A05.02, C01.03.02, A04.02, B05, B01, J01	Stock feeding, mechanical removal of peat, non-intensive grazing, use of fertilizers (forestry), forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression

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Site Code	Site Name ²⁶	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	K02.01, D01.02, A11, A04.03, H02.06, D01.01, A05.02, A10.01, H02.07, H01.05, A02, H01.08, A04.02, D05, A08, E03.01, I02, A10, G01, A04.01	Species composition change (succession), roads, motorways, agriculture activities not referred to above, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, stock feeding, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, modification of cultivation practices, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, non-intensive grazing, improved access to site, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, problematic native species, restructuring agricultural land holding, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, intensive grazing
001932	Mweelrea/Sheeffry/Erriff Complex SAC	A02.01, H01, A08, C01.03.02, A04.01.02	Agricultural intensification, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), fertilisation, mechanical removal of peat, intensive sheep grazing
002008	Maumturk Mountains SAC	A04.01.02, C01.03.01, C01.03.02, E01.03, A04.02.01, G02.10, D01.01, I01, B01.02, G01.04, B04, B02.01.02, B01.01, D01.05, G05.01, H01.05, G05.09	Intensive sheep grazing, hand cutting of peat, mechanical removal of peat, dispersed habitation, non-intensive cattle grazing, other sport or leisure complexes, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forest replanting (non-native trees), forest planting on open ground (native trees), bridge, viaduct, trampling, overuse, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fences, fencing
002031	The Twelve Bens/Garraun Complex SAC	D01.05, A04.02.04, C01.03.01, G01.04, E01.03, G05.01, C01.03.02, I01, B04, A04.01.02, G01.02, H01.05, J01.01, A04.02.01, B02.01.02, G05.09	Bridge, viaduct, non-intensive goat grazing, hand cutting of peat, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, dispersed habitation, trampling, overuse, mechanical removal of peat, invasive non-native species, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, burning down, non-intensive cattle grazing, forest replanting (non-native trees), fences, fencing
002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	J01, A04.01.02, C01.03.02, C01.03.01	Fire and fire suppression, intensive sheep grazing, mechanical removal of peat, hand cutting of peat
002074	Slyne Head Peninsula SAC	F03.02, F02, C01.01, A04.02, L07, F02.01.01, G01.03.02, D03.01.02, G01.02, G01.01.02, J02.02.01, G01, H06.01, E01.03, G02.01, D01.01, I01, J01.01, J02.12.01, G02.08, G05.01	Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial), fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, sand and gravel extraction, non-intensive grazing, storm, cyclone, potting, off-road motorized driving, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, non-motorized nautical sports, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, noise nuisance, noise pollution, dispersed habitation, golf course, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, burning down, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, camping and caravans, trampling, overuse
002110	Corliskea/Trien/Cloonfelliv Bog SAC	A04, C01.03.02, J02.07, A04.02.01, J02.15, J01.01, A10	Grazing, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive cattle grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, restructuring agricultural land holding
002111	Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	F01.01, A04.01.02, A04.01.01	Intensive fish farming, intensification, intensive sheep grazing, intensive cattle grazing
002117	Lough Coy SAC	H04.01, A10.01, J02.01.03, H02.06, H01.08, E03.03, A08, J02.05	Acid rain, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
002118	Barnahalla Lough SAC	J01.01, A04.01.05, A03.03	Burning down, intensive mixed animal grazing, abandonment or lack of mowing
002119	Lough Nageeron SAC	I01, J02.06.02, A04.02.05, J01.01	Invasive non-native species, surface water abstractions for public water supply, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, burning down
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	L10, J02, B02.02, J01.01	Other natural catastrophes, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance, burning down
002129	Murvey Machair SAC	A04.02.02, G01.02, K04.05, F03.01, H03.03, J01.01, G01.03.02, K01.01, L07, G05.01	Non-intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, damage by herbivores (including game species), hunting, marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), burning down, off-road motorized driving, erosion, storm, cyclone, trampling, overuse
002130	Tully Lough SAC	D01, C01.03.02, J02.06.02, F02.03, I01	Roads, paths and railroads, mechanical removal of peat, surface water abstractions for public water supply, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species
002157	Newgrove House SAC	A04, E01.03, B02.01.02, A10.01, G05.09	Grazing, dispersed habitation, forest replanting (non-native trees), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fences, fencing
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	K02.03, A04, F01, C01.03.01, J02.12.01, B, J02.01.01, D01.01, I01, J02.01.02, E03, J02.10, E01, A08, C01.01.02, G01.01, H04, F03.01, F02.03	Eutrophication (natural), grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hand cutting of peat, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, silviculture, forestry, polderisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discharges, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, removal of beach materials, nautical sports, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, hunting, leisure fishing
002180	Gortacarnaun Wood SAC	B02.05, B06, B02.06, A04.02, B01, I01, B02, B02.02	Non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), grazing in forests or woodland, thinning of tree layer, non-intensive grazing, forest planting on open ground, invasive non-native species, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance
002181	Drummin Wood SAC	B02.02, A04.02, B01, B06, B02.05, B02, B02.06, I01	Forestry clearance, non-intensive grazing, forest planting on open ground, grazing in forests or woodland, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), forest and plantation management & use, thinning of tree layer, invasive non-native species
002213	Glenloughaun Esker SAC	A04.01.03, A02.01, A04.03, C01.01, A08, I02, B01.01, A04	Intensive horse grazing, agricultural intensification, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel extraction, fertilisation, problematic native species, forest planting on open ground (native trees), grazing
002214	Killelgan Grassland SAC	A04.01.02, J02.01, A04	Intensive sheep grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, grazing
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	B02.01.01, G01, M01.02, G02.09, J02.10, M01.01, D03.01.02, H01.08, D01.01, J02, I02, K02.01, K02.03, A04.02.05, H01, A08, A04.01, I01, J02.01.03, C01, A10.01, M01.03	Forest replanting (native trees), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, droughts and less precipitations, wildlife watching, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, problematic native species, species composition change (succession), eutrophication (natural), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), fertilisation, intensive grazing, invasive non-native species, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding and rising precipitations
002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	A04.02.01, A05.02, A08, A10.01, A04.01.03, E03.03, E04, D01, A04.03	Non-intensive cattle grazing, stock feeding, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, intensive horse grazing, disposal of inert materials, structures, buildings in the landscape, roads, paths and railroads, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	E01.03, A10.01, K03, A10.02, A04, E04.01	Dispersed habitation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, interspecific faunal relations, removal of stone walls and embankments, grazing, agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape
002246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building SAC	A10.01, A04.02.05, G05, E06.01	Removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, other human intrusions and disturbances, demolition of buildings & human structures
002247	Toonagh Estate SAC	E06.02, A04, E01.03, I02, A10.01	Reconstruction, renovation of buildings, grazing, dispersed habitation, problematic native species, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
002265	Kingstown Bay SAC	D03.01.02, J01.01, F02.01.01	Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, burning down, potting
002293	Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs SAC	A02.01, J02.04.01, H02.06, E06.02, J02.05, E03.03, A10.01, D01, J02.01.03, A08, E06.01, E03.01, J02.10, H01.08	Agricultural intensification, flooding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, disposal of inert materials, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, roads, paths and railroads, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, marshes or pits, fertilisation, demolition of buildings & human structures, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters
002294	Cahermore Turlough SAC	E03.03, H01.08, H02.06, A02.01, J02.05, A10.01, J02.04.01, J02.01.03, A08	Disposal of inert materials, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, flooding, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, fertilisation

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002295	Ballinduff Turlough SAC	H02.06, A02.01, A08, A10.01, H01.08, E03.03, J02.05	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, agricultural intensification, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, disposal of inert materials, modification of hydrographic functioning, general
002296	Williamstown Turloughs SAC	A10, H01.05, E01, C01.03.02, J02.15, C01.01.01, J02.07, H02.07	Restructuring agricultural land holding, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, urbanised areas, human habitation, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, sand and gravel quarries, water abstractions from groundwater, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
002298	River Moy SAC	I01, F03.02.04, J02.04, C01.03, D04.02, H01.05, F02.03, B05, B01, A02.01, F03.02	Invasive non-native species, predator control, flooding modifications, peat extraction, aerodrome, heliport, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, leisure fishing, use of fertilizers (forestry), forest planting on open ground, agricultural intensification, taking and removal of animals (terrestrial)
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	G01.02, G01.03.02, B02, C01.03.02, D01.01, A04.03, G05.01, C01.01, J01, A04, J02.01	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, forest and plantation management & use, mechanical removal of peat, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, sand and gravel extraction, fire and fire suppression, grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
002314	Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane SAC	B02.02, E06.01, A10.01, A04, B01.01	Forestry clearance, demolition of buildings & human structures, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, grazing, forest planting on open ground (native trees)
002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC	E06.02	Reconstruction, renovation of buildings
002320	Kildun Souterrain SAC	G01.04.03, A04, H06.02, D01.02	Recreational cave visits, grazing, light pollution, roads, motorways
002338	Drumalough Bog SAC	J02.05, E03.01, I01	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, invasive non-native species
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	A04, E03.01, J02.01, I01, J02.05, A10.01	Grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
002347	Camderry Bog SAC	C01.03.02, B02.02, J02.15, J01.01, A02.01, J02.08, A04.02.02, A10, J02.07	Mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, burning down, agricultural intensification, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, restructuring agricultural land holding, water abstractions from groundwater
002350	Curraglehanagh Bog SAC	B02.02, J01.01, C01.03.02, J02.08, J02.07, A04.02.02, J02.15	Forestry clearance, burning down, mechanical removal of peat, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, water abstractions from groundwater, non-intensive sheep grazing, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002352	Monivea Bog SAC	B01.02, J02.10, I01, E03.03, C01.03.02, J02.07, J01.01, E03.01, J02.15	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, invasive non-native species, disposal of inert materials, mechanical removal of peat, water abstractions from groundwater, burning down, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	D01.02, J01, C01.03, A01, D01.01	Roads, motorways, fire and fire suppression, peat extraction, cultivation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	B02.01.02, J02.07, E03.01, C01.03.02, J02.15, J02.06, E03.03, A02.01, J01.01	Forest replanting (non-native trees), water abstractions from groundwater, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, water abstractions from surface waters, disposal of inert materials, agricultural intensification, burning down
002998	West Connacht Coast SAC	D03.02, E03.01, F02, H03, E03, H06.01	Shipping lanes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, discharges, noise nuisance, noise pollution
004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	G03, G01.02, H06.01	Interpretative centres, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, noise nuisance, noise pollution
004017	Mongan Bog SPA	A04, C01.01, D05, C01.03	Grazing, sand and gravel extraction, improved access to site, peat extraction
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	F02.03, F03.01, G01.02, F01, D01.02, A08, J02.01.02, A04, E03, E02, E01, G01.01, J02.12	Leisure fishing, hunting, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, marine and freshwater aquaculture, roads, motorways, fertilisation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, grazing, discharges, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	A08, G01.02, A04, G01.01, E01	Fertilisation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation
004042	Lough Corrib SPA	F02.03, A04, E01, F03.01, G01.01, A08, B	Leisure fishing, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry
004051	Lough Carra SPA	F02.03, A08, A10, B	Leisure fishing, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, silviculture, forestry
004056	Lough Cutra SPA	F03.01, A04, F02.03, A08, B	Hunting, grazing, leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	F02.03, F03.01, G01.01, A08	Leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation
004062	Lough Mask SPA	B, A08, A10, F02.03	Silviculture, forestry, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, leisure fishing
004064	Lough Ree SPA	A04, G01.02, F03.01, F02.03, B, G01.01, A08, I01	Grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, nautical sports, fertilisation, invasive non-native species
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	E02, F01, A08, D03.02, E01, G01.01, E03	Industrial or commercial areas, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation, nautical sports, discharges
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	A08, F02.03, D01.01, A03, A04, E01.03, F03.01	Fertilisation, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing, dispersed habitation, hunting
004089	Rahasane Turlough SPA	A04, F03.01, A08	Grazing, hunting, fertilisation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	G01.02, F03.01, A04, E01, A08, A03, G01.01, A04.03, F02.03, D01.01, D01.05	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, hunting, grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	A04, B, E01.03, G01.01, F02.03, A08, A03, F03.01	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, nautical sports, leisure fishing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	A08, F03.01, A01, A03, A04, D01.02, J01, C01.01, B01, C01.03, E01.03, C01.03.02	Fertilisation, hunting, cultivation, mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing, roads, motorways, fire and fire suppression, sand and gravel extraction, forest planting on open ground, peat extraction, dispersed habitation, mechanical removal of peat
004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	B, F03.01, G03, A08, E03.01, G01.02, A04, K03, B03	Silviculture, forestry, hunting, interpretative centres, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, interspecific faunal relations, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth
004134	Lough Rea SPA	G01.01, F03.01, F02.03, A08, E01, B	Nautical sports, hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, silviculture, forestry
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	A08	Fertilisation
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	A08, A04	Fertilisation, grazing
004140	Four Roads Turlough SPA	A04	Grazing
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	A04, A08, E01.02	Grazing, fertilisation, discontinuous urbanisation
004152	Inishmore SPA	E01.02, A08, G01.02, A01, A04	Discontinuous urbanisation, fertilisation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, cultivation, grazing
004159	Slyne Head to Ardmore Point Islands SPA	M02, H03, G01	Changes in biotic conditions, marine water pollution, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	D01.01, B, D01.02, C01.03, E01.03, A04	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, peat extraction, dispersed habitation, grazing
004170	Cruagh Island SPA	A04	Grazing
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	I01, C01.03.02, B, D01.02, E01.03, G01.02	Invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

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004212	Cross Lough (Killadoon) SPA	G01.01, G01, F03.01, K03.04, C01.01.02	Nautical sports, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, hunting, predation, removal of beach materials
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	D01.02, A04, E01.03, E01	Roads, motorways, grazing, dispersed habitation, urbanised areas, human habitation

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

Qualifying Interests	Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Active raised bogs	[7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	[2150]	Agricultural intensification, fertilisation, recreation	Trampling, fragmentation, pollution
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austroptamobius pallipes</i>)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Bog woodland	[91D0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal); modification of hydrological flow; drainage; abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization; accumulation of organic material; extraction activities generating marine pollution; sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	[7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Slender Green Feather Moss (<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>)	[1393]	Pollution, land use, climate change and invasive species.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Dunes with willow scrub (<i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> and <i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	[2170]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)	[1065]	Declines in habitat quality lead to species decline.	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass (<i>Chara</i> spp.)	[3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving, and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Limestone pavements	[8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	[6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.

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Qualifying Interests	Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Machairs (* in Ireland)	[21A0]	Non-intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, damage by herbivores (including game species), marine macro-pollution (i.e., plastic bags, styrofoam), burning down, off-road motorized driving, erosion, storm, cyclone, trampling, overuse.	Recreation, human disturbance, pollution, over or under grazing / land management.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	[1833]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization, nutrient alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation, water abstractions from groundwater, invasive non-native species, silting up, drying out, succession	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	[3150]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation (<i>Littorelletia uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoetes-Nanojuncetea</i>)	[3130]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletia uniflorae</i>)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g., weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	[1365]	Flooding and rising precipitations, urbanised areas, human habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, leisure fishing, flooding modifications,	Changes in habitat, food resources, human waste from built environment and fisheries, noise and fisheries industries.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	[1303]	Other urban/industrial developments, outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, pesticides, roads, railroads and paths, changes in ecosystems, forest and plantation management and use, restructuring agricultural practices, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic).	Changes in habitat, feeding grounds, roosting sites, breeding sites, urban encroachment / light and noise disturbance.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	Discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports sea defence or coast protection works	Marine water dependant, intertidal changes, sediment changes, marine pollution.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	[8330]	Ports, marine constructions, human disturbance	Erosion, recreation, marine operations
<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Transition mires and quaking bogs	[7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Turloughs	[3180]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	[1349]	Shipping lanes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, discharges, noise nuisance, noise pollution	Noise and human disturbance, marine pollution, marine and fisheries waste

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Qualifying Interests	Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canal-side habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	[1013]	Loss of riverside and canal-side habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i>)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.

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

Vulnerabilities of species of conservation interest		
<p>Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>) [A113] Corn crane (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153] Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191] Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195] Common guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Atlantic puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204] Red-billed chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p> <p>Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]</p>	<p>Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001] Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002] Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Manx shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) [A013] Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] European shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotellus</i>) [A018] Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i> [Iceland/UK/Ireland]) [A043] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i> [Eastern Greenland/Scotland/Ireland]) [A045] Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i> [Svalbard/Denmark/UK]) [A045] Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) [A064] Black (common) scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065] Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km. Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling. Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities. Availability of nesting/roosting habitat. Vegetation composition, structure and functionality
Wetlands for waterbirds [A999]		Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds using it.

Appendix II Relationship Other Plans and Programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

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

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

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry o Sustainable management of fish stocks o Reducing invasive alien species o Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss 	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. • Supporting EU-level GI projects. • Improving access to finance for GI projects. • Improving information and promoting innovation. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and • recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; • each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; • encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); • the sustainable use of its components; and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. • Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. • Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. • Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	Four pieces of complimentary legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. • Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. • Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. • Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may

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<p>(EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	<p>arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve “good status” for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. 	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	<p>Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.</p>	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Common Agricultural Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

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EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances. 	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	<p>achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Stockholm Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ramsar Convention	<p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Parliament resolutions, including the European Green Deal (EGD) 2020	<p>The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU (2020) Biodiversity Strategy	<p>A long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems across the European Union.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; • Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; • Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and • Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan (2018-2027)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. • The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people. 	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [in preparation]	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	In preparation	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. • There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. • Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. • Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. 	<p>The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources 	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. 	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Climate Action Plan is an all of Government plan to tackle climate change and bring about a step change in Ireland's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Action Plan sets out clear 2030 targets for each sector with the ultimate objective of achieving a transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient, and 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with</p>

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	climate ambition over the coming years. The plan sets out an ambitious course of action over the coming years to address the diverse and wide-ranging impacts climate disruption is having on Ireland's environment, society, economic and natural resources.	environmentally sustainable society and economy by 2050. The Action Plan deals with both mitigation and adaptation.	others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Plan provides an 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes an 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs; Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals; Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)	These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in European sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs. 	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	<p>2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning:</p> <p>Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.</p>	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. 	<p>National climate policy in Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future; 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. 	legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]	The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022	EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland: <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Island Grid Study 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	Key conclusions of the study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO₂ emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. 	The key objectives of the plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)	Vision: <i>"Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</i>	General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>“Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning.”</i> 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ireland’s National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025	<p>The Policy sets out new targets to tackle waste and move towards a circular economy.</p>	<p>The plan includes halving our food waste by 2030, the introduction of a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans, a ban on certain single use plastics from July 2021, and a levy on disposable cups. Other measures include applying green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement, a waste recovery levy to encourage recycling, and ensuring all packaging is reusable or recyclable by 2030.</p>	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention Collection Self-sufficiency Regulation Legacy issues North-south cooperation Guidance and awareness Implementation 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the</p>

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HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i> 	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	<p>achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	<p>A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce overall travel demand. To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades. 	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
2030 Climate and Energy Framework	<p>Adopted October 2014, includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.</p>	<p>Key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels). At least 32% share for renewable energy. This was revised upwards in 2018. At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency. This was revised upwards in 2018. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member 	<p>Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.</p>	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.		arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030	Ireland's National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 takes into account energy and climate policies developed up to 2019, the levels of demographic and economic growth identified in the National Planning Framework - Project 2040 and includes all of the climate and energy measures as set out in the National Development Plan 2018-2027.	The planned policies and measures that were identified up to the end of 2019, collectively deliver a 30% reduction by 2030 in non-Emission Trading Systems greenhouse gas emissions (from 2005 levels). Ireland is committed to achieving a 7% annual average reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2021 and 2030. The NECP was drafted in line with the current EU effort-sharing approach, before the Government committed to this higher level of ambition, and therefore does not reflect this higher commitment. Ireland is currently developing those policies and measures and intends to integrate the revision of the NECP into the process which will be required for increasing the overall EU contribution under the Paris Agreement.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. 	The Plan sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on River Basin Districts (RBDs). Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division. 	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	<p>achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Water Services Act 2007 Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012 Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive. Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. 	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Waste water. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Food Harvest 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</p>	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. 	<p>here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Realising our Rural Potential: The Action Plan for Rural Development 2017	The Plan aims to unlock the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level which will ensure that people who live in rural areas have increased opportunities for employment locally, and access to public services and social networks that support a high quality of life.	<p>The Plan contains 276 actions across five key pillars. The five pillars are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Sustainable Communities, Supporting Enterprise and Employment, Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential, Fostering Culture and Creativity in Rural Communities, and Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020. 	<p>Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and Creation of Woodland NeighbourWood Scheme Forest Roads Reconstitution Scheme Woodland Improvement Scheme Native Woodland Conservation Scheme Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions Producer Groups Innovative Forest Technology Forest Genetic Reproductive Material Forest Management Plans 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. Involve the public through consultations. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. 	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner. 	Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. 	This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Context Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination Enhancing the Visitor Experience Research in the Irish Tourism Sector Supporting Local Communities in Tourism Wider Government Policy International Context Co-ordination Structures 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE)	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála. Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets • Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
People Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025, (DTTAS, 2014)	Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.	The framework establishes the overall tourism goal of Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 at present. • There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025. The Government's ambition is that overseas tourism revenue will reach €5 billion in real terms by 2025.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations"</i> .	Four objectives of the Plan include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. • Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. • Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. • Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; • To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; • To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and • To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Aquaculture Acts 1997 to 2006 (Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006), s. 1(3)) Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1997 (23/1997) Fisheries and Foreshore (Amendment) Act 1998 (54/1998), ss. 2, 3 and 4 Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2001 (40/2001) Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006)	The Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division ensures the efficient and effective management of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities.	The Strategic Objectives of the Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop and manage an efficient and effective regulatory framework in respect of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; • to secure a fair financial return from the State's foreshore estate in the context of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; to progressively reduce arrears in the clearing of licence applications.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011	The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government for the carrying out of works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore, which represents the greater part of the foreshore. Construction of permanent structures on privately owned foreshore also required the prior permission of the Minister under the Foreshore Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments on the foreshore require planning permission in addition to a Foreshore Lease/Licence/Permission. All Foreshore Leases, Licences • Permissions are without prejudice to the powers of the local planning authority. Applicants should, therefore, consult initially with the local planning authority regarding their proposal. • In the case of developments on foreshore for, by or on behalf of a Local Authority where an EIS is required, applications should be made to An Bord Pleanála under Part XV, Planning and Development Act 2000. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Marine Planning Development Bill (General Scheme), 2019	The Bill seeks to establish in law a completely new regime for the maritime area which will replace existing State and development consent regimes and streamline arrangements on the basis of a single consent principle.	One of the aims is to establish a legal basis for An Bord Pleanála and coastal local authorities to consent to development in the maritime area, while retaining existing foreshore and planning permission provisions for aquaculture and sea fisheries related development. It will also provide for a single environmental impact assessment (EIA) and a single appropriate assessment (AA), where applicable.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Seafood Operational Programme (2014-2020)	The Operational Programme (OP) supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in Ireland aims at achieving key national development priorities along with the EU's "Europe 2020" objectives. The OP supports the general reform of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the development of its Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) in Ireland. The OP strategy is designed around the Irish national priorities in the agri-food sector: 'Act Smart' by encouraging knowledge and innovation, 'Think Green' through a responsible and sustainable use of resources, 'Achieve Growth' in order to maintain and create jobs.	The Irish OP is organised around the following priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Priority 1 (UP1): €67 million (28% of the total allocation) aim at assuring the sustainable development of fishing activities, while protecting the marine environment. • Union Priority 2 (UP2): €30 million (12% of the total allocation) will support the Irish National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture that aims at boosting the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector. • Union Priority 3 (UP3): €84.8 million (35.4% of the total allocation) will go towards compliance with CFP rules regarding control and data collection. • Union Priority 4 (UP4): €12 million (5% of the total allocation) will support local development initiatives – a substantial, eleven-fold increase compared to the 2007-2013 funding period. • Union Priority 5 (UP5): €33 million (13.8% of the total allocation) will go towards creating scale in the Irish marketing and processing sectors, starting from the base of very small-scale businesses. • Union Priority 6 (UP6): €10.6 million (4% of the total allocation) will be used on measures to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment and the level of protection of marine areas. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth is an Integrated Marine Plan (IMP), setting out a roadmap for the Government's vision, high-level goals and integrated actions across policy, governance and business to enable our marine potential to be realised. Implementation of this Plan will see Ireland evolve an integrated system of policy and programme planning for our marine affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable economic growth of marine/ maritime sectors; • Increase the contribution to the national GDP; • Deliver a business friendly yet robust governance, policy and planning framework; • Protect and conserve our rich marine biodiversity and ecosystems; • Manage our living and non-living resources in harmony with the ecosystem; • Implement and comply with environmental legislation; • Building on our maritime heritage, strengthen our maritime identity; • Increase our awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits; and • Engagement and participation by all. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 and 2021-2025 (in preparation)	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects in order to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; • Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; • Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; • Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and • Collecting evidence to track change and measure success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. • A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. • Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Northern and Western Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council; Leitrim County Council; Cavan County Council; Monaghan County Council; Roscommon County Council; Mayo County Council; Sligo County Council; Galway City Council; Galway County Council.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Greater Dublin Transport Strategy 2016-2035, focused on improving public and sustainable transport. While the bulk of the Plan relates solely to the Greater Dublin Area, certain areas such as public transport services and activities related to small public service vehicles are dealt with on a national basis.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus • Light Rail; • Heavy Rai; • Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; • Integrated Service Plan; and • Integration and Accessibility. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Land Use Plans (including Development Plans Local Area Plans) in force within County Galway and in other adjoining planning authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Northern and Western Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the relevant area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhances amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Galway LECP 2016-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
County Galway Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining counties	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Galway County Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021	The aim of the Galway County Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2017- 2022 is to place heritage and biodiversity at the heart of public life in the County. This will be achieved through increasing awareness, participation, enjoyment, knowledge and understanding of our shared heritage to lead to its proper conservation, management and protection and safeguarding it for future generations. Three overarching objectives have been identified that will underpin the delivery of actions under five key themes. These objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase awareness, appreciation and participation; to gather and share knowledge; and to manage and conserve our heritage, including biodiversity. 	Actions are specified under the following five themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community engagement; education and training; research and information; Galway County Council: people, property and works; and stakeholder engagement and pursuing opportunities with other partners. 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Galway Noise Action Plan 2019-2023	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: <p>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good</p>	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Galway County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024	The Strategy is developed around 4 key themes/goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Buildings & Infrastructure Natural and Cultural Heritage Water Resources & Flood Risk Management Community Services 	The Galway County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve education, awareness-raising and capacity on climate change, adaptation (and mitigation), impact reduction and early warning across the Local Authority departments, businesses, communities and individuals; Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning, as well as the identification of areas as risk to inform planning an decision making; and 	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy (LARES)	The Strategy sets out the framework for the delivery of sustainable and renewable energies throughout the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen resilience and adoptive capacity and develop and implement co-ordinated responses to climate risk where needed. <p>The LARES outlines the potential for a range of renewable energy resources and developments and acknowledges the significant contribution that they can make to the county in terms of energy security, reduced reliance on traditional fossil fuels, enabling future energy exports, meeting assigned national targets and the transition to a low carbon economy.</p>	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Connacht-Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021	These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating to the Wild Atlantic Way	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	<p>Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence.</p> <p>The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.</p>	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	here new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.