

KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 - 2028



**VOLUME FIVE
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENTS**



VOLUME FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

The Plan preparation process is informed by 3 no. different Environmental Assessments. The environmental assessments inform policy makers and the public of the likely significant effects the plan, when implemented, may have on the environment.

The three assessments are:

- 1 A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which assesses the likely significant effects the implementation of the Plan will have on the environment.
- 2 An Appropriate Assessment (AA), contained in a Natura Impact Report (NIR), which assesses the likelihood for adverse effects on the integrity of the Natura 2000 network.
- 3 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) of flood risk in the plan area.

ASSESSMENT

1

**STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA)**





SEA STATEMENT

FOR THE

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

OF THE

KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2022-2028

August 2022

Environmental Assessment Unit
Kerry County Council

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document (the SEA Statement) of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). It is prepared in conjunction with the final adopted plan. This SEA Statement is written in parallel with a Natura Impact Report Conclusion Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

This report, as a SEA Statement, specifically outlines and summaries the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. The plan commenced in June 2020 and was informed via an iterative process by the SEA, AA and SFRA. The SEA Statement concludes the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, as required by the Planning and Development Regs, 2001 (as amended). SEA monitoring will however be ongoing over the lifetime of the plan which extends from 2022-2028 (6 years).

To conclude, further to the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 as summarised in this SEA Statement, as result of material alterations to the KCDP 2022-2028 as adopted on the 4th of July 2022, significant effects on the environment were identified from the implementation of the plan which cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.

The reasons for this conclusion are:

- Material alterations to the plan as adopted on July 4th, 2022 were inconsistent/not in compliance with National Policy as outlined in Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act.
- Specifically, the plan is deemed inconsistent with:
 - *Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)* further to material alterations in relation to access onto National/Secondary/Primary Roads,
 - National Renewable Energy policy and Climate Action policy, particularly in relation to the removal of zonings identified in the County suitable for onshore wind, and
 - National Rural Settlement Policy particularly in relation to housing needs criteria to be implemented in *Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence* and *Rural Areas under Urban Influence* identified in the plan.

2 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 11 and 12 of the Planning and Development Act (PDA) 2000, as amended, Kerry County Council (KCC) as a Planning Authority (PA) has a duty to make a County Development Plan (CDP) for its functional area and to review it every six years. The current Kerry County Development Plan (KCDP) was adopted on the 16th of February 2015, became effective from the 16th March 2015 and was due to expire in 2021. However, the PDA (Amendment) 2018 enacted legislative requirements, to enable the co-ordinated and timely incorporation of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the relevant Regional Spatial Economic Strategies (RSES) into each City or County Development Plan. Further legislative amendments occurred in 2020 which culminated in the delayed commencement of the review of the County Development Plan until June 2020.

In June 2020 an Issues Paper and a public notice as per Section 11 of the PDA was made noting that the existing KCDP was to be reviewed. As part of the plan making process a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) was required. SEA is a systematic and effective process for ensuring that environmental issues are taken into account at every stage in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of plans, programmes and strategies. It is a process of evaluating the environmental consequences of a proposed policy, plan or programme (P/P). SEA aims to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development. In this instance the “plan/programme” requiring assessment under the Directive is the KCDP 2022-2028.

The SEA of plans and programmes is required by European Directive 2001/42/EC (‘the SEA Directive’). For a specific range of land-use plans, this Directive is transposed into Irish law by Statutory Instrument (S.I.) No. 436 of 2004 (the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004), as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). Hereafter these are referred to as the ‘SEA Planning Regulations’. The SEA process consists of a series of steps or stages which are:

- **Screening** of P/P to establish whether it must undergo an SEA;
- **Scoping** of the details to be provided in the Environmental Report (ER), in consultation with environmental authorities;
- **The Environmental Report** (ER) containing the findings of the assessment on the likely significant effects on the environment of the P/P;
- **Consultation** on the Draft Plan and associated Environmental Report;
- **An SEA Statement** - identifying how environmental considerations and consultations have been integrated into the Final Plan; and
- **Monitoring Programme** of the significant environmental effects of the P/P.

Pursuant to Article 13(B) of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI 436 2004), as amended in Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 201 of 2011) and Article 9(1) of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (SI 435/2004), as amended in Regulation 2011, (S.I. No. 200 of 2011), Kerry County Council is required to carry out a mandatory SEA for the review of the County Development Plan. Screening was therefore deemed unnecessary. The SEA proceeded straight to the Scoping Stage.

Scoping commenced in the summer of 2020 with an Environmental Report (ER) of the SEA of the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 published in December 2021. The ER outlines how the SEA process has informed the plan-making process to ensure that the implementation of the plan will not have a significant effect on the environment. The KCDP 2022-2028 was also accompanied by a Habitat Directive Appropriate Assessment (Natura Impact Report (NIR)) and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). All three environmental assessments have informed the plan making process.

Based on the requirements of legislation and guidance, the SEA has been carried out in the series of stages outlined above. The SEA has been informed by an assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. **This report specifically addresses the requirement to produce a SEA Statement for the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.**

2.1 Overview of the making of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 and its SEA

The drafting of the KCDP commenced in June 2020. The SEA of the plan commenced at the same time with a formal scoping report being issued to consultees in August 2020. As the plan progressed the SEA, as an iterative process, informed the land use document. The KCDP and the Environmental Report (ER) of the SEA were also informed by an Appropriate Assessment (AA) under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

The draft KCDP 2022-2028, SEA Environmental Report (ER), Natura Impact Report (NIR) and SFRA were subsequently placed on public display from Monday December 6th, 2021 – Wednesday, 23rd February 2022 (both dates inclusive). Due to Covid-19 restrictions virtual meetings and a webinar were held as part of the public consultation process.

Further to the above consultation 512 submissions were received within the time period. These submissions were subsequently outlined in Chief Executive Reports (CER) – *Executive Summary on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022, the Chief Executives Report on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022* and *Chief Executive's Report on Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Appendix* (hereafter these reports are collectively referred to as the CER).

The CER was issued to Elected Members in April 2022. The CER included recommendations to amend the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 further to submissions received. Following meetings by the Elected Members held over three days – April 25th, 26th and 27th, 2022, amendments were made to the plan that were adopted by resolution. Amendments were considered to be material alterations (MA).

It should be noted several MA were made against the CER recommendation.

As several of the proposed amendments made at the meetings held in April 2022 were considered to be MA it was a requirement under Section 12(7) of the PDA, as amended, for the PA to publish notices of the proposed amendments. This notice occurred within 3 weeks after the passing of the resolution and the amendments were subsequently made available for inspection and submission/observation for a period of not less than 4 weeks.

It was determined under Section 12(7)(aa) that a SEA (and AA) was required to be carried out in respect of one or more proposed MA. This was subsequently undertaken and a SEA addendum report presented the next stage in the SEA of the draft Kerry County Development Plan, 2022-2028. It assessed the likely significant effects on the environment of the proposed material alterations made by the Elected Members at meetings held over three days in April 2022 further to the public consultation phase. The SEA Addendum also recorded recommended changes to the SEA Environmental Report made further to public consultation, where appropriate.

A copy of the:

1. Proposed Amendments/Material Alterations Report to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028,
2. Environmental Reports Addenda:
 - 2(a) Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report Addendum
 - 2(b) Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment/Natura Impact Report Addendum
 - 2(c) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report Addendum, and
3. SEA and AA Screening Determination Statements in accordance with Section 12 (7) (aa) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended),

were subsequently placed on public display from 18th May 2022 to the 16th June 2022. There were 45 no. submissions were received within the statutory timeframe. These submissions relate to 77 of the proposed alterations and no submissions were received in relation to the remaining 304.

A second CER was produced that outlined the Chief Executives Response and Recommendation(s) - *Chief Executive's Report on Public Consultation for Material Alterations Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Planning Policy Unit Kerry County Council 29th June 2022*. Again, the CER recommended modifications to the MA that went on display. The CER recommendations were considered by the Elected Members at meeting held on the 4th of July 2022. The plan was subsequently adopted at that July 4th meeting.

It should be noted that MAs proposed were adopted in some instances against the advice of the CER. In addition, a number of modifications were made to MAs against the advice the CER.

These modifications/changes made during the final July 2022 meeting are now assessed in this report as part of the ongoing SEA. This is to ensure that the modifications/changes made at the plan adoption phase are assessed for possible significant effects on the environment.

2.2 Final Stage of the SEA - the SEA Statement

This document (the SEA Statement) of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-20228 forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). It is prepared in conjunction with the final adopted plan. A SEA Statement is a requirement of the Planning and Development Regs, 2001 (as amended) which set out (Article 14I) the information to be included in a SEA Statement. These requirements are discussed in the following section. It should be noted that this SEA Statement is written in parallel with a Natura Impact Report Conclusion Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The interaction between the SEA, AA and SFRA and the Planning Policy Unit in Kerry County Council in preparing the draft plan is shown in Table 2-1.

2.3 Content of the SEA Statement

The SEA Statement is required, under Article 14I of the Planning & Development Regs, 2001 (as amended), to include information summarising: -

- a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan and
- b) how
 - i. The ER prepared pursuant to article 14B
 - ii. any submission or observation made to the planning authority in response to a notice under Section 20(3) and/or Section 13(2) of the act, and
 - iii. any consultations under article 14F

Have been taken into account during the preparation or amendment of the plan

- c) The reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and
- d) The measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with Article 14J the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan or amended plan

Each of these individual criteria will be addressed in separate sections of this SEA Statement.

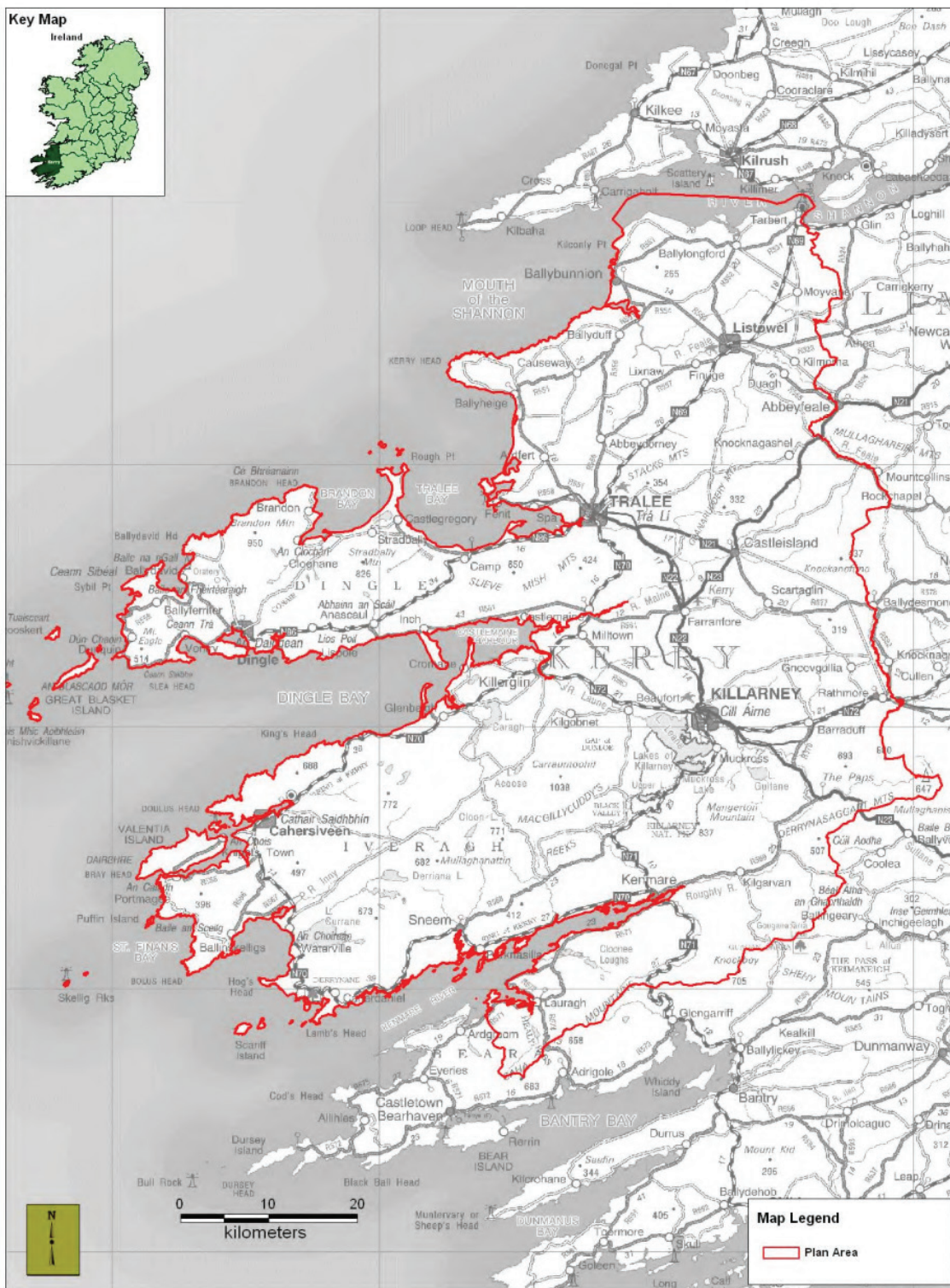


Figure 2-1 The geographical area covered by the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

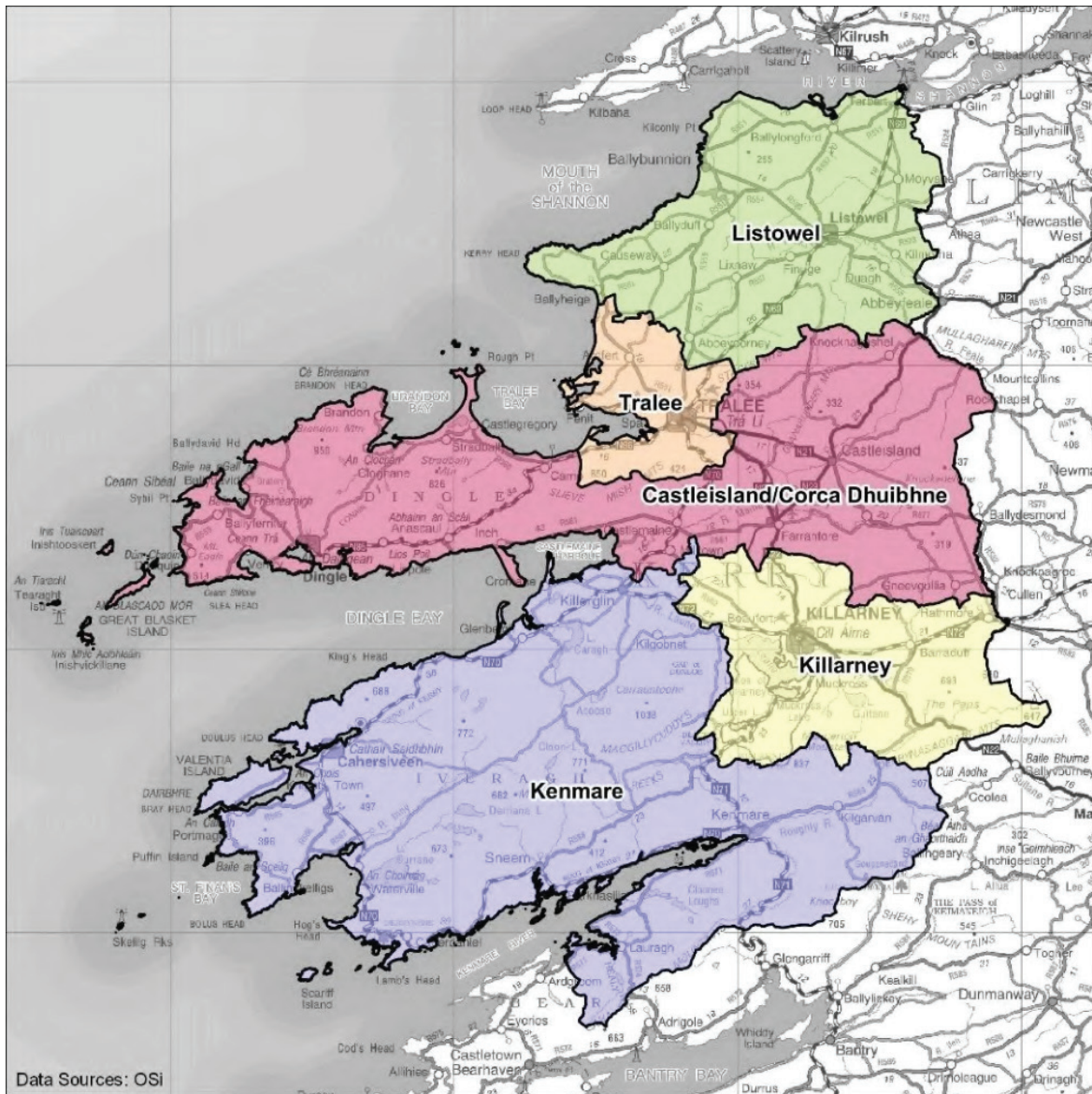


Figure 2-2 Municipal Districts in the county

Table 2-1 Interaction between the plan, SEA, SFRA and AA

STAGES IN PLAN MAKING PROCESS	PLAN	SEA	SFRA	Article 6 of the Habitats Directive
Pre-review	Preparation of Issues Papers	SEA mandatory for CDP/ screening not applicable	-	-
Initial public consultation	Publication of (a) statutory notice of intention to make the KCDP	Scoping of the Environmental Report, in consultation with environmental authorities noting SFRA to be undertaken		Notify consultees that an assessment under Art 6 will be undertaken
Preparation of Documentation	Preparation of draft plan	Preparation of ER. The process is iterative, amendments are made to the plan by SEA where required, and record made of same	Inform plan making process, will be iterative	An assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive will be drafted in parallel with SEA and Plan. The process will be iterative, amendments will be made to the plan where required, and record made of same
Public consultation	Public display of draft plan and consideration of submissions	Public display of ER/SFRA and consideration of submissions		Public display of Assessment under Article 6 and consideration of submissions
2nd public display (if required)	Display of any MA(s) to draft plan	Identify any significant environmental effects resulting from material amendments		Identify any likely significant Effects on European sites resulting from material amendments
Completion of process	Adoption of plan	Making specified information available in the form of a SEA Statement	Finalise SFRA	Provide information on the Article 6 process
Post-plan	Implementation	Monitoring of significant environmental effects		-

3 INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN

3.1 Introduction

The SEA process can be broken down into a number of steps that ran parallel to the writing of the KCDP. At each stage of the process the impacts of the draft plan on the environment is assessed. The SEA was also informed by an AA and SFRA which ran parallel with the drafting of the KCDP

In undertaking the SEA, where it was assessed that the draft plan may conflict with the environmental objectives (EOs) then mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures predominately entailed amendments to or the addition of an objective/policy in the plan; the addition of explanatory text or relied on existing policies/objectives of the hierarchical plans.

The draft plan was assessed during the following phases: -

- Scoping – consultation with the statutory consultees and non-statutory consultees
- Evaluation of draft objectives, policies and land use maps (included in environmental report)
- Evaluation of proposed material alterations to draft plan after consultation, and
- Evaluation of any modifications proposed to material alterations after second consultation phase, and
- Following adoption of the plan any further modifications made during the adoption of the plan.

3.1.1 Scoping

Scoping for the SEA was carried out in August 2020. The scoping report outlines the procedures undertaken in the preparation of the report and how it was prepared in parallel with the draft plan. The scoping process also discussed possible alternatives, environmental objectives, targets, indicators and monitoring arrangements. The overall outcome of the scoping process was to focus attention and resources on the most important environmental issues as a result of implementing the draft plan.

3.1.2 Evaluation of KCDP 2022 – 2028 – Objectives, Policies and Land Use

Chapter 3 of the ER outlines the methodology of preparing the draft plan and the Environmental Report. The ER evaluated the likely significant impacts of implementing the draft plan on the environment using and augmenting the baseline environmental data collected during the scoping process. As stated above the purpose of the ER was to assess the likely significant effects of the plan on the environment and to ensure that any significant impacts are considered during the preparation of the draft plan. This was undertaken by assessing the objectives, policies and land use zonings against the Environmental Protection Objectives (EPOs) in the ER. The EPOs set out in Chapter 6 of the ER and further in the associated SEA addendum, are described under a range of topics. They are used as the standards against which the future development objectives of the Plan can be evaluated.

The ER also considered a number of alternatives. These alternatives were assessed, and a preferred strategy chosen. This is further discussed in Section 4 of this SEA Statement.

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

Once drafted the KCDP 2022-2028, SEA Environmental Report (ER), Natura Impact Report (NIR) and SFRA were subsequently placed on public display from Monday December 6th, 2021 – Wednesday, 23rd February 2022 (both dates inclusive). Due to Covid-19 restrictions virtual meetings and a webinar were held as part of the public consultation process.

3.1.3 Evaluation of proposed material alterations to the KCDP 2022 – 2028

Further to the above consultation 512 submissions were received within the time period. These submissions were subsequently outlined in Chief Executive Reports (CER) – *Executive Summary on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022, the Chief Executives Report on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022 and Chief Executive's Report on Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Appendix* (hereafter these reports are collectively referred to as the CER).

The CER was issued to Elected Members in April 2022. The CER included recommendations to amend the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 further to submissions received.

Following meetings by the Elected Members held over three days – April 25th, 26th and 27th, 2022, amendments were made to the plan that were adopted by resolution. Amendments were considered to be material alterations (MA).

It should be noted several MA were made against the CER recommendation (see further discussion below).

As several of the proposed amendments made at the meetings held in April 2022 were considered to be MA it was a requirement under Section 12(7) of the PDA, as amended, for the PA to publish notices of the proposed amendments. This notice occurred within 3 weeks after the passing of the resolution and the amendments were subsequently made available for inspection and submission/observation for a period of not less than 4 weeks.

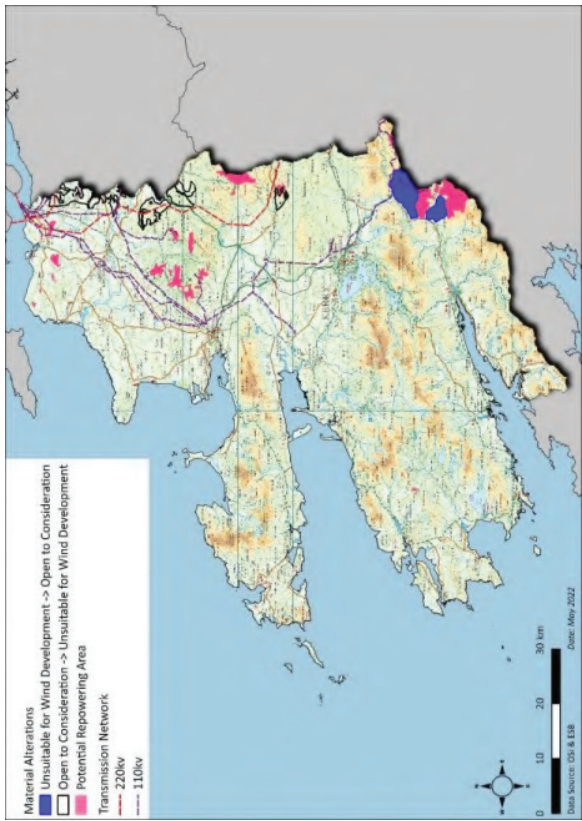
It was also determined under Section 12(7)(aa) that a SEA (and AA) was required to be carried out in respect of one or more proposed MA. This was subsequently undertaken and a SEA addendum report presented the next stage in the SEA of the draft Kerry County Development Plan, 2022-2028. It assessed the likely significant effects on the environment of the proposed material alterations made by the Elected Members at meetings held over three days in April 2022 further to the public consultation phase. The SEA Addendum also records recommended changes to the SEA Environmental Report made further to public consultation.

The MAs were assessed in more detail in the SEA Addendum Report. Specifically, MAs placed on display where possible significant effects were highlighted. An overview of the MAs highlighted in the Addendum report are reproduced below in Table 3-1 Table 3-3 below.

It should be noted that MAs proposed were adopted in some instances against the advice of the CER.

Table 3-1 Mitigation of Material Alterations (MA) to the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 highlighted as having a possible significant effect on the environment in the SEA Addendum Report, May 2022

MA	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION
<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>2.16 New Objective Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf in order for people to heat their homes.</p>	<p>Likely significant effects on biodiversity, air and climate policy are identified by this MA.</p>	<p>It is noted that the NIR has made the following recommendation to this objective: Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes.</p> <p>Further to the above amendment, and the existing environmental mitigation included in the policies and objectives of the plan, it is considered that any likely significant effect from this MA can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p>
<p>Chapter 11 – Environment</p>		
<p>11.14 Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping where appropriate to protect rivers and waterways</p>	<p>This objective is identified as likely to have significant effects specifically in relation to biodiversity; water and archaeology.</p>	<p>It is noted that the NIR has made the following recommendations: Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate, to protect rivers and waterways.</p> <p>In addition, this SEA recommends to add as follows: Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate, and in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.</p>
<p>Chapter 12 – Energy</p>		
<p>12.9</p>	<p>The MA will amend a section in Chapter</p>	<p>It is recommended that MA is not included</p>

MITIGATION	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MA
<p>and the text reverts back to original Section 12.5.4.1.4.</p>	<p>12 that details how on-shore wind projects would be considered in areas Open to Consideration (OTC). In amending this section, the MA removes areas OTC as identified through the wind zoning methodology and indicated in the Wind Zoning Map, Volume 4,</p> <p>While the removal of OTC areas implies potential positive effects on biodiversity, water and landscape in the short-term due to no future development in these areas, ultimately the removal of areas OTC will have a negative effect on the county's ability to comply with targets identified in Ireland's Climate Action Plan regarding RE production and reducing GHG emissions. Overall, in not complying with Climate Action targets, the removal of all areas OTC for on-shore wind, is considered to have a negative effect on climate, air quality, material assets and into the long-term biodiversity and water further to climate inaction and failure to meet RE targets. This MA implies that all areas identified in the CDP through the wind zoning methodology as areas OTC are now removed.</p>	<p>MA</p> <p>Amend Text and Map</p> <p>12.5.4.1.4 Open-to-Consideration</p> <p>Having regard to County Kerry's current contribution to the provision of wind energy generation capacity in the State, the scale of this contribution and the scale of permitted, but not as yet constructed development, it is considered that the capacity of certain areas in the County to facilitate additional wind energy developments has been reached.</p> 
<p>The MAs are removed and the KCDP complies with Section 28 Guidance issued under the <i>Spatial Planning and National Roads</i></p>	<p>These MAs are at variance with national policy (Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning</p>	<p>Chapter 14 – Connectivity</p> <p>14.20</p> <p>New Objective</p>

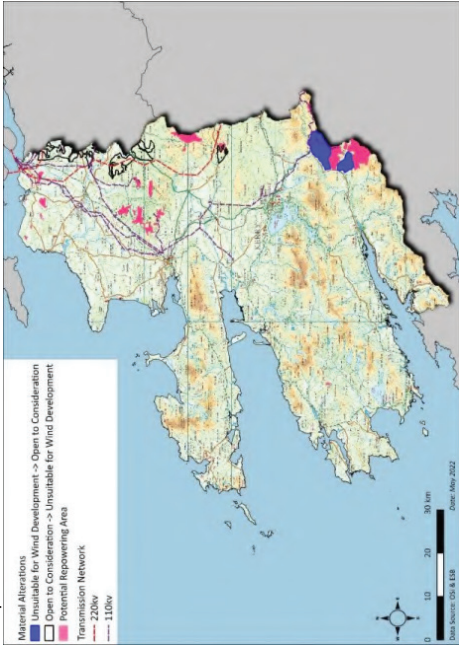
MA	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION
<p>Allow access onto National/Secondary/Primary Roads where there is existing entrances, and that this plan would support new planning applications.</p> <p>14.21 New Objective That all applications on local private roads, with sufficient width, over 250m in length, with 3 or more residences, be treated as any other applicant on a public road, entering from a national, primary or secondary road.</p>	<p>Authorities (2012)); in relation to access onto National/Secondary/Primary Roads.</p> <p>In addition, it is noted that in the preparation of the Draft Plan, Kerry County Council must have regard to Section 28 guidelines which the above guidelines are listed.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with the provisions of the Section 28 Guidance issued under the Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines (2012) it is recommended that these MAs are removed.</p>	<p>Guidelines (2012)</p>
<p>Volume 4 – Maps Further to MA Ref 12.9 – all areas OTC are removed from the Wind Zoning Map</p> 	<p>See response to Ref 12.9</p>	<p>It is recommended that OTC areas identified through the Wind Zoning Methodology are re-inserted into the Wind Zoning Map.</p>

Table 3-2 Likely Significant Effect from MA to Amend Map 5 – Wind Zoning Map of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 highlighted in the SEA Addendum Report, May 2022 :

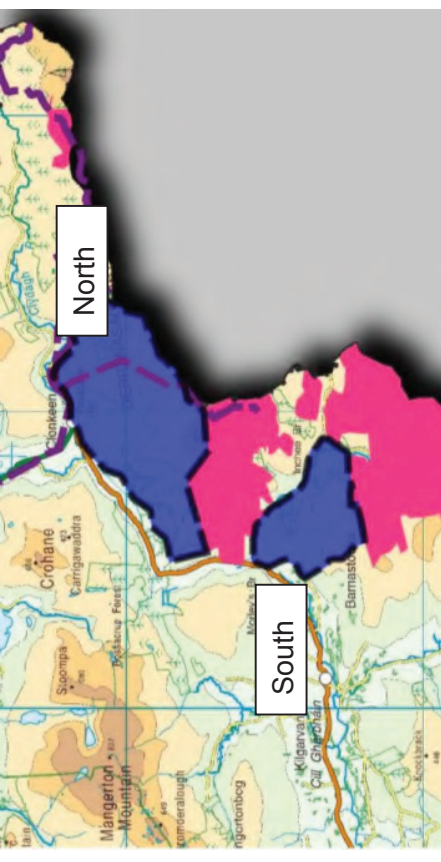
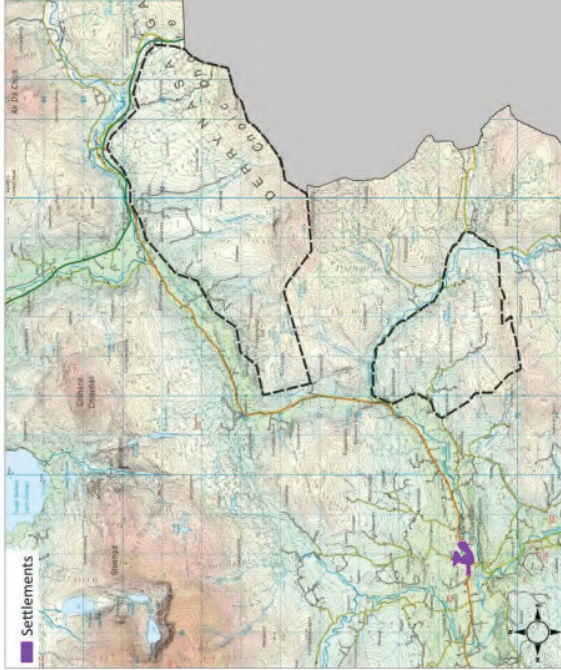
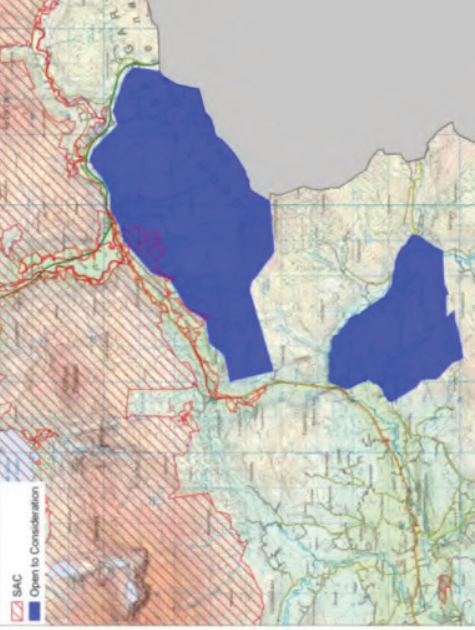
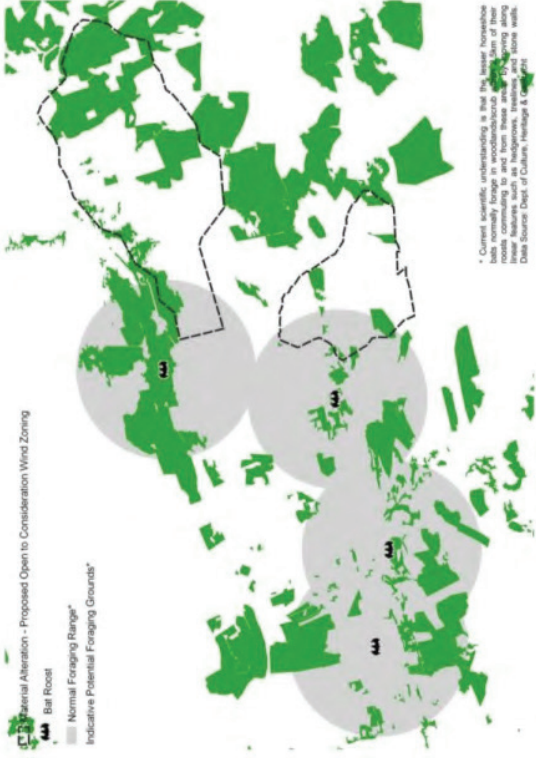
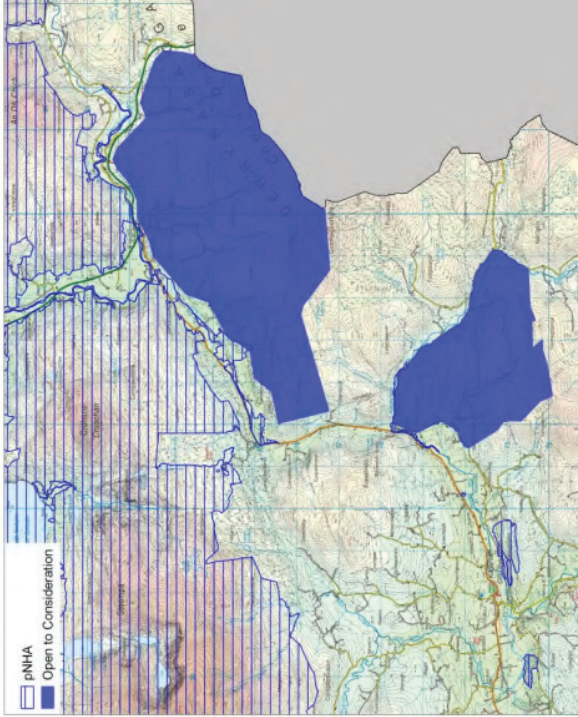
MA	Likely significant effect
<p>Amend Map 5 - Wind Zoning</p> <p>Include 2 new areas into Wind Zoning Map (Map 5 as included in Volume 4) as open to consideration (OTC) for onshore wind.</p> <p>The two areas (north and south) included as OTC are shown in blue below.</p> 	<p>It is noted that these areas had previously not been included as areas OTC further to the Wind Zoning Methodology outlined in Volume 1, Appendix 6.</p> <p>The two areas (shown over) were included as material alterations during Council Meetings held in April 2022.</p> <p>These areas have not been previously assessed as part of the KCDP SEA and therefore likely significant effects cannot be excluded. Further assessment is required which is undertaken in more details in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 below.</p>


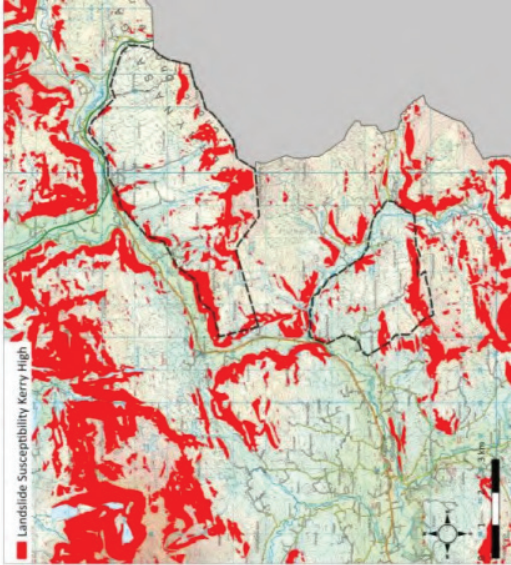
Table 3-3 Likely significant effects from MA to amend Wind Zoning Map 5 of Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 highlighted as having a possible significant effect on the environment in the SEA Addendum Report, May 2022

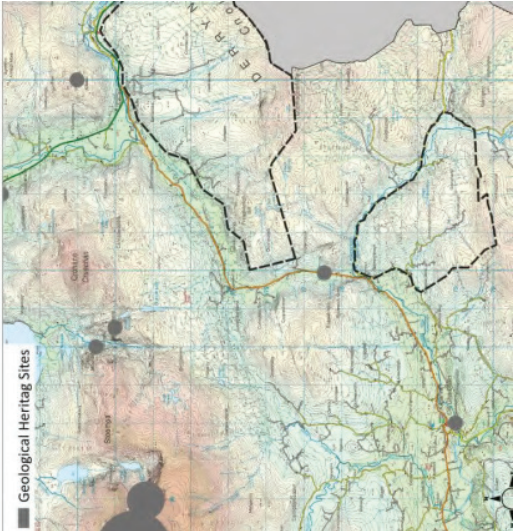
Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
<p>Population/Human Health</p>	<p>Kilgarvan village is the main settlement in the vicinity of both areas. The village however is located a considerable distance from both areas. Overall, further to the location of the areas, it is considered that existing mitigation within the plan will mitigate likely significant effects on this environmental parameter. It is excluded from the further environmental assessment of this MA.</p>	
<p>Biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlaps within the Killarney National Park and Macgillicuddy Reeks and Caragh Catchment cSAC; • In proximity to the Kilgarven Ice House SAC and Old Domestic Dwelling, Curraglass Wood SAC with the OTC areas including foraging habitat within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In proximity to the Killarney National Park and Macgillicuddy Reeks and Caragh Catchment cSAC, Kilgarven Ice House SAC and Old Domestic Dwelling, Curraglass Wood SAC - including foraging habitat within the 2.5km range of LHS bats roosts, • Overlaps with the Roughty River pNHA, • In proximity to commuting habitat of White-Tailed Sea Eagle • Within a catchment of extant populations of FWPM, • Possible upland annexed habitats outside SAC designations

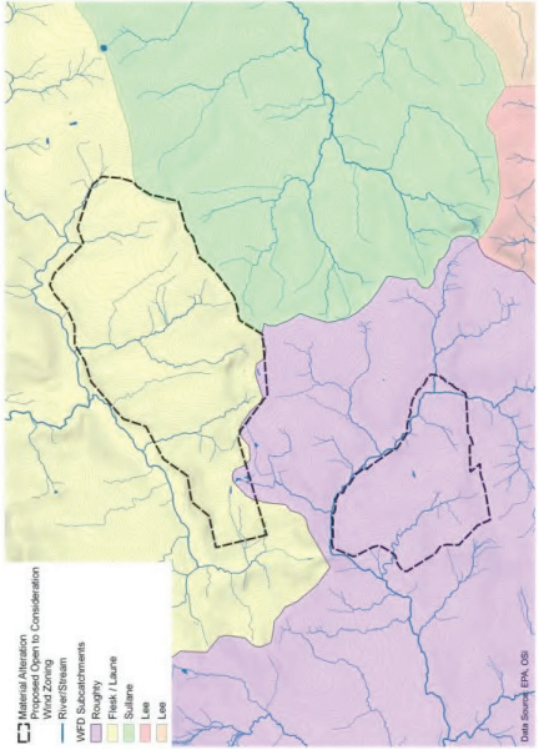

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
	<p>the 2.5km range of LHS bats roosts,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In proximity to commuting habitat of White-Tailed Sea Eagle, • Within a catchment of extant populations of FWPM, • Possible upland annexed habitats outside SAC designations 	
	 <p>The map displays a geographical area with various environmental designations. A legend in the bottom-left corner identifies two categories: 'SAC' (Special Area of Conservation) represented by a red hatched pattern, and 'Open to Consideration' represented by a solid blue color. The map shows several large blue areas, likely representing 'Open to Consideration' zones, and red hatched areas representing SAC designations. The terrain is shown with topographic contours and a network of roads and waterways.</p>	

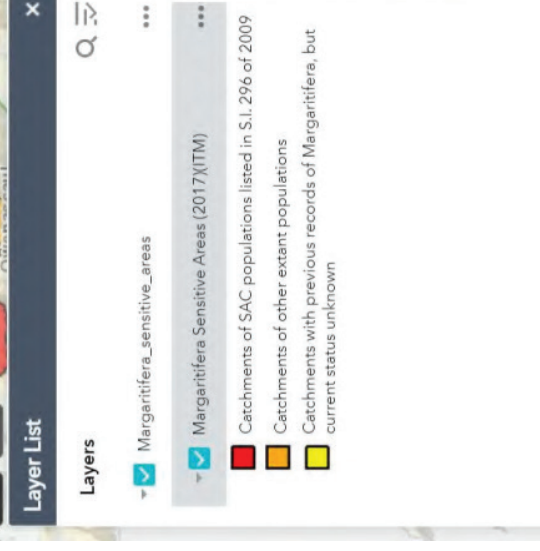
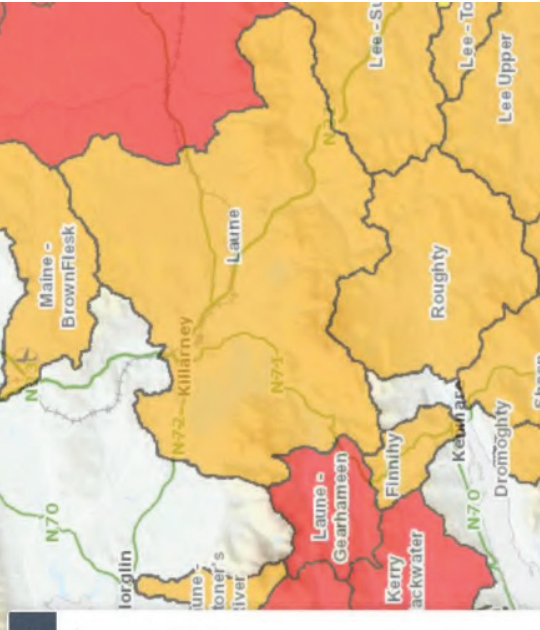
Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
		 <p> ■ Potential Alteration - Proposed Open to Consideration Wind Zoning ■ Bar Roost ■ Normal Foraging Range* ■ Indicative Potential Foraging Grounds* </p> <p>* Current scientific understanding is that the lesser frigatebird normally forage in woodlands and plantations of their roosts commencing to and from these areas. Foraging along the coast is also observed, but is not considered to be a significant source of food. (Source: Dept of Culture, Heritage & Creative Industries)</p>

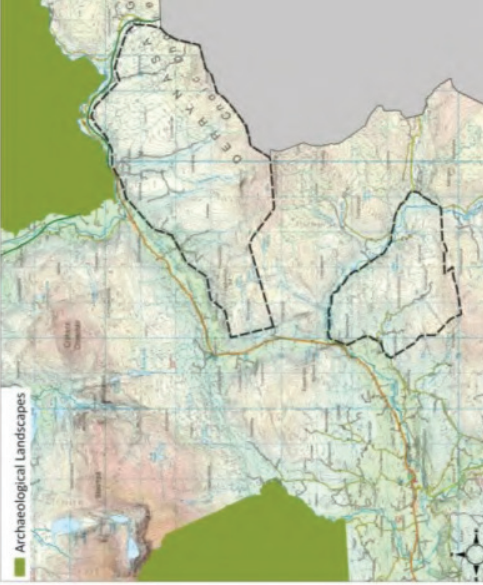
Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
		 <p>The map displays a geographical area with various environmental parameters overlaid. A legend in the bottom-left corner identifies two categories: 'pNHA' (represented by a blue hatched pattern) and 'Open to Consideration' (represented by a solid blue area). The map shows several large blue areas, particularly in the central and eastern parts, indicating regions that are 'Open to Consideration'. The background is a topographic map with contour lines and various colored zones.</p>
Soil/geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind Zoning Methodology had identified areas of peat soil; landslide susceptibility and geological heritage within the general area, • two new OTC areas are shown relative to each parameter in maps provided below, • Further to the location of the new OTCs and the degree of overlapping within these environmental parameters, overall, it is considered that existing mitigation within the plan will mitigate likely significant effects on these environmental parameters. They are excluded from the further environmental assessment of this MA. 	

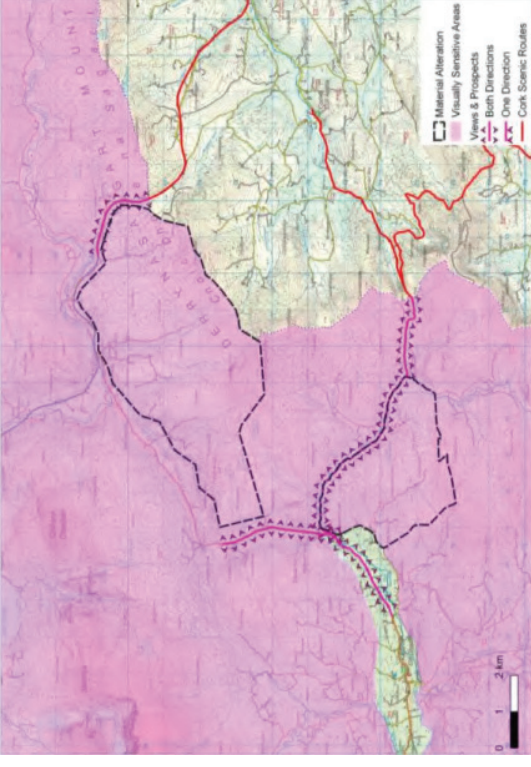
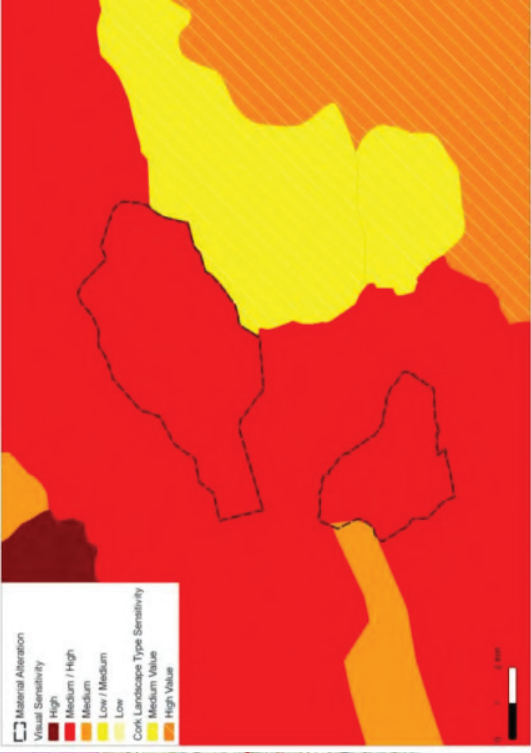
Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
	 <p>This map displays the distribution of peat soils in the northern region. The peat soils are highlighted in a dark purple color, showing a fragmented pattern across the landscape. A legend in the bottom-left corner identifies the dark purple areas as 'Peat Soils'. The map also shows topographic features, rivers, and roads.</p>	 <p>This map illustrates the areas of high landslide susceptibility in the southern region, specifically the Kerry High area. The susceptible areas are marked in red. A legend in the bottom-left corner identifies the red areas as 'Landslide Susceptibility Kerry High'. The map includes topographic details, water bodies, and infrastructure.</p>

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
<p>Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is located within the Lough Leane Catchment which has been <i>hitherto</i> excluded from areas OTC due to pressures on the Lough Leane Catchment and its associated waterbodies, Is located in an area with several high-status waterbodies including those within the <i>blue dot</i> programme, Feale catchment has extant populations of FWPM 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is located within the Roughy Catchment with several high-status waterbodies including those within the <i>blue dot</i> programme, Roughy catchment has extant populations of FWPM,

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
	 <p>Map showing North Likely Significant Effect. The map displays various environmental parameters including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Alteration (indicated by a dashed line) Wind Zoning (indicated by a solid line) River/Stream (indicated by blue lines) WFD Subcatchments (indicated by colored areas: Roughly, Fresh / Lacune, Sullane, Low, and Low) The map includes a legend, a north arrow, and a scale bar (0 to 3 km). Data Source: EPA, OSI. </p>	 <p>Map showing South Likely Significant effect. The map displays Blue Dot Programme Waters (indicated by a blue shaded area) and other geographical features. The map includes a legend, a north arrow, and a scale bar (0 to 3 km). Data Source: OSI.</p>

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
		
air quality	Positive impacts on air quality and climate policy as the MA will see an increase in the areas in the county considered suitable for on-shore wind. Increase in RE will in the long-term will lead to a reduction in fossil fuel use and associated positive impacts on air quality and lowering of harmful GHG emissions.	
material assets	These environmental parameters are excluded from the further environmental assessment of this MA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible negative impacts on local transport networks specifically during construction works. • Positive impact on the future ability to produce RE energy and associated infrastructure, • Overall, it is considered that existing mitigation within the plan will mitigate likely significant effects on this environmental parameter while positive effects are also noted. The parameter is excluded from the further environmental assessment of this MA. 	
Cultural heritage	Archaeology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25-30 known archaeological sites 	Archaeology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-6 known sites.

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
	<p>including a significant cluster of prehistoric monuments in Gortalee/Gort na tSleibhe (radial stone cairn, stone pair, standing stones etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also the new OTC is adjacent to the protected archaeological landscape (CDP) based around The Paps to the north. The visual aspect of this landscape, given the focus on the two mountains, is a significant part of the landscape. Possible adverse impact on this aspect of the monuments in the landscape area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> also the new OTC is adjacent to the protected archaeological landscape (CDP) based around Mangerton/Cumeenduassig/Bausheen/Slaght/Knockeens to the north. Possible adverse impact on this aspect of the monuments in the landscape area.
		

Environmental Parameter	North Likely Significant Effect	South Likely Significant effect
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>Both sites within areas that have landscape sensitivities, notably in areas identified in the Wind Zoning Methodology as being <i>Visually Sensitive</i> and in proximity to designated <i>views and prospects</i>.</p> 	

3.1.4 Evaluation of proposed modifications to the material alterations of the KCDP 2022 – 2028

The MAs, SEA addendum report, NIR and SFRA were placed on public display from 18th May 2022 to the 16th June 2022. There were 45 no. submissions received within the statutory timeframe. These submissions relate to 77 of the proposed alterations and no submissions were received in relation to the remaining 304.

A second CER was produced that outlined the Chief Executives Response and Recommendation(s) - *Chief Executive's Report on Public Consultation for Material Alterations Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Planning Policy Unit Kerry County Council 29th June 2022*. Again, the CER recommended modifications to the MA that went on display. The CER recommendations were considered by the Elected Members at meeting held on the 4th of July 2022. The plan was subsequently adopted at that July 4th meeting and is effective from 6 weeks of its adoption date.

It should be noted that several proposed modifications to MA were adopted in some instances against the advice of the CER. Of note, a submission by the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) identified a number of concerns in relation to the proposed MAs placed on display and made recommendations in this regard. As noted, OPR submissions along with other submissions received on the MAs are provided in the aforementioned second CER drafted in June 2022.

The modifications/changes made during the final July 2022 meeting are now assessed in this report as part of the ongoing SEA. This is to ensure that the modifications/changes made at the plan adoption phase are assessed for possible significant effects on the environment. These modifications (as adopted at the July 2022 meeting) are assessed below in Section 3.2.

It should be noted that several modifications adopted at the meeting was against the advice of the CER – these are outlined below in Section 3.2.

3.2 Screening of modifications/changes made to the Material Alterations (MA) of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

The following table presents the screening for significant effects of modifications/changes made to material alterations (MAs) to the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 as adopted on the 4th July 2022.

OPR's recommendation.	Modifications (highlighted in yellow) to MAs made in the July 2022 meeting and as required in accordance with Section 31(AM)(6) of PDA 2000 (as amended) reasons for the decision of the Planning Authority for the making of such modification.	Likely Significant effect on the environment from the modification made (red indicates a significant effect has been highlighted that is not mitigated)
<p>MA Recommendation 1. Having regard to the requirements under section 2.5 of the section 28 Guidelines Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authority (2012) and to NSO 2 of the National Planning Framework, the planning authority is required to make the Plan without the following material amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MA 14.20 • MA 14.21 	<p>MA 14:20 was <u>not</u> removed. MA 14.20 was amended and now reads as follows:</p> <p><i>a) Facilitate and support planning applications for economic job creation entities which require access onto National Primary/Secondary Roads subject to compliance with section 2.5 & 2.6 of the guidelines, with early engagement with the TII.</i></p> <p><i>b) Favourably consider new planning applications which require access onto National Primary/Secondary Roads for family members where there are existing entrances which is supported by a detailed Road Safety Audit.</i></p> <p>MA 14:21 was <u>not</u> removed but was amended as follows: <i>Support applications for family members on local private roads, with sufficient width, over 250m in length, with 3 or more residences, be treated as any other application on a public road, entering from a national primary or secondary road, which is supported by a detailed Road Safety Audit.</i></p> <p>Reasons: The Elected Members gave the following reasons for not accepting the recommendations of both the OPR and the Chief Executive to remove both 14.20 and 14.21 and adding additional text to MA 14.20:</p> <p>1) Kerry has the second largest length of National Secondary roads in the Country. The Ring of Kerry is 112 miles long, the length of</p>	<p>As previously noted in the SEA Addendum report, and notwithstanding the modification made in the July meeting and reasons provided, these MAs and subsequent modification are still not consistent with national policy (Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)); in relation to access onto National/Secondary/Primary Roads.</p> <p>As such the plan as adopted does not comply with National Policy as required under Section 28 of the PDA.</p>

	<p>National Primary roads in the County is 96km (1.9% of states total) and the length of National Secondary roads in the County is 338km (6.8% of the states total). These represent 8.8% of the State's National Primary and secondary road network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Removing 14.20 and 14.21 would restrict a family member from securing planning permission, using an existing entrance which the Members deemed as unreasonable. 3) The view expressed by the Members was that local private roads are similar to existing local roads and on this basis, residents along those private roads, in certain areas, are being discriminated against due to the fact that the road hasn't been taken in charge. 4) It was the view of the Members that once a planning application was accompanied by a comprehensive road safety audit, it would adequately address any safety concerns. 5) In most cases planning applicants at present are received from people residing at home and so would not contribute to increased traffic congestion. 6) National policy does not allow for a case-by-case assessment. 	
<p>Recommendation 2. Having regard to NPO 55 and the provisions of the Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006), which recommend the implementation of the evidence-based approach to the determination of areas suitable to accommodate wind energy development through the sieve analysis approach, as was implemented in the Wind Energy as a Methodology (excluding the Areas for Further Assessment) carried out by the planning authority, and having regard to the conclusions of the planning authority's</p>	<p>MA 12.9 was <u>not</u> removed.</p> <p>Reasons: The Elected Members gave the following reasons for not accepting the recommendation of both the OPR and the Chief Executive to remove MA12.9:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kerry is leading in terms of wind energy production both in Ireland and comparably with Europe. This is demonstrated in Kerry's contribution to the grid, which equates to approximately 18% of the national wind generation in total. 2) Kerry is also ranked 3rd in terms of wind energy production in comparison to other European Countries. 3) Kerry is contributing 742MW of the regional total of wind energy 	<p>As previously noted in the SEA Addendum report this MA will amend a section in Chapter 12 that details how on-shore wind projects would be considered in areas Open to Consideration (OTC). In amending this section, the MA removes areas OTC as identified through the wind zoning methodology and indicated in the Wind Zoning Map, Volume 4,</p> <p>While the removal of OTC areas implies potential positive effects on biodiversity, water and landscape in the short-term due to no future development in these areas, ultimately the removal of areas OTC will have a negative effect</p>

<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment Report and its Natura Impact Report, the planning authority is required to make the Plan without MA 12.9.</p>	<p>generating capacity, yet Kerry's landmass is 16% of the region; the percentage of landmass should be factored into policy.</p> <p>There is undue emphasis on wind energy as a renewable source, where emphasis should be placed on other energy sources such as solar, biomass, micro-energy etc.</p> <p>The unreliability of onshore wind. It is rare that wind turbines reach output capacity. Other forms of renewable energy, such as solar and biomass can do better in this regard.</p> <p>Proportionality, considering the current contribution the County is contributing to wind energy and taking into consideration other counties contribution, the ask for Kerry is, in the view of the Members I not proportionate and does not take into account what wind energy infrastructure is currently on the ground.</p> <p>Any evidence-based approach must consider existing energy production in the County. Tarbert is generating 300-400mw, LNG would be around 600mw which is an estimated 1000mw of electricity between them. In addition, 20% of the states wind energy is located in Kerry. These are significant sources of energy generation. The Security of Supply report will be published in September and Kerry will become a premier generator of electricity.</p> <p>Alternative 'areas for consideration' have been provided, as outlined under MA12.9 where the Kilgarvan area is included instead of Scartaglen.</p> <p>The number of applications for solar farms must be taken into account, as wind energy is not the only source of renewable energy available.</p> <p>As evidenced, there is a huge contribution to the grid in Kerry, where local communities and people have not been adequately compensated.</p> <p>In the absence of National Guidelines on wind energy it is very difficult to develop a local policy.</p> <p>There is a saturation of wind turbines in certain parts of the County, which has resulted in divisions being created amongst local</p>	<p>on the county's ability to comply with targets identified in Ireland's Climate Action Plan regarding RE production and reducing GHG emissions. Overall, in not complying with Climate Action targets, the removal of all areas OTC for on-shore wind, is considered to have a negative effect on climate, air quality, material assets and into the long-term biodiversity and water further to climate inaction and failure to meet RE targets.</p> <p>This above information was noted in the CER and the CER advised against the adoption if this MA. However, the MA was adopted in the July meeting.</p> <p>As such, further to this MA, the plan as adopted does not comply with National Policy as required under Section 28 of the PDA, namely National Renewable Energy policy and Climate Action policy, particularly in relation to the removal of zonings identified in the County suitable for onshore wind.</p>
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<p>Recommendation 3. Having regard to section 10(1D), section 10(2), section 12(11) and the First Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and to NPO 57, NPO 59 and NPO 60, the planning authority is required to remove the new objective inserted by MA 11.14.</p>	<p><i>communities. This is evidenced in the significantly high number of submissions received, in specific areas, where over 1,500 submissions were received from one rural location alone, regarding the wind energy policy.</i></p> <p>13) <i>Challenges also exist when wind farms become obsolete and are no longer operational.</i></p>	
<p>Recommendation 3. Having regard to section 10(1D), section 10(2), section 12(11) and the First Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and to NPO 57, NPO 59 and NPO 60, the planning authority is required to remove the new objective inserted by MA 11.14.</p>	<p>The wording of the objective has been modified to clarify that the dredging and pumping would only be facilitated and supported in circumstances where environmental assessment has been undertaken, where it is appropriate to do so and in consultation / agreement with Inland Fisheries Ireland. S1.7 of the plan makes it clear that where 'appropriate locations' are referenced in the plan that the protection of the Natura 2000 site network inherently applies. The objective now reads as follows: <i>'It is an objective of the Council to facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate, and in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.'</i></p> <p>The finalised wording of the proposed objective is in accordance with the recommendations of the Habitats Directive Natura Impact Report Addendum Report and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Addendum report, both of which were placed on public display along with the proposed material alterations. It is noted that the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (NPWS) expressed agreement with the modified objective as part of their submission to the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the objective is consistent with the conservation and protection of the environment and is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>	<p>As previously noted in the SEA Addendum report and NIR, this objective has been satisfactorily mitigated by the addition of text. The objective now reads as follows: It is an objective of the Council to facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate, and in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.'</p>

<p>Recommendation 4. Having regard to section 10(1D), section 10(2), section 12(11) and the First Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and to NPO 57, NPO 59 and NPO 60, the planning authority is required to remove the new objective inserted by MA 11.14.</p>	<p>The wording of the objective has been modified to clarify that the plan would not facilitate the cutting of turf from inappropriate locations, including from within nature conservation sites. The objective now reads as follows: <i>'It is an objective of the Council to support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes'.</i></p> <p>The finalised wording of the proposed objective is in accordance with the recommendations of the Habitats Directive Natura Impact Report Addendum Report and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Addendum report, both of which were placed on public display along with the proposed material alterations. It is noted that the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (NPWS) expressed agreement with the modified objective as part of their submission to the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>This objective relates to the continuation of existing low level domestic turf cutting and should be read in the context of the overall plan and in particular within the context of Chapter 2 of the plan which sets out the Council's proposals to transition to a carbon neutral economy and society. As part of this, the plan supports the preparation of a decarbonisation plan for the region. It is also noted that peatland restoration and climate action objectives were included to the plan by way of material alterations as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an objective of the Council to promote awareness of the value of restored peatlands in storing carbon and mitigating climate change and promote and support efforts to both prevent further degradation of peatlands and to restore already degraded peatlands. • It is an objective of the Council to collaborate with the Atlantic 	<p>As previously noted in the NIR, this objective has been satisfactorily mitigated by the addition of text. The objective now reads as follows: <i>It is an objective of the Council to support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes'</i></p>
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<p>Seaboard South Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) to assist implementation of Development Plan policies and objectives for climate action mitigation and adaptation; and to achieve the climate action policies and objectives set out in the Southern Region Spatial and Economic Strategy</p> <p>It is considered that the objective is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>An additional objective was included as follows:</p> <p><i>'not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A.'</i></p>	<p>Seaboard South Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) to assist implementation of Development Plan policies and objectives for climate action mitigation and adaptation; and to achieve the climate action policies and objectives set out in the Southern Region Spatial and Economic Strategy</p> <p>It is considered that the objective is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>An additional objective was included as follows:</p> <p><i>'not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A.'</i></p>	<p>No significant effects identified, the amendment is required by the SFRA and seeks to clarify the nature of development that can be permitted in the identified Flood Zones.</p>
<p>Observation 1. Having regard to the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009), as amended, and to NPO 57, the planning authority is advised to make the plan with a minor modification to include an overall policy objective to ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B and that less vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A.</p>	<p>MA 5.9 was amended and now reads as follows: KCDP 5-12: In Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence applicants shall satisfy the Planning Authority that their proposal constitutes an exceptional rural generated housing need based on their social (including lifelong or life limiting condition) and /or economic links to a particular local rural area, and in this regard, must demonstrate that they comply with one of the following categories of housing need: a) Farmers, including their sons and daughters or a favoured niece/nephew where a farmer has no family of their own who wish</p>	<p>These modifications have altered rural housing policy, specifically the criteria laid out in Chapter 5, Section 5.2 Rural Settlement Policy of the KCDP for the consideration of a housing application in Rural Areas under Urban Influence and Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence.</p> <p>The modifications are considered at variance with national and regional planning policy that seeks to</p>
<p>Rural Settlement Policy. KCDP 5.9 was amended by the members. Having regard to the OPR's submission on the draft plan, NPO 19 of the National Planning Framework and the Ministerial Guidelines; <i>Sustainable Rural Housing</i>, the CE advised the members that this amendment was contrary to National Policy.</p>	<p>MA 5.9 was amended and now reads as follows: KCDP 5-12: In Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence applicants shall satisfy the Planning Authority that their proposal constitutes an exceptional rural generated housing need based on their social (including lifelong or life limiting condition) and /or economic links to a particular local rural area, and in this regard, must demonstrate that they comply with one of the following categories of housing need: a) Farmers, including their sons and daughters or a favoured niece/nephew where a farmer has no family of their own who wish</p>	<p>These modifications have altered rural housing policy, specifically the criteria laid out in Chapter 5, Section 5.2 Rural Settlement Policy of the KCDP for the consideration of a housing application in Rural Areas under Urban Influence and Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence.</p> <p>The modifications are considered at variance with national and regional planning policy that seeks to</p>

	<p>to build a first home for their permanent residence on the family farm.</p> <p>b) Persons taking over the ownership and running of a farm on a full-time basis, who wish to build a first home on the farm for their permanent residence where no existing dwelling is available for their own use. The proposed dwelling must be associated with the working and active management of the farm.</p> <p>c) Other persons working full-time in farming or the marine sector for a period of over seven years, in the local rural area where they work and in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence.</p> <p>d) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent occupation and currently live with a lifelong or life limiting condition and can clearly demonstrate that the need to live adjacent to immediate family is both necessary and beneficial in their endeavours to live a full and confident life whilst managing such a condition and can further demonstrate that the requirement to live in such a location will facilitate a necessary process of advanced care planning by the applicants immediate family who reside in close proximity.</p> <p>Preference shall be given to renovation/restoration/alteration/extension of existing dwellings on the landholding before consideration to the construction of a new house.</p> <p>Reasons: The elected members gave the following reason for including this amendment contrary to the advice of the Chief Executive:</p>	<p>sustainably manage settlement patterns in the county in line with national and regional spatial planning policy and climate action policy, particularly as it relates to one-off housing in areas located in proximity to main towns and settlements that are urban generated.</p> <p>National rural settlement policy was noted in the CER and the CER advised against the adoption of these modifications. However, the modifications were adopted in the July meeting.</p> <p>As such, further to these modifications, the plan as adopted does not comply with National Policy as required under Section 28 of the PDA namely National Rural Settlement Policy particularly in relation to housing needs criteria to be implemented in <i>Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence</i> and <i>Rural Areas under Urban Influence</i> identified in the plan.</p>
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	<p><i>This will allow a person with unique life long and limiting conditions, to apply for / be granted planning permission under the rural categories already agreed, and clearly demonstrate of what that need as per the amendment outlined. This will bring clarity to the County Development Plan, which An Bord Pleanála previously said was void in any substance regarding same. The glossary of terms by the HSE defines lifelong and limiting conditions, where the application of these definition which would not result in a influx and increase in applications.</i></p>	
<p>Rural Settlement Policy. KCDP 5.10 was amended by the members. Having regard to the OPR's submission on the draft plan, NPO 19 of the National Planning Framework and the Ministerial Guidelines Sustainable Rural Housing, the CE advised the members that this amendment was contrary to National Policy.</p>	<p>MA 5.10 was amended and now reads as follows: KCDP 5-13: In Rural Areas under Urban Influence applicants shall satisfy the Planning Authority that their proposal constitutes an exceptional rural generated housing need based on their social (including lifelong or life limiting condition) and / or economic links to a particular local rural area, and in this regard, must demonstrate that they comply with one of the following categories of housing need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmers, including their sons and daughters or a favoured niece/nephew where a farmer has no family of their own who wish to build a first home for their permanent residence on the family farm. b) Persons taking over the ownership and running of a farm on a full-time basis, who wish to build a first home on the farm for their permanent residence, where no existing dwelling is available for their own use. The proposed dwelling must be associated with the working and active management of the farm. c) Other persons working full-time in farming or the marine sector for a period of over seven years, in the local rural area where they work and in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence. 	

	<p>d) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence.</p> <p>e) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent occupation and currently live with a lifelong or life limiting condition and can clearly demonstrate that the need to live adjacent to immediate family is both necessary and beneficial in their endeavours to live a full and confident life whilst managing such a condition and can further demonstrate that the requirement to live in such a location will facilitate a necessary process of advanced care planning by the applicants immediate family who reside in close proximity.</p>
	<p>Preference shall be given to renovation/restoration/alteration/extension of existing dwellings on the landholding before consideration to the construction of a new house.</p> <p>Reasons: The elected members gave the following reason for including this amendment contrary to the advice of the Chief Executive:</p> <p><i>This will allow a person with unique lifelong and limiting conditions, to apply for / be granted planning permission under the rural categories already agreed, and clearly demonstrate of what that need as per the amendment outlined. This will bring clarity to the County Development Plan, which An Bord Pleanála previously said was void in any substance regarding same. The glossary of terms by the HSE defines lifelong and limiting conditions, where the application of these definition which would not result a influx and increase in applications.</i></p>

4 INCORPORATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the SEA statement details how submissions received during the SEA process and draft plan process were considered during preparation of the KCDP 2022 – 2028. Three main phases of consultation occurred during the plan making/SEA process namely SEA scoping for the draft KCDP, public display of the draft KCDP, NIR and SFRA and finally the material alterations of the draft KCDP.

4.2 SEA Scoping – Incorporation of Submissions and Consultation

Designated environmental authorities were consulted in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in the ER. In recent correspondence from the EPA, the following authorities were consulted:

- EPA
- Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government
- Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, and
- Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, where it appears to the planning authority that the plan or programme, or modification of the plan or programme, might have significant effects on fisheries or the marine environment
- where it appears to the competent authority that the plan or programme, or amendment to a plan or programme, might have significant effects in relation to the architectural or archaeological heritage or to nature conservation, the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, and
- any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, in this instance,
 - Limerick City and County Council,
 - Cork County Council and
 - Clare County Council.

In addition to the above, the following non-statutory consultees were consulted:

- Inland Fisheries Ireland,
- Local Authorities Water Programmes Office (LAWPRO)
- Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) Atlantic Seaboard South, and
- Geological Survey of Ireland.

Briefly, a copy of the SEA Scoping Report was sent to the above statutory and non-statutory bodies in August 2020. Submissions and comments were invited and received as outlined in Table 4-1 below. Further details are also provided in Section 3.2.3 of the ER.

Table 4-1 SEA Scoping Consultation Details

Statutory and non-Statutory Consultee	Submission Made	Addressed ER
EPA	Detailed submission on the need for the SEA to ensure that the KCDP will not cause a significant effect on the environment	Throughout the ER, specifically Section 5
Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government	None received	-
Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine	None received	-
Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment	None received	-
Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	Detailed submission on the SEA/KCDP needs to protect the archaeological, architectural and natural heritage of the county.	Sections 5,7 and 8
Limerick City and County Council	None received	-
Cork County Council	None received	-
Clare County Council	None received	-
Inland Fisheries Ireland	None received	-
Local Authorities Water Programmes Office (LAWPRO)	Submission notes that collaboration with the council to further the water element of the plan is required.	See Section 5.5
Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) Atlantic Seaboard South	Detailed submission on how the SEA needs to consider the most recent developments on climate change policy including the Climate Action Plan; the Climate Action Plan Charter for LAs and the implications of the 2020 Programme for Government	Through ER but specifically Section 5.7
Geological Survey of Ireland	Detailed submission on how SEA/KCDP should acknowledge and seek to protect geological resources.	See Section 5.4

4.1 Consultation on the Draft Plan and Environmental Reports – Incorporation of Submissions and Consultation.

4.1.1 First Public Consultation Phase

Once drafted the KCDP 2022-2028, SEA Environmental Report (ER), Natura Impact Report (NIR) and SFRA were subsequently placed on public display from Monday December 6th, 2021 – Wednesday, 23rd February 2022 (both dates inclusive). Due to Covid-19 restrictions virtual meetings and a webinar were held as part of the public consultation process.

These submissions were subsequently outlined in Chief Executive Reports (CER) – *Executive Summary on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022, the Chief Executives Report on the Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, April 2022 and Chief Executive’s Report on Draft Plan Public Consultation Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Appendix* (hereafter these reports are collectively referred to as the CER).

The CER was issued to Elected Members in April 2022. The CER included recommendations to amend the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 further to submissions received.

Following meetings by the Elected Members held over three days – April 25th, 26th and 27th, 2022, amendments were made to the plan that were adopted by resolution. Amendments were considered to be material alterations (MA). Following this meeting it was determined that in accordance with the Planning and Development Act, as amended a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Directive Assessment/Appropriate Assessment was required to be carried out on the material alterations.

The results of that process, including the incorporation of submission is summarised above in Section 3.2. In addition, Section 4.1.1 below details how submissions and consultation in relation to the SEA ER were incorporated into the plan.

4.1.1.1 Submissions that relate to or specifically mention the SEA ER - Incorporation of Submissions and Consultation

4.1.1.1.1 Office of the Planning Regulator

The OPR makes a detailed submission on the CDP. As regards specific comments on the SEA ER, the submission notes that further to the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, flood risk assessments undertaken for plans should be integrated with the SEA process. While the issue of flooding is recognised as a threat in the SEA, the Office considers that the findings of the SFRA could be better integrated into the SEA. The submission goes on to note that the SEA confirms that the findings of the SFRA have been incorporated into the draft Plan but there are a number of measures, requirements and mitigation measures detailed in the SFRA which have not been fully incorporated into the draft Plan.

The Office also notes that section 7 of the SEA ‘Summary of Potential Effects’, does not comprehensively address proposed zoning in the context of the SFRA and the Justification Test undertaken. Further, Section 8 does not list any environmental considerations with respect to flooding arising from the Justification Test in relation to land zoned for a development purpose in the towns of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel.

Response.

Comments in relation to flooding are noted. It is proposed to include flooding into the SEA ER in more a more integrated manner and further to other comments made in relation to flooding made by the OPW.

Recommended Change:

Amend the ER to include a specific section on Flood Risk Assessment. This is based on integrating the SFRA and SFRA addendum report further to the proposed material alterations to the draft KCDP 2022-2028.

In particular, the SFRA addendum makes the following recommendations following the above submission by the OPR (and also the OPW). These are assessed for likely significant effects above in Section 2.3 but include:

1. Amend the flood zoning maps for the towns indicating the flood Zones A and B, for fluvial/coastal,

2. Include the following text in section 11.5.2 within the existing built-up areas of some town centres an existing residual flood risk remains pending the construction of flood mitigation infrastructure. The redevelopment of these existing sites and the undeveloped infill sites should take into consideration the identified and mapped flood risk in any design proposal. Development proposals in relation to these sites should seek to avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.
3. In Tralee amend the zoning from R1 (proposed residential) to P1 (agriculture),
4. Include a new objective 11-66a; ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of flood relief schemes throughout the county.
5. Include a new objective 11-66b Ensure that access requirements are preserved for the maintenance of Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts

Tralee;

Include new objectives for following specific sites and indicate on the associated maps;

6. TR114- (C5.2) ; Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted
7. TR115- (C5.4); Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
8. TR116-(C5.5I); Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
9. TR117- (M1.)1 Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
10. TR118-(C2.1.1/R1.6.2/R1.6.3/S1.1); Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
11. TR119-Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Killarney;

Include new objectives for following specific sites and indicate on the associated maps;

12. KA84- (C5.1) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in flood zone A and less vulnerable development is permitted in flood zone B.
13. KA85- (R1.6) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
14. KA86-(R4.6.1/R4.6.2/R1.6.2) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
15. KA87-(C5.2) &Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Listowel;

Include new objectives for following specific sites and indicate on the associated maps;

16. Lis-98 (O.1.1) Ensure that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk assessment shall be carried out as part of the preparation of a masterplan for these lands.
17. LIS; 99-(C5.1) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted.

18. LIS-100-(C2.1.1) Ensure that site specific flood risk assessment shall be submitted with any application.
19. LIS-101 –(C2.1. 2)Ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.
20. An objective number will be placed on each site (above) on the landuse map with a corresponding objective for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel.
21. Additional text to be added to Section 11-5 “full regard to the scheme to ensure proposal support and do not impede”
22. Amend Objective KCDP 11-63 – include benefiting lands and in maintaining access for OPW.
23. For the above mentioned maps, please refer to the SFRA Addendum report.
24. It is noted the SFRA addendum concludes:
This report systematically assessed the proposed amendments / material alterations for impact on flood risk management. For the most part, no impact on flood risk management are considered to be likely. Elsewhere positive impacts are anticipated as the modifications provide additional flood risk management safeguards. Notable proposed amendments / material alterations include the incorporation of Flood Zones A and B and the inclusion of additional objectives on specific sites within Tralee, Killarney and Listowel which mitigate potential flood risk.

4.1.1.1.2 EPA

The submission from the EPA comments on the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the SEA ER of the KCDP. Comments on the ER are summarised as follows:

- Non-Technical Summary: Consider inclusion of key graphics/maps to further enhance content in the NTS.
- Assessment of Environmental Effects: KCC should assess and document the full range of likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, including the potential for cumulative effects in-combination with other relevant Plans/ Programmes and Projects.
- Mitigation Measures: Where the potential for likely significant effects have been identified, KCC should provide appropriate mitigation measures and the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the mitigation measures.
- Monitoring: Programme should be flexible; consider and deal with the possibility of cumulative effects; consider positive and negative effects; set out the various data sources; monitoring frequencies and responsibilities. If the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, KCC should ensure that suitable and effective remedial action is taken.
- State of the Environment Report –Ireland’s Environment 2020 should be included the plan and findings in the SEA, as relevant and appropriate.
- Future Amendments to the Plan: KCC should screen any future amendments to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the “environmental assessment” of the Plan.
- SEA Statement- once the Plan is adopted, KCC should prepare an SEA Statement as per the SEA regulations making a copy of the SEA Statement available to environmental authorities consulted during the SEA process. Environmental Authorities are listed.

Response

- Non-Technical Summary: comments noted and deemed appropriate graphics as suggested should be included into the NTS.

- **Assessment of Environmental Effects:** KCC is satisfied that the ER assesses and documents the full range of likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, including the potential for cumulative effects in combination with other relevant Plans/ Programmes and Projects as detailed in the ER in Sections 7 and 8. No further changes to ER required.
- **Mitigation Measures:** KCC is satisfied that where the potential for likely significant effects have been identified, appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these effects have been included and the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the mitigation measures. No further changes to the ER required.
- **Monitoring:** KCC is satisfied the Monitoring Programme as outlined in Chapter 9 meets the requires listed by the EPA submission notably flexibility to take account of specific environmental issues and unforeseen adverse impacts should they arise including from cumulative effects. Equally, KCC is satisfied that monitoring both positive and negative effects is considered and captures while the monitoring programme outlined in Chapter 9 sets out the various data sources, monitoring frequencies and responsibilities. Finally, if the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, suitable and effective remedial action is outlined taken. Due regard was made to the EPA's guidance on monitoring.
- The *State of the Environment Report –Ireland's Environment 2020* was referred to and referenced in the ER and integrated into the plan accordingly. No further changes to the ER required.
- **Future Amendments to the Plan:** KCC is aware of its obligations under the SEA Directive to screen any future amendments to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the "environmental assessment" of the Plan. No further changes to the ER required.
- **SEA Statement –** KCC is aware of its obligations to the produce an SEA Statement once the Plan is adopted and is aware of summary required in the statement and the need to make the plan available to the Environmental Authorities as listed. No further changes to the ER required.

Recommended Change

- Amend NTS with graphics.

4.1.1.1.3 Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Comments in relation to the commercial sea-fisheries is noted and the issues outlined are satisfactorily reflected in the ER. Comments on Section 5.8.8 relating to commercial sea fisheries is noted and the request to amend text in the above Section accordingly. Also requests that the ER reflects the key role of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine is the fisheries industry.

Response

The submission is noted and the requested amendments are considered appropriate, as detailed below.

Recommended Change

- Amend Section 5.8.8 as follows (additions in italics, deletions ~~strike through~~):
The plan acknowledges that in recent years while there has been a decline in the marine fishing industry due in part to the EU quota restrictions, *The Plan acknowledges that the Common Fisheries Policy provides the National framework for the long-term conservation and sustainability of fish stocks.* In Kerry there has been an expansion in the aquaculture and secondary sectors of the industry. Fishing therefore remains an important sector in the rural economy of the county *with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine playing a key*

role. In South Kerry e.g there are a.300-400 Irish and foreign fishing vessels operating off the coastline. As off-shore energy begins to form part of the marine environment, the evaluation and consideration of potential impacts on commercial sea fishing activities needs to be considered so as to avoid negative impacts on fisheries.

4.1.1.1.4 Department of the Environment, Climate and Communication, specifically Geological Survey Ireland

The submission from GSI specifically makes note of the SEA and the recommendation made in the ER in relation to Section 1.16.1 'Extractive Development' in Volume 6, 'Development Management Standards & Guidelines'. GSI go on to acknowledge the new amendment and requests that the text is qualified further to include consideration of geological heritage also includes a requirement to consult with Geological Survey Ireland. Furthermore, Geological Survey Ireland would request that Kerry County Council might assist our geological heritage goals with the following (and ideally this could be written into the restoration / closure plan by the operator) and be included as a condition of planning as deemed appropriate by the planning authority:

1. Allowing access to quarry faces by appropriate scientists (upon request and with due regards to Health and Safety requirements) during quarrying to check for interesting new stratigraphies / relationships as they might become exposed and to establish if the quarry site is worthy of recognition post extraction and through aftercare/restoration planning.
2. If deemed appropriate in (1) above, leaving a representative section of the quarry face at the end of the quarry life or inclusion of information panels to promote the geology to the public or develop tourism or educational resources if appropriate depending on the future use of the site. Natural exposures are few, or deeply weathered, this measure would permit on-going improvement of geological knowledge of the subsurface. The Geoheritage Programme tries to promote a partnership between geological heritage and active quarrying, with such measures as those outlined in the 'Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry', which can be downloaded here. This document, written in association with Irish Concrete Federation, acts as a comprehensive guide in the sustainable extraction of natural resources while preserving the geological heritage of Ireland.

Response

Specific comments in relation to the ER are noted. It is noted however that the related amendments to be made as result of the submission, are to be made to the plan and not specifically the ER. These amendments were subsequently made in the CER report – see response to KE-C1-353.

Recommended Change

None.

4.1.1.1.5 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

The submission acknowledges the thorough assessment of the implementation of the plan on the natural environment. The submission goes on to recommend a number of suggested amends to the plan. However, none of the comments specifically relate to the SEA.

Response

No specific comments made on the SEA ER. A summary of the response in relation to the actual plan is provided in KE-C1-232.

Recommended Change

None.

4.1.1.1.6 Safety Before LNG

This submission raises a number of point but as regards the SEA, specifically notes that the SEA (NIR) submitted with the Draft County Development do not take any account of the climate, public health and adverse human rights impacts of a fracked gas import terminal proposal on the Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank. Further it notes that the main Plan itself refuses to address those issues.

Response

An overview of an assessment of the policies and objectives relating to the Tarbert/Ballylongford land bank is outlined in Chapter 7 of the SEA with mitigation provided in Chapter 8. The SEA in its assessment of the zoning and associated policy addresses the key environmental parameters of the SEA Directive, namely populations/human health; biodiversity; water; geology/soil; air/climate factors; cultural heritage; material assets; landscape; Flooding and associated interrelationships. Furthermore, the SEA is informed by an assessment as outlined in the SIFP of likely effects on the above parameters as informed by its own SEA undertaken as the plan was drafted, in consultation with key environmental stakeholders including the EPA. This equally addresses likely significant effects on human populations/health. Regarding climate policy, it is acknowledged widely in European, National and Regional policy that gas will form part of the energy mix as Europe transitions towards a decarbonised energy sector.

Recommended Change

None.

4.1.2 Second Public Consultation Phase - Incorporation of Submissions and Consultation

The MAs, SEA addendum report, NIR and SFRA were subsequently placed on public display from 18th May 2022 to the 16th June 2022. This constituted the second public consultation phase. There were 45 no. submissions received within the statutory timeframe. These submissions relate to 77 of the proposed alterations and no submissions were received in relation to the remaining 304.

A second CER was produced that outlined the Chief Executives Response and Recommendation(s) - *Chief Executive's Report on Public Consultation for Material Alterations Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Planning Policy Unit Kerry County Council 29th June 2022*. Again, the CER recommended modifications to the MA that went on display. The CER recommendations were considered by the Elected Members at meeting held on the 4th of July 2022. The plan was subsequently adopted at that July 4th meeting and is effective from 6 weeks of its adoption date.

It should be noted that several proposed modifications to MA were adopted in some instances against the advice of the CER. Of note, a submission by the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) identified a number of concerns in relation to the proposed MAs placed on display and made recommendations for modifications in this regard.

In addition, further to the submission/consultations on the MA modifications, a number of submissions were made that specifically relate to the SEA. As a result of these submissions, a number of amendments were proposed to the ER. Those submissions and recommended changes to the ER are outlined and discussed below relative to the submission.

4.1.3 Summary of incorporation of submissions and consultation on the modifications proposed to the MAs of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 which includes recommendations from the SEA.

Submission No.	Submission Summary	CE response (including recommendation from the SEA (and NIR) in yellow, further to incorporation of submissions and consultation)
KE-C3-MA-37 OPR	<p>The Office acknowledges the significant work undertaken by Kerry County Council in preparing the material alterations to the draft Plan and in responding to the many issues raised by the Office through the recommendations and observations made in the Office's submission to the draft Plan.</p> <p>Having regard to the large number of proposed material amendments, the Office has identified relatively few concerns of significance that warrant additional recommendations at this stage of the plan-making process. It is within this context the submission sets out 4 recommendations and 1 observation.</p> <p>The planning authority is required to implement or address recommendation(s) made by the Office in order to ensure consistency with the relevant policy and legislative provisions. Observations take the form of a request for further information, justification on a particular matter, or clarification regarding particular provisions of a plan on issues that are required to ensure alignment with policy and legislative provisions. The planning authority is requested by the Office to action an observation.</p> <p>Core Strategy</p> <p>The Office notes that, contrary to the recommendations of the Chief Executive, no material amendments have been made to the settlement hierarchy or to the population and housing growth for settlements in the core strategy in response to Recommendation 1 of the Office's submission to the draft Plan.</p> <p>The Office welcomes Material Amendment Ref 3.9, which inserts two</p>	<p>Submission is noted and welcomed.</p> <p>Submission is noted.</p>

	<p>additional columns to the core strategy table, on 'existing zoned land' and 'zoned land required', the Office acknowledges the intention of the planning authority to zone land for settlements throughout the county under future local area plans, as allowed under section 19(2) of the Act.</p> <p>The Office welcomes Material Amendment Ref 3.12, which commits the planning authority to prepare a settlement capacity audit (SCA) for each regional and district town to inform the zoned land requirements in the local area plans. It will be important for the SCA approach to be implemented in accordance with the aforementioned guidelines, including the application of appropriate densities.</p> <p>Sustainable Development</p> <p>It is noted that Material Amendment Ref 1.5 has been included to state that the LAPs for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel will be reviewed within 12 months of the adoption of the Plan and all remaining LAPs will be reviewed by the end of Q1 2024. It is noted that the South Kerry Municipal District LAP, which is to replace the Functional Area LAPs for settlements including the regional towns of Kenmare and Killorglin, is yet to be prepared. In view of the apparent expiration of the FALAPs in 2016, the South Kerry LAPs should be expedited.</p> <p>The Office regrets the decision of the planning authority not to amend the draft Plan to set the proposed residential and commercial car parking standards as maximum standards, as was advised in Observation 2 of the Office's submission on the draft Plan.</p>	<p>It is the intention of the Planning Authority to publish a Local Area Plan for the Kenmare Municipal District which includes the towns of Killorglin and Kenmare later this year.</p> <p>As per the CER prepared on the Draft Plan Public Consultation, it is acknowledged that overall, the Table does not state if these are maximum or minimum standards and, as such, it is considered appropriate to update the Development Management Standards Table 4 to reflect 'Maximum' car parking standards. The following sentence "It should be noted that a flexible approach to these standards may be applied where such a case is substantiated, there is no traffic safety issue, and it is clearly demonstrated to the Planning Authority in the interest of proper planning and development, that the standard should be adjusted to facilitate the site-specific context" will remain within the Draft Plan.</p> <p>This text change was not considered to be material amendment and will be incorporated into the final plan.</p>
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	<p>Housing Strategy The Office welcomes Material Amendment Ref LUZ 1 which inserts Traveller Accommodation as a specific land use category in the zoning matrix.</p> <p>Rural Housing The Office commends the Council in amending the Rural Housing policy to provide for an evidenced based approach to Rural Area Types in accordance with National Policy Objective 19.</p> <p>The Office welcomes the proposed amendments to the Rural Housing Policy in response to Recommendation 5 of the Office's submission to the draft Plan. In particular, the Office is satisfied that Material Amendment Ref 5.11, which redefines the rural areas 'rural areas under significant urban influence' and 'rural areas under urban influence' in Map 5.1 - Rural Area Types, and which is based on the evidence set out in Appendix 8 of the draft Plan. The Office considers this consistent with the requirement for an evidence-based approach under the <i>Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities</i> (2005) (SRH guidelines).</p> <p>The Office welcomes Material Amendment Ref 5.9 and Material Amendment Ref 5.10, which amend objectives KCDP 5-12 and KCDP 5-13 respectively, in accordance with Recommendation 5 of the Office's submission and which is consistent with the criteria of NPO 19.</p> <p>The Office has some concern, however, with the proposal to amend the criteria relating to small-scale cluster development under section 5.4 of the draft Plan, which would limit the occupancy of such dwellings to persons</p>	<p>Submission is noted.</p> <p>It is the policy of the Council to ensure that future housing in rural areas complies with all National Policy documents including the National Planning Framework (NPO 15 & 19), the Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2005 (DoEHLG), RSES and Circular PL 2/2017. The Office of the Planning Regulator's support of the amendments on Rural Housing being in compliance with these policy documents is therefore welcomed.</p> <p>This proposal will ensure that the demand for housing in these clusters is met by those from the area, thereby accommodating people with a link to these communities. No change recommended.</p> <p>Submission is noted.</p>
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	<p>who have lived at least seven years in the local rural area.</p> <p>Economic Development and Employment</p> <p>The Office commends the planning authority for introducing specific, appropriate criteria for the designation of employment zonings under section 9.6.1 of the draft Plan. This has the potential to provide a rational, evidence-based approach to employment zoning under the LAPs and may be considered best practice.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>The Office welcomes the inclusion of material amendments which support and strengthen the sustainable transport policies of the plan, including in particular the promotion of sustainable modes of transport (Material Amendment Ref 14.1), the incorporation of 10minute town concepts (Material Amendment Ref 14.7) and the promotion of car sharing / car-pooling within the county (Material Amendment Ref 14.8), the material amendments to objective KCDP 14-10 to facilitate and support the preparation of Local Transport Plans (LTPs), under Material Amendment Ref 14.9, and to objective KCDP 14-19 to finalise these plans within 2 years of the adoption of the Plan, in consultation with the NTA, under Material Amendment Ref 14.16. Consultation with TII would also be of benefit to the preparation of LTPs.</p> <p>The Office is particularly concerned, however, with the proposal to insert two new objectives to facilitate access onto the strategic national road network, Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and Material Amendment Ref 14.21.</p> <p>The OPR submission states that these amendments are inconsistent with the policy provisions under section 2.5 of the section 28 Guidelines Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authority (2012) to avoid the creation of any additional access point from new development or</p>	<p>The policies and objectives of the Plan are obliged to comply with Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines “Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities” (DoECLG, 2012) which seek to safeguard carrying capacity and safety of National Roads and Secondary Routes and associated national road junctions. It is considered that is contrary to these guidelines and therefore it is recommended that Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and Material Amendment Ref 14.21 are rejected in order to comply with Section 2.5 of the Section 28 Guidelines Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authority (2012) and to NSO 2 of the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>The SEA Addendum also states these MAs add text to the KCDP relating to access on the County’s road network that is at variance with National Policy as outlined in the Section 28 Guidance issued under the Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines (2012).</p>
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	<p>the generation of increased traffic from existing accesses onto national roads to which speed limits greater than 60km apply’.</p> <p>In relation to Material Amendment Ref 14.21, the OPR does not accept that it is reasonable to consider that the intensification of an access serving a cluster of residential developments falls outside the restrictions under section 2.5, the purpose of which is to maintain the efficiency, capacity and safety of the strategic national road network.</p> <p>The subject amendments would therefore be contrary to Ministerial policy under the guidelines and to government policy under National Strategic Outcome 2 of the NPF to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national road network.</p> <p>Recommendation 1 - Access to National Roads Having regard to the requirements under section 2.5 of the section 28 Guidelines Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authority (2012) and to NSO 2 of the National Planning Framework, the planning authority is required to make the Plan without the following material amendments: Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and Material Amendment Ref 14.21.</p> <p>Note: Transport Infrastructure Ireland and the National Transport Authority have also advised against adopting Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and 14.21 (See Submissions KE-C3-MA20 NTA and KE-C3-MA 6 TII).</p> <p>Climate Action and Renewable Energy The Office welcomes the amendment of Chapter 12 Energy of the draft Plan to include a new objective to facilitate and promote alternative forms of energy (Material Amendment Ref 12.10) and to seek to prepare a renewable energy strategy for the county (Material Amendment Ref 12.11), it also welcomes the proposed amendment to section 12.5.1 of the draft Plan by MA 12.6 to include estimated production (in Mega Watts (MW)) for of a range of renewable energy sources. It is noted, however, that no targets</p>	
		<p>The revised Wind Zoning Methodology formed part of the Chief Executive’s Report on the Draft Plan Public Consultation. The revised wind zoning methodology was published in Appendix 16 of the CER of the Draft Plan. As a result of Material Amendment 12.9, it therefore did not form part of the Material Amendments that went on public display.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9 will remove areas outlined in the Draft Plan considered Open To Consideration from the County’s Wind Zoning Map and insert two smaller areas in Kilgarvan. The SEA</p>

	<p>have been included for wind energy production contrary to the requirements of the Specific Planning Policy Requirement (SPPR) of the Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change (2017).</p> <p>The Office notes that the planning authority has not re-evaluated the 'Areas for Further Assessment' (AFA) in its 'Wind Energy Methodology' (WEM), as required by part (ii)(a) of Recommendation 7 of the Office's submission to the draft Plan, to provide a total area where wind energy is permitted in principle commensurate with the total area of the county. It is the understanding of the Office that the planning authority revised the WEM subsequent to the public consultation period on the draft Plan, which revisions included the omission of 1km exclusion criterion around settlements in the sieve analysis mapping and reconsidered the AFAs on the basis of 27 rather than 25 areas. The revised document does not appear to have been published as part of the material amendments and therefore it is not evident that part (ii)(b) of the recommendation has been complied with. Clarification is required in this respect.</p> <p>Under Material Amendment Ref 12.9, the planning authority has decided to omit those areas identified as 'open to consideration' (OTC) for wind energy in the draft Plan and to insert two new smaller areas as OTC in the south of the county, which areas had been almost entirely ruled out through the sieve analysis carried out by the planning authority, prior to the planning authority's further assessment of the AFAs. The subject material amendment is therefore contrary to the implementation of the evidence-based approach recommended in the Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006) and is inconsistent with the SPPR of the interim guidelines. In this regard, the planning authority will be aware of its obligations in relation to the implementation of SPPR under sections 28(1)(c) and 12(18) of the Act.</p>	<p>Addendum also notes that the removal of areas OTC from the Wind Zoning Map is contrary to the Wind Zoning Methodology provided in the draft KCDP. This is also at variance with National Climate Action Policy which has set national targets for RE production from on-shore wind.</p> <p>The policies and objectives in relation to renewable energy contained within the Draft Plan are in line with current national guidelines and policies and given the evidence based methodology taken in terms of the preparation of the Draft Plan, it is recommended not to adopt Material Amendment Ref 12.9.</p> <p>*Note: The SEA recommends that the two new OTC areas included as a MA to the Wind Zoning Map are removed, in line with the methodology outlined in the Wind Zoning Methodology at the commencement of the plan making process. If the areas are not excluded, the SEA recommends in order to mitigate likely significant effects the following mitigation set out below is incorporated into Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4.</p> <p>Kerry County Council can only agree to the plan after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 European sites. Therefore, should the Council decide to retain the proposed open to consideration wind designation in the Kilgarvan area (which form part of the Material amendment), the lands which overlap with the Killarney National Park, McGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC should be omitted from the designation as recommended by the DoHLG&H and the following text should be added to Section 12.5.4.1.4 of the plan as outlined in the Natura Impact Report prepared at material alteration stage.</p> <p>Recommended changes to be added to Section 12.5.4.1.4 as per NIR and SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all applications are in compliance with Article 6 Habitats Directive, EIA Directive and Water Framework Directive,
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	<p>The Office notes that the planning authority's SEA Environmental Report considered that the removal of the existing OTC will have a negative impact on the county's ability to comply with targets identified in Ireland's Climate Action Plan regarding RE production and reducing GHG emissions. The Environmental Report also considered that significant effects could not be excluded from the inclusion of the two new areas for OTC as these areas have not been previously assessed as part of the SEA. In addition, the planning authority's Nature Impact Report concluded that potential direct and/or indirect adverse impacts on the conservation objective of European sites could not be ruled out and recommended that the lands proposed as OTC in Material Amendment Ref 12.9 either revert back to the objectives of the draft Plan or additional specific protective policies be included in the Plan in respect of these two areas. The recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment has not been implemented in the material amendments.</p> <p>Recommendation 2 - Wind energy development Having regard to NPO 55 and the provisions of the Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006), which recommend the implementation of the evidence-based approach to the determination of areas suitable to accommodate wind energy development through the sieve analysis approach, as was implemented in the Wind Energy Methodology (excluding the Areas for Further Assessment) carried out by the planning authority, and having regard to the conclusions of the planning authority's Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report and its Natura Impact Report, the planning authority is required to make the Plan without MA 12.9.</p>	<p>where applicable this should be informed by at least 2 years of annual (breeding and wintering) bird survey undertaken to best practices guidelines in addition to early engagement with statutory and non-statutory holders of ecological data, including with the Irish Hen Harrier Winter Survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that proposals within sensitive water catchments must demonstrate compatibility with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive having due regard to possible impacts on high status objectives waterbodies and non-annexed freshwater habitats and species including extant (non-designated) populations of Freshwater Pearl Mussel. • Ensure that any application proposed in an area known to support the White-Tailed Sea Eagle is informed by at least two years of ornithological survey (breeding and winter) by a suitably qualified expert and if applicable, the ornithological impact assessment takes into account the results of ongoing monitoring of existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area. • Ensure that any wind energy proposals within the Lough Leane catchment or other water quality sensitive catchments, demonstrate that they have been designed in a manner which prevents any risk of peat, soil and rock slippage or erosion and which provides for ongoing protection / improvement of water quality and the maintenance of natural hydrological processes. Proposals which would increase flood risk or bankside erosion downstream will not be permitted. • Ensure that proposals which cannot avoid adverse impacts on Natura 2000 Sites (SPA's and SAC's) or adjoining areas and locations affecting Natura 2000 site integrity, including habitats of significant value for Lesser Horseshoe Bats associated with Natura 2000 sites in the vicinity, and other sites and locations of significant ecological value, will not be permitted. • Ensure that all proposals within/in proximity to known visually sensitive areas/designated views and prospects are subject to a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) undertaken to best
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	<p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>The Office acknowledges the efforts made by the planning authority to incorporate the key flooding requirements and mitigation measures identified in the SFRA (as revised). In this regard the Office welcomes the extensive amendments included throughout the draft Plan which are anticipated to mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>Although the Office welcomes the proposals to rezone R1 residential lands in Tralee located within Flood Zone A for less vulnerable P1 Agriculture lands under Material Amendment Ref Tralee 15, highly vulnerable and vulnerable uses are open for consideration within these lands. The <i>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</i> (Flood Risk guidelines) provides that lands within Flood Risk Zone A should not be zoned for highly vulnerable or vulnerable uses, and lands within Flood Risk Zone B should not be zoned for highly vulnerable uses without passing the plan making Justification Test. The Office considers that this may be appropriately resolved through a minor modification, having regard to the</p>	<p>practices guidelines. Where applicable the LVIA should include possible visual impacts on 46 archaeological landscapes identified in Section 8.3.2 of the County Development Plan notably No.11 The Paps and No.13 Mangerton/Cumeenduvassig/Bausheen/Slaght/Knockeens.</p> <p>Submission noted. Additional objectives were included in relation to flood risk management for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel as part of the Material Amendments. It is considered prudent to include an additional objective, not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A.</p> <p>See also response to KE-C3-MA-29 OPW.</p>
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	<p>wording of Material Amendment Ref Tralee 13 (TR1.18), Killarney 6 (KA85) and Killarney 7 (KA86), to include a general objective not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A.</p> <p>Observation 1 – Flood risk management</p> <p>Having regard to the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009), as amended, and to NPO 57, the planning authority is advised to make the plan with a minor modification to include an overall policy objective to ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B and that less vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A. The Office notes that plan making justification tests have not been carried out in respect of lands at risk of flooding, proposed to be zoned within the existing built up area for vulnerable uses, contrary to part (i) of Recommendation 8.</p> <p>Implementation and Monitoring</p> <p>The Office acknowledges the inclusion of new objectives under Material Amendment Ref 4.4 and 1.4, which aim to improve the implementation, and monitoring objectives. However, having regard to the Development Plans, Guidelines for Planning Authorities - Draft for Consultation (2021), implementation and the related monitoring and reporting tasks are aspects of the plan making process that are required to be structured and durable, and as such objectives should be framed in a manner where they can be implemented, monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>Environment, Heritage and Amenities</p> <p>The Office notes Material Amendment Ref 11.14, which seeks to include a new objective to ‘facilitate and support dredging and /or pumping where appropriate to protect rivers and waterways’. No mandatory objectives refer</p>	<p>Submission is noted.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 11.14 - The Natura Impact Report prepared for the proposed material alterations, concludes that a modification to the proposed wording is required in order to conclude the Appropriate Assessment process. The SEA also recommended changes to the objective Kerry County Council can only agree to the plan after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 European sites. The proposed Material Amendment should be modified to include the recommended wording set out in the Natura Impact Report ‘Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.’</p>
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	<p>to the subject amendment under section 10(2) of the Act, and no discretionary objectives refer under the First Schedule of the Act. The planning authority's Natural Impact Report concluded that the proposed amendment could potentially adversely affect water dependent qualifying interest habitats and species and recommended that the wording be modified. This recommendation was not included in the material amendment. In this regard the planning authority will be aware of its obligations under the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>The Office considers that the objective inserted as Material Amendment Ref 11.14 is not consistent with NPO 57; and having regard to the conclusions of the SEA Report and NIR, with NPO 59 to enhance the conservation status and improve the management of protected areas and species by, among others, implementing relevant EU Directives, and NPO 60 to conserve and enhance the rich qualities of Ireland's natural heritage. The subject material amendment therefore conflicts with the requirement under section 10(1D) of the Act, which requires that the development objectives in the development plan are consistent with the conservation and protection of the environment.</p> <p>Recommendation 3 - Dredging Having regard to section 10(1D), section 10(2), section 12(11) and the First Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and to NPO 57, NPO 59 and NPO 60, the planning authority is required to remove the new objective inserted by Material Amendment Ref 11.14.</p> <p>The Office also notes Material Amendment Ref 2.16. The amendment was subject of screening for appropriate assessment and carried forward for Appropriate Assessment. The planning authority's Natural Impact Report concluded that the amendment could potentially facilitate the cutting of qualifying interest peatland habitats, although it acknowledged objectives and policies in support of peatland protection and restoration in the plan. The material amendment was not modified as recommended by the NIR.</p>	<p>Material Amendment Ref 2.16 - The Natura Impact Report prepared for the proposed material alterations, concludes that a modification to the proposed wording is required in order to conclude the Appropriate Assessment process. Kerry County Council can only agree to the plan after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 European sites. The proposed Material Amendment should be amended to include the recommended wording set out in the Natura Impact Report (additional text indicated in bold): 'Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes'.</p>
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	<p>The proposed material amendment therefore conflicts with NPO 57 which it to enhance water quality and resource management by, among others, ensuring that RBMP objectives are fully considered throughout the physical planning process; with NPO 59 which is to enhance the conservation status and improve the management of protected areas and protected species by, among others, implementing relevant EU Directives to protect Ireland's environment and wildlife; and with NPO 60 to conserve and enhance the rich qualities of Ireland's natural heritage.</p> <p>The subject material amendment therefore conflicts with the requirement under section 10(1D) of the Act, which requires that that the development objectives in the development plan are consistent with the conservation and protection of the environment.</p> <p>Recommendation 4 - Turf cutting Having regard to section 10(1D), section 10(2), section 12(11) and the First Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and to NPO 57, NPO 59 and NPO 60, the planning authority is required to remove the new objective inserted by MA 2.16.</p>	
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>Recommend that Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and Material Amendment Ref 14.21 are rejected in order to comply with Section 2.5 of the Section 28 Guidelines Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authority (2012) and to NSO 2 of the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>Recommend that Material Amendment Ref 12.9 is rejected, having regard to NPO 55 and the provisions of the Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006).</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 11.14. - The Draft Plan should be modified to include the recommended wording set out in the Natura Impact Report and SEA: 'Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.'</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 2.16. - The Draft Plan should be modified to include the recommended wording set out in the Natura Impact Report: 'Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes'.</p>		

<p>Material Amendment Ref Tralee 16, Killarney 10 and Listowel 10 – The Draft Plan should be amended to include an additional objective, 'not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A'.</p>		
Submission No.	Submission Summary	CE response
<p>KE-C3-MA-11 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p>	<p>Archaeology It is noted by the submission that climate change and its impacts on the archaeological resource has been considered in the Draft Plan (KCDP 8-30). The submission states that references throughout the Draft Plan (for example, KCDP 8-22 (i); KCDP 8-23) should be made consistent to state the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>Nature Conservation The Department welcomes the focused, precise and useful Natura Impact Report Addendum Report prepared at Material Alteration stage and is in general agreement with the recommendations of same. Modifications are recommended as follows:-</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 2.16: The submission seeks wording modification to include appropriate locations as outlined in the NIR prepared for the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 3.12: Settlement Capacity Audit needs to take account of WWTP capacity in relation to receiving waters.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 11.14: The submission seeks wording modification as outlined in the NIR prepared for the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.4: Modify as requested: When considering the siting of powerlines all technological options including undergrounding shall be considered and it will be a priority to seek to avoid significant adverse effects on the environment including sensitive landscape areas and the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites and to avoid damage to Natural</p>	<p>Submission noted.</p> <p>In relation to Amendment Ref 2.16, 11.14, 12.9, see response to KE-C3-MA-37 OPR.</p> <p>Comments in relation to Material Amendment Ref 3.12 are noted and will be taken into consideration during the preparation of the Settlement Capacity Audit.</p> <p>It is considered appropriate to include the DoHLG&H recommended modifications to Material Amendment Refs 12.4, 12.6, 12.10. In relation to Amendment Ref 3.12, it is considered that this is a matter to be taken account of at local area plan preparation stage.</p>

	<p>Heritage Areas.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.6: There appears to be a contradiction in the wording of the proposed amendment which, if left unchanged, may require appropriate assessment. This contradiction might be relieved if the word ‘potentially’ is included in the first sentence: “... renewable energy to be potentially generated ...”</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9: The department welcomes the qualification of repowering areas to potential repowering areas. There is some overlap with the Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy’s Reeks and Caragh River catchment cSAC (Site Code 000365). Exclude the cSAC designated lands from the ‘Open to Consideration’ map.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9: Preferable to exclude the NHA designated lands east of Kilgarvan, (Silahertane Bog Natural Heritage Area (NHA) (Site Code 001882)), from the ‘Potential Repowering Areas’ map; if not omitted, the SEA Environmental Report will need to assess mitigation measures which clearly avoid damage to the NHA bog.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9: SEA Environmental Report (ER) to include an assessment of impact on white-tailed sea eagles of proposed Kilgarvan ‘open to consideration’ and ‘Potential Repowering Areas’ designations. As part of this the type of measures being carried out at Grousemount Wind-farm, to prevent Eagle Mortality should be listed and assessed in the SEA ER.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.10: Alternative energy: Consider inserting “Facilitate and promote sustainable alternative forms of energy ...”</p>	<p>In addition, in relation to Material Amendment Ref 12.9</p> <p>For clarity,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the SEA ER Addendum does identify negative effects further to the removal of all areas OTC for wind contained in the original KCDP, & 2. the SEA ER Addendum does consider the impacts for the inclusion of two new OTC, likely significant effects are outlined in Table 3.1 of the Addendum Report with proposed mitigation outlined in Table 3.2. <p>It is recommended for clarification purposes, that the following modification be made to the text outlined for insertion to Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4 of the plan by way of the SEA addendum ‘Ensure that any application proposed in an area known to support the White-Tailed Sea Eagle is informed by at least two years of ornithological survey (breeding and winter) by a suitably qualified expert and if applicable, the ornithological impact assessment takes into account the results of ongoing monitoring of existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area and should include best practice mitigation to prevent eagle mortality as agreed for the existing Grousemount Wind Farm.</p> <p>And that additional text be included into Section 12.5.4.1.7 “Potential Repower Areas” as follows:</p> <p>In addition to requirements outlined above, repowering proposals will be required to demonstrate that they will not have a negative impact on ecologically sensitive sites including NHAs and/or pNHA. Any repowering proposal in the vicinity of known White Tailed Sea Eagle (WTSE) habitat (foraging/commuting/roosting/ breeding) is subject to the mitigation outlined in Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4.</p>
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	<p>Recommendations</p> <p>It is considered appropriate to include the word 'potentially' in Material Amendment Ref 12.6 – “It is estimated that the Draft County Development Plan provides the framework for approximately 389MW of additional renewable energy to be potentially generated over the lifetime of the plan from the following sources”.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.4 Modify as requested: When considering the siting of powerlines all technological options including undergrounding shall be considered and it will be a priority to seek to avoid significant adverse effects on the environment including sensitive landscape areas and the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites and to avoid damage to Natural Heritage Areas.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9 • Ensure that any application proposed in an area known to support the White-Tailed Sea Eagle is informed by at least two years of ornithological survey (breeding and winter) by a suitably qualified expert and if applicable, the ornithological impact assessment takes into account the results of ongoing monitoring of existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area and should include mitigation to prevent eagle mortality as agreed for the existing Grousemount Wind Farm.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.10 Modify as requested: “Facilitate and promote sustainable alternative forms of renewable energy including hydro, micro, solar and off-shore wind energy”.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.13 Include additional text into Section 12.5.4.1.7 “Potential Repower Areas” as follows: In addition to requirements outlined above, repowering proposals will be required to demonstrate that they will not have a negative impact on ecologically sensitive sites including NHAs and/or pNHA. Any repowering proposal in the vicinity of known White Tailed Sea Eagle (WTSE) habitat (foraging/commuting/roosting/breeding) is subject to the mitigation outlined in Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4.</p>					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Submission No.</th> <th>Submission Summary</th> <th>CE response</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KE-C3-MA-1 EPA</td> <td> The submission notes that that Council considers that an SEA is not required for the Amendments. The submission sets out a number of key aspects which should be taken into account in preparing the Amendments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where the SEA has identified any of the amendments as having potential for likely significant environmental effects or which conflict with national environmental or planning policy, clear justification should be given for proceeding with those amendments; - The Plan, prior to its adoption, should also consider and fully integrate the </td> <td> The EPA comments are noted but the amendments have been subject to a SEA as recorded in the SEA ER Addendum Report placed on display. The SEA ER Addendum also records responses to issues raised by the EPA in the original submission. KCC is aware of its obligations under the SEA Directive to screen any future amendments/variation to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Submission No.	Submission Summary	CE response	KE-C3-MA-1 EPA	The submission notes that that Council considers that an SEA is not required for the Amendments. The submission sets out a number of key aspects which should be taken into account in preparing the Amendments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where the SEA has identified any of the amendments as having potential for likely significant environmental effects or which conflict with national environmental or planning policy, clear justification should be given for proceeding with those amendments; - The Plan, prior to its adoption, should also consider and fully integrate the 	The EPA comments are noted but the amendments have been subject to a SEA as recorded in the SEA ER Addendum Report placed on display. The SEA ER Addendum also records responses to issues raised by the EPA in the original submission. KCC is aware of its obligations under the SEA Directive to screen any future amendments/variation to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the
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	<p>recommendations of the SEA; and - Future modifications to the Draft Plan should be screened for likely significant effects in accordance with SEA Regulations.</p>	<p>“environmental assessment” of the Plan. KCC is also aware of its obligations to produce an SEA Statement once the Plan is adopted; a summary required in the statement and the need to make the plan available to the Environmental Authorities as listed.</p>
<p>Recommendations No proposed amendments.</p>		
<p>Submission No. KE-C3-MA-6 Transport Infrastructure Ireland</p>	<p>Submission Summary In relation to Material Amendment Ref 12.11 (Renewable Energy Strategy), the submission states that TI would welcome consultation on the proposed Renewable Energy Strategy where there may be implications for the strategic national road network, for example, in relation to policies or objectives addressing grid connections proposals. Regarding Material Amendment Ref 14.16 [Objective 14-22) it states that TI would welcome consultation on the proposed Local Transport Plans where there may be implications for the strategic national road network. In relation to Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and 14.21, the submission highlights that the intensification of existing direct access and existing private road access to a national road outside 50-60kph urban speed limit locations, in the circumstances proposed in the subject Material Amendment, conflicts with the provisions of official policy included in the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines ‘Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ (DoECLG, 2012).</p>	<p>CE response The Council will consult with all relevant stakeholders in the preparation of a Renewable Energy Strategy and Local Transport Plans. In relation to Material Amendment Ref 14.20 and 14.21, see response to KE-C3-MA-37 OPR.</p>
<p>Recommendations No proposed amendments.</p>		
<p>Submission No. KE-C3-MA-30 Department of Environment,</p>	<p>Submission Summary There are a number of observations the Department have in respect of specific proposed material alterations, as follows:</p>	<p>CE response</p>

<p>Climate and Communications</p>	<p>Material Amendment Ref 12.5 –The Department supports the ambition for hybrid energy systems</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.6 – The submission seeks clarity on what impact the mapping changes will have on the amount of wind energy produced and also welcomes reference to potential contribution of the other sources of renewable energy.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.8 – the inclusion of specific reference to community-based wind projects in areas outside of those designated as “open to consideration” is welcomed and supported.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.9 –proposed amendment to Map 12.4: Wind Energy Areas - it is unclear from the map what the effect the redrawing of the “open to consideration” areas will have on the potential wind capacity of the County.</p> <p>The submission notes a number of issues arising with the environmental assessment of these new areas and the updated environmental report, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ER identifies that the removal of the areas previously designated for future wind energy development “will have a negative effect on the county’s ability to comply with targets identified in Ireland’s Climate Action Plan regarding RE production and reducing GHG emissions, and 2. the ER appears not to consider the impacts of any new areas designated for wind energy development and, in particular, where those areas were previously ruled out on environmental grounds following the methodology set out in Appendix 6. <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.10 –This proposed amendment is supported</p>	<p>Support is welcomed in relation to Material Amendment Ref 12.5.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the area set out in the material amendments is a reduction of 41% on that contained within the Draft Plan previously. As set out in Amendment Ref 12.6 a potential figure for additional renewable energy from other sources, such as hydro, solar, has been outlined</p> <p>Support is welcomed in relation to Material Amendment Ref 12.8.</p> <p>See response to KE-C3-MA-37 OPR.</p> <p>For clarity,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the SEA ER Addendum does identify negative effects further to the removal of all areas OTC for wind contained in the original KCDP, 2. the SEA ER Addendum does consider the impacts for the inclusion of two new OTC, the likely significant effects are outlined in Table 3.1 of the Addendum Report with proposed mitigation outlined in Table 3.2. <p>It is considered appropriate to include reference to geothermal energy as an alternative source of renewable energy. It is also considered appropriate to remove micro and include bio energy</p>
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	<p>and welcomed. The submission by Geological Survey Ireland (attached) and requests a minor amendment to include reference to geothermal energy as an alternative source of renewable energy.</p> <p>Material Amendment Ref 12.11 –The ambition to prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County during the lifetime of the Plan is welcomed and supported, although it would be preferable if this was time-bound and it included a reference to onshore wind, as per the requirements of the Climate Action Plan 2021 but would caution, however, against the inclusion of references to targets for offshore renewables given the provisions of the Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021. The allocation of offshore renewable energy capacity will also be resolved nationally.</p> <p>Material Amendment Refs 12.15 and 12.16 –These proposed amendments appear to limit extensions to existing windfarms to “open to consideration” or “repower” areas, as expressed on the amended map and request that this amendment is not made.</p>	<p>within this objective. See recommendations.</p> <p>It is considered that the current wording of the objective is sufficient, as set out in Material Amendment Ref 12.11. RPO 98 commits to supporting the preparation of a regional energy strategy and it is not considered appropriate to prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the county until a regional level document is produced.</p> <p>Material Amendment Refs 12.15 and 12.16 have been included in order to provide greater clarity. All existing wind farms are located within repowering areas where extensions will be considered, as per the policies contained within the plan, and in accordance with national guidelines applicable at that time.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>Revise wording of Material Amendment Ref 12.10 – “Facilitate and promote alternative forms of renewable energy including hydro, marine, tidal, solar, geothermal and off-shore wind energy”</p>		

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

5.1 Introduction

The development and assessment of alternatives (or options) is a legal requirement under the SEA Directive and plans and programme proponents should ensure that:

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

Chapter 4 of the Environmental Report identifies and describes the different scenarios that were assessed in the drafting of the KCDP.

5.2 Description of Alternatives

As required by SEA, alternatives must be realistic (i.e. able to achieve the plan's/programme's objectives), reasonable (i.e. based on socio-economic and environmental evidence), viable (technically and financially feasible) and implementable (realisable within the plan's/programme's timeframe and resources). They should represent a range of different approaches within the statutory and operational requirements of a plan.

Alternatives were considered for the county's future settlement policy (four in total) and for the county's future renewable energy policy (four in total)

5.3 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives

The alternatives were compared to each other to determine the scenario with the lowest levels of environmental impact is presented below.

5.3.1 Alternatives for the County's Settlement Policy

It is important to recognise that reasonable, realistic alternatives that are capable of implementation in the context of this plan are shaped by the position of the KCDP within the planning policy and decision-making hierarchy as outlined in Section 2.2 of the ER. For the KCDP 2022-2028 the following considerations have to be taken into account when formulating alternatives:

- The geographical extent of the plan area is set, there is no scope for an alternative that expands or reduces the study area extent,
- the CDP is a landuse plan primarily concerned with the regulation of development in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area including any impacts this development may have on the environment. The content is predetermined by relevant sections of the PDA, (as amended).
- the CDP content is also governed by higher level plans specifically the NPF and RSES.
- These higher-level plans set strategic planning options for the CDP, a land use plan that is now recognised as being part of an integrated institutional and regulatory framework of national, regional and local planning tiers. Nationally, a clear hierarchy of statutory plans has been established, from the NPF at a national level, to the RSESs at regional level, to individual

CDP at local authority level and then to the local area plan. As noted the plan assessed in this ER relates to the CDP level,

- The CDP, specifically relating to its settlement hierarchy, associated core strategy and housing requirements, must therefore be consistent with the related policies and objectives of the RSES and NFP as a core statutory requirement,
- Nationally, population projections for each county (including Kerry) are the population parameters for local authority development planning processes. The CDP must therefore plan for the identified population growth within these estimates and use them as the basis for strategic decision-making in the CDP process, specifically in determining the above strategies,
- The NFP and in turn the RSES have identified Tralee and Killarney as Key Towns in the Southern Region,
- Tralee is identified as a settlement that is a regional driver and has been targeted for growth of at least 30% by 2040,
- Killarney is identified as a settlement that will strengthen the urban structure of the region and has also been identified for significant growth,
- Therefore, there is no scope to look at an alternative settlement hierarchy that excludes Tralee/Killarney as Key Towns.
- The NFP also seeks to promote 30% of new homes in infill or brownfield sites in towns with populations greater than 10,000 (in Kerry Tralee and Killarney). This is required to achieve the objective of compact growth; the consolidation of urban centres and to facilitate a move away from a development pattern characterised by dispersed sprawl and unsustainable levels of long-distance commuting.
- In line with RSES and census data, population growth in Kerry over the lifetime of the plan area has been allocated at 9,363,
- Of this 4,293 has been allocated to Tralee (2,663) and Killarney (1,630),
- The remaining population growth has been allocated to other towns and settlements in the county and rural areas (Table 5 5).

The alternative scenarios to be considered in the SEA of this plan are therefore limited by the hierarchical policies/objectives outlined above. As noted in the EPA 2015 guidance on alternatives, the “do-nothing” option is not a viable alternative for a land use plan as there is a statutory requirement to make/and/or review land use plans.

5.3.2 Alternative 1: Equal settlement dispersed outside key towns

Alternative 1: Equal settlement dispersed outside key towns				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	M1	S1 P1 HH1 L1 B1 W1 AQ1 C1	CH1 F1	

Conclusion: This Alternative is not considered a sustainable development scenario for the county.

5.3.3 Alternative 2: Strategic Sustainable Planning Approach

Alternative 2: Strategic Sustainable Planning				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	PP1 HH1 B1 W1		CH1	

Alternative 2: Strategic Sustainable Planning				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
	S1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		F1	

Conclusion: This Alternative is the preferred development scenario for the county.

5.3.4 Alternative 3 Employment/Economic Led Approach

Alternative 3: Employment/Economic Led				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	M1		P1 HH1B1 W1 S1 AQ1 C1 L1 CH1	F1

Conclusion: While elements of this Alternative are considered beneficial and in part supported by the KCDP, overall an employment/economic only driven approach that is based primarily on economic development is not deemed “sustainable”. Due regard is not given to the other two pillars of sustainability -social and environmental. Therefore, this Alternative as a stand-alone option is not considered a sustainable development scenario for the county.

5.3.5 Alternative 4: Rural housing designations

- A) Provide rural housing within a policy that differentiates between rural areas in the county namely *rural areas under significant urban influence; rural areas under urban influence and other rural areas*,
- B) Do not provide for the above rural housing designations and assess all applications on their merit.

Alternative 4: Rural housing designations				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
4A) Provide rural housing within designated areas Environmental Protection Objectives	P1 HH1 B1 W1 S1 AQ1 C1 L1 M1		CH1 F1	
4B) No specific rural housing designations/assess applications on their merit Environmental Protection Objectives		S1 P1 HH1 L1 B1 W1 AQ1 C1	CH1 F1 M1	

Conclusion: Alternative 4A is considered the sustainable development scenario for the county as it relates to rural areas. Alternative 4B is not considered a sustainable development scenario for the county as it relates to rural areas.

5.3.6 Preferred Alternative for the County’s Settlement Policy

In conclusion, the preferred option for the county is Alternative 2 combined with a rural housing policy as outlined in Alternative 4A.

This preferred strategy nonetheless was identified in the SEA process as having potentially conflicting interactions with a number of environmental objectives (EOs). Accordingly, mitigation measures were recommended so as to reduce / eliminate potentially negative impacts identified.

5.4 Alternatives for County's Renewable Energy Policy

5.4.1 Alternative A To retain existing Renewable Energy Strategy

Alternative A To retain existing Renewable Energy Strategy				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	B1 W1		CH1 S1 P1 HH1 L1 M1 AQ1 C1	F1
<p>SEA Comment and Conclusion</p> <p>This alternative would retain the existing RES as set out in Kerry CDP 2015-2021. Although the RES provides for the sustainable development of RE in the county, as discussed since the adoption of the RES there has been considerable technical advances in RE technology and policy in relation to climate action. This is presently not reflected in the RES and potential effects on the EPOs reflect same. Of note it the climate EPO could also be negatively affected due to the reduction in areas considered suitable for on-shore wind in the county's new RE policy. However, on balance taking into account the changes in the RE technologies and the need to provide a strategic framework for the support and development of climate policy in the county as we move towards 2030, this alternative is not considered appropriate for the future development of RE in Kerry.</p> <p>Conclusion: This alternative is not deemed desirable, and RE policy for the county should be reviewed and updated to reflect the current energy needs of the county.</p>				

5.4.2 Alternative B Non-strategic approach to planning for renewable energy development

Alternative B: Non-strategic approach to planning for renewable energy development				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives		S1 P1 HH1 L1 B1 W1 AQ1	CH1 F1 M1 C1	
<p>SEA Comment and Conclusion</p> <p>This alternative would result in the non-strategic planning of RE developments. There could be conflict with EPOs in relation to landscape, biodiversity, soil/geology and water as a RE development. For example, on-shore wind and hydro schemes could be inappropriately targeted in environmentally sensitive areas. There would be no strategic approach to the development of RE into the future, all applications would be looked at on a site-by-site basis. This non-strategic approach could have negative effects on a range of EPOs as it prevents cumulative or long-term assessment.</p> <p>Conclusion: This alternative is not deemed sustainable. RE policy for the county should follow a strategic, integrated and plan-led approach where technologies and enabling infrastructure to support RE can be aligned and located in technically and environmentally appropriate locations.</p>				

5.4.3 Alternative C Using renewable energy sources other than wind

Alternative C: Using renewable energy sources other than wind				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	S1 B1 W1	P1 L1 HH1 AQ1 M1 C1	CH1	F1
<p>SEA Comment and Conclusion</p> <p>This alternative looks at the use of all other REs other than wind – namely solar, bioenergy and hydro. This alternative would improve the status of a number of EPOs including biodiversity; soil/geology and to a lesser extent water. The use of hydro schemes may also be in conflict with water EPO as energy</p>				

Alternative C: Using renewable energy sources other than wind				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
<p>proposals may target sensitive water resources. Landscape EPO would improve as wind energy has a significant impact on landscape values. Archaeology and architectural heritage EPOs might be conflicted from works in buildings/greenfield and/or brownfield sites to accommodate RE infrastructure. In reality the energy produced from RE other than wind would be relatively lower in scale and nature - providing energy for houses or residential areas; light industry and/or farm businesses. Although RE from these non-wind sources will play a part in delivering RE in the county it is not likely to generate a significant MW of energy and would negatively affect climate EPO.</p> <p>Conclusion: This alternative is not considered appropriate for the future development of RE in Kerry.</p>				

5.4.4 Alternative D Strategic plan-led approach to renewable energy development

Alternative D Strategic plan-led approach to renewable energy development				
Likely significant Effect	+	-	+/-	0
Environmental Protection Objectives	S1 P1 HH1 L1 B1 W1 AQ1 M1 C1 CH1			F1
<p>SEA Comment and Conclusion: This alternative would provide clear policy for the sustainable development of RE in the county that takes into account the natural environment; cultural heritage; landscape character and the individual technicalities of RE technologies. Areas for on-shore wind development are identified relative to various environmental, technical and landscape sensitivities. All other RE deemed appropriate for the county are considered, with objectives in place to support and/or facilitate where deemed sustainable - environmentally, socially and economically. This alternative is considered the most appropriate for the future development of RE in Kerry.</p> <p>Conclusion: This option is considered to be the most effective means of achieving renewable energy targets in a manner which is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the county.</p>				

5.4.5 Preferred Alternative for the County’s RE Policy

In conclusion, the preferred option for the county’s RE policy is Alternative D.

This preferred strategy nonetheless was identified in the SEA process as having potentially conflicting interactions with a number of environmental objectives (EOs). Accordingly, mitigation measures were recommended so as to reduce / eliminate potentially negative impacts identified.

6 MONITORING PROGRAMME

6.1 Monitoring Proposed

Monitoring as part of the SEA process is required in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects caused by the draft plan. This allows remedial action to be taken. Monitoring prevents the actual impacts of the plan to be measured against those that were predicted. It allows major problems to be identified and dealt with in a timely fashion, and environmental baseline information to be gathered for future plan reviews. It also ensures that proposed mitigation measures are carried out and that no unforeseen impacts occur.

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

Monitoring focuses on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the KCDP. Indicators and targets (Chapter 6) have been identified for the main environmental issues in the study area as outlined in Chapter 5. The indicators chosen are at a level, which is relevant to the Plan, and are collated and reported on by a variety of state agencies, such as EPA, OPW, NPWS, LAWPRO, IW and many different business units within Kerry County Council including the Planning Department, Environment, Local Enterprise Office, Capital Infrastructure Unit and Housing. It is noted that information linked to many indicators is already being actively collected and reported at a level sufficient to meet the needs of this Plan. The frequency of monitoring is in many cases linked to relevant legislation and/or cyclic record taking such as the census, annual air and water quality reports etc.

The monitoring programme for the SEA is given in Table 6-1. This will be used to monitor the implementation of the KCDP 2022-2028 and possible effects on the environment.

Table 6-1 SEA monitoring of possible significant environmental effects of the implementation of the KCDP 2022-2028

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
Population	P1: Guide the future development of the county in a sustainable manner that reflects the existing character and amenities of the area and improves the quality of life for the existing and future populations.	That populations in the plan area have access to high quality residential, amenity and public infrastructure with sustainable travel patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i>, Number of new houses within settlement boundaries Number of derelict houses/vacant properties in use Housing delivered for the Travelling Community. Housing delivered for special needs groups such as older people or disabled. Travel patterns and modes of transport within the county in comparison to 2016 baseline Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, Economic growth in plan area in various sectors supported by CDP Monitor vacancy rates in settlement boundaries, Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/peatways Footfall within both the town centre and the retail core/core shopping areas of main settlements Number of regeneration sites progressed. Number of public realm strategies/town centre health checks carried out over the 	<p>Yes – internal sections of KCC; Local enterprise office; Census; HSE</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends from census cycle/geodirectory register; CDP review 	<p>Review objectives and policy; review development management procedures.</p> <p>Planning Department, in consultation with other sections in KCC, including Capital Infrastructure Unit, Housing Unit and Economic Development Unit</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			lifetime of the plan		
Human Health	HH1: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing across the functions of relevance to the KCDP	That the quality of the local environment that is governed by the KCDP protects the health and wellbeing of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and usage of digital working hubs Compliance of waste-water infrastructure to legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges, Compliance of water supply schemes with relevant legislation/regulation/conditions for abstraction and consumption, Compliance of infrastructure projects to relevant legislation/regulation/conditions re-noise, odour and/or air quality. Compliance of waste management sites Health clusters from any activities facilitated by CDP Implementation of the Noise Action Plan Health trends from <i>Healthy Ireland</i> linked to the CDP 	<p>Yes – EPA, Irish Water; KCC including Enforcement, Environment Sections and Health and Wellbeing Officer; LAWPRO</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports from EPA/Irish Water Annual reports from KCC sections CDP review WFD/LAWPRO cyclic reports 	Pursue reasons for non-compliance. Consultations with Environment Section of KCC, Enforcement, EPA, LAWPRO and IW
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	B1: Protect biodiversity including ecosystem services	That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the functions of the KCDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of a Biodiversity Action Plan for the county and number of actions completed Compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive for land use plans and other plans/programmes supported in the CDP Integration/provision of green/blue infrastructure <i>All Ireland Pollinator Plan</i> projects 	<p>Yes – from KCC Sections; NBDC <i>All Ireland Pollinator Plan</i> tracker/web-tool; NPWS data/habitat mapping/CORINE mapping.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial NPWS Art 17 cycle CDP review 	<p>Review of policy and objectives, Land Use plans, other LA plans and projects and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with Planning Department, NPWS, IFI, LAWPRP</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> logged by biodiversity office Public realm plans; village design statements/Masterplans that support biodiversity initiatives; Developments permitted in proximity/within European sites/sites of ecological importance. Status/risk of waterbodies under the WFD that reflect pressures from land use governed by the CDP. Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/peatwa ys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD cycle 	
Soil	S1: Protect soils against pollution, and prevent degradation of the county's soil resource	That the soil/geology and the geological heritage of the county is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit of GSC Changes in land uses/soil types in CORINE Status/risk of groundwater waterbodies under the WFD Status of Geopark and geotourism projects % brownfield sites developed compared to greenfield sites Geohazards from activities/developments supported in plan including flooding Number of application granted for soil importation/inert waste facilities, Number of planning permissions granted and area of land permitted for excavation and extraction of non- 	Yes- KCC Sections; GSI; CORINE/Teagasc; EPA/LAWPRO Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD cycle Annual/Biennial Reports from KCC & LAWPRO 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Planning Department, Capital Infrastructure Unit and Environment/Enforcement, KCC and other statutory bodies if applicable.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<p>renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of landslides linked to land uses governed by the CDP 		
Water	W1: Ensure waterbodies are protected, maintained and improved in line with the objectives of the WFD	That the functions governed by the plan ensure compliance with the objectives of the WFD for all waterbodies within the plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status/risk of waterbodies under the WFD with pressures associated with land uses governed by the CDP Status/risk of <i>blue dot</i> catchments where pressure identified from land uses governed by the CDP Compliance of water treatment plants and waste water infrastructure for settlements with targeted population growth Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges, Number of households served by urban wastewater treatment plants/ septic tanks/ individual WWTP or other systems, Number of existing septic tanks inspected, and remediation works undertaken located within designated WFD Priority Areas for Action and/or Blue Dot/high status catchments, Number of households served by public water supplies Number of plants exceeding the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) for 	<p>Yes- KCC; EPA/LAWPRO; OPW.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD cycle Annual reports KCC, EPA and LAWPRO. 	<p>Pursue non-compliance and/or pollutions event, Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with Planning Department, Environment, Enforcement, KCC and IW, LAWPRO.</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater Treatment Discharge licence set by the EPA, Implementation of flooding projects, No of blueways developed 		
Air Quality	AQ1: Protect local air quality from emissions that are harmful to human health and the local environment	That the quality of the local environment governed by the functions of the plan protects local air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for air quality e.g. IPCC Population/growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i> Travel patterns and modes of transport within the county Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, Changes in the sources of space heating used by populations Number of new air monitoring stations in the county Air quality trends particularly in Tralee and Killarney Integration/provision of green and blue infrastructure 	Yes- Census; KCC sections; geodirectory register; EPA Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census cycle Annual reports EPA & KCC Real time data from monitoring stations 	Pursue non-compliance. Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Environment and Enforcement, KCC and planning department.
Climatic Factors	C1: Ensure the plan supports a transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral	That mitigation and adaptation to climate change inform the functions/decision making governed by the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population/growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i> Travel patterns and modes of transport within the county Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/peatways Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, 	Yes- Census; geodirectory register; KCC sections; CORINE/Teagasc, Energy Office, KCC, and SEAI. Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census cycle KCC internal annual records SEAI annual reports 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with planning department, Economic Development Unit, Energy office and future Climate Action Officer.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
	economy and society		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % brownfield sites developed compared to greenfield sites • Number of new houses within settlement boundaries • Number of derelict houses/vacant properties in use • Establishment of a decarbonising zone, • Establishment of a low-carbon/low-emissions towns centres, • District heating schemes identified and/or development • Roll out of EV infrastructure • Number of Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) established in the county • Number of buildings with a BER rating of B2 or more as a % of overall building stock • Renewable energy projects permitted, and enabling/supporting infrastructure provided, • % of energy from renewable sources – heat, electricity and transport (to be aligned with future LA Climate Action Plan) • RE projects granted in the Tarbert-Ballylongford land bank, • Micro-generation projects in the county over lifetime of the plan, • % change of land uses for bioenergy production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real time data on RE energy production 	

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding/coastal protection schemes undertaken Other actions from the Kerry Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (and future LA CAP) completed. 		
Material Assets	M1: Protect the material assets of the county while optimising new assets to match proposed growth and sustainable development.	To promote sustainable development that matches existing and new infrastructure with the proposed population growth for the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of infrastructure projects identified in the KCDP Amount of (Km) new greenways, cycleways and footpaths provided, km of long distant walks available in the County. Growth in settlements with sufficient water infrastructure –drinking and waste water treatment Completion/upgrade/improvements of water infrastructure, Roll out of National Broadband Plan - Number of households serviced and % of households with the minimum broadband speed of 30Mbps and % of households with the target broadband speed of 100Mbps Creation of innovation/creativity/co-working hubs/digital centres Renewable energy projects permitted, and enabling/supporting infrastructure provided, % of energy from renewable sources – heat, electricity and transport (to be aligned with future LA Climate Action Plan) 	Yes- KCC sections; EPA; Irish Water; Eirgrid/ESB Networks Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census cycle Annual reports 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Planning Department, TII, NRDO and/or Economic Development Unit, KCC

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects granted in the Tarbert-Ballylongford land bank, % brownfield sites developed compared to greenfield sites % of waste going to landfill and recycling when compared with 2020 figures, Progress of bus shelter upgrade programme 		
Cultural Heritage	CH1: Protect the cultural heritage of the county	The cultural heritage of the plan area, including setting and curtilages are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological Impact Assessments, and/or archaeological investigations undertaken PS/ACAs identified and any new additions Recording of non-designated built heritage e.g. vernacular buildings Design statements/public realm plans/Masterplan undertaken for settlements/opportunity sites Visitor numbers for iconic cultural heritage sites. Number of literary, musical, artistic and other cultural initiatives undertaken in the county Implementation and outcomes of the KCC Scéim Gaeilge IV, 2018-2021 Changes in number of Irish speakers within Gaeltacht areas 	<p>Yes- KCC sections; Failte Ireland; WAW monitoring data.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial reports CDP review Census 	<p>Pursue non-compliance</p> <p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>County Archaeologist/Conservation Officer/Irish Officer.</p>
Landscape	L1 Protect the landscape of the county	That landscapes identified in the plan, including seascapes, are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments permitted within/in proximity to areas of high value landscape or visual sensitive areas, Number of houses/permissions on 	<p>Yes- KCC sections</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
		protected from negative visual impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approach roads into towns and villages or within a certain radius of same, Design statements/public realm plans/Masterplan undertaken for settlements/opportunity sites 	<p>reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDP review 	Planning Department
Flooding	F1 Protect the public and infrastructure from inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding	That sustainable flood risk management practices are implemented in the plan area in adherence to DOEHLG's <i>Guidelines on Flood Risk Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Area Plans that undergo SFRA Integration/provision of green and blue infrastructure Development within areas identified as at flood risk Implementation of CFRAMs and flood relief schemes identified in the county Incorporation of specific nature based solutions at plan/project level 	<p>Yes- KCC Sections; OPW.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAP cycle Annual reports CDP cycle 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and CFRAM project timelines,</p> <p>OPW in consultation with KCC.</p>

7 CONCLUSION AND FINAL STAGE OF THE SEA PROCESS

This report outlines and summaries the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. The plan commenced in June 2020 and was informed via an iterative process by the SEA, AA and SFRA. This report, as a SEA Statement, specifically documents the SEA of the plan making process. It is as a requirement of the Planning and Development Regs, 2001 (as amended). The SEA Statement concludes the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. SEA monitoring, as noted in the preceding section, will however be ongoing over the lifetime of the plan which extends from 2022-2028 (6 years).

To conclude, further to the SEA of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 as summarised in this SEA Statement, as result of material alterations to the KCDP 2022-2028 as adopted on the 4th of July 2022, significant effects on the environment were identified from the implementation of the plan which cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.

The reasons for this conclusion are:

- Material alterations to the plan as adopted on July 4th, 2022 were inconsistent/not in compliance with National Policy as outlined in Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act.
- Specifically, the plan is deemed inconsistent with:
 - *Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)* further to material alterations in relation to access onto National/Secondary/Primary Roads,
 - National Renewable Energy policy and Climate Action policy, particularly in relation to the removal of zonings identified in the County suitable for onshore wind, and
 - National Rural Settlement Policy particularly in relation to housing needs criteria to be implemented in *Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence* and *Rural Areas under Urban Influence* identified in the plan.

ASSESSMENT

2

**APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
NATURA EMPACT REPORT
CONCLUDING STATEMENT**



KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028



HABITATS DIRECTIVE ASSESSMENT APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

NATURA IMPACT REPORT CONCLUDING STATEMENT

Environment Assessment Unit
Kerry County Council

Kerry CDP adoption date: 04/07/2022
Kerry CDP effective from: 15/08/2022

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1. Introduction

Kerry County Council has prepared the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP). The Kerry CDP is a strategic land use plan, which sets the framework for future local area plans in the County and is guided by national and regional planning policy. For the purposes of this report the ‘plan’ is taken to be CDP. The plan sets the framework for land use decision making within the County for the six-year period outlined.

The CDP also contains policy and land use zoning objectives for the 3 main settlements of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel, policy and land use zoning objectives for the Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank as well as renewable energy policies and wind deployment maps. The plan is largely strategic in nature and does not, in and of its own right, confer consent for any specific development.

This Appropriate Assessment NIR Conclusion Statement should be read in conjunction with the NIR prepared at Draft Plan Stage and the subsequent NIR Addendum Report prepared at the Material Alterations stage of the plan making process. The document should also be read in conjunction with the adopted Kerry CDP 2022-2028.

1.1 Layout of this report

The layout of this material is as follows:

- Chapter 1 provides an introduction and a summary of the Appropriate Assessment undertaken on the CDP.
- Chapter 2 provides an assessment of adopted modifications to the proposed material alterations to the draft CDP.
- Chapter 3 provides the Appropriate Assessment
- Chapter 4 provides an Appropriate Assessment conclusion statement of the for the adopted Kerry CDP.
- Chapter 5 contains the assessment of in combination effects with other plans or projects
- Chapter 6 contains the AA Concluding Statement for the adopted Kerry CDP 2022-2028.

1.2 Summary of the Appropriate Assessment process undertaken on the CDP

The responsibility for carrying out the Appropriate Assessment of the plan lies with Kerry County Council, as competent authority for same. The purpose of the Natura Impact Report (NIR) is to outline and record the assessment process which has been applied as part of the Appropriate Assessment for the CDP under Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive [92/43/EEC] as transposed through Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. An NIR is defined under section 177T of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended: 177T.— (1) In this Part— (a) A Natura impact report means a statement for the purposes of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, of the implications of a Land use plan, on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, for one or more than one European site, in view of the

conservation objectives of the site or sites. The NIR therefore records the AA carried out up to and including the adoption of the CDP.

In preparing the NIR, a multi-stage approach has been taken. The purpose of this staged approach has been to align the AA process with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive [2001/42/EC] process which is also required to support the development of the CDP. These processes run in parallel with the development of the plan and together have informed and shaped the development of the plan.

AA was undertaken at the draft and material alteration stages of the plan making process. Potential for significant effects and impacts resulting from in combination effects was assessed at every stage of the assessment process. All Appropriate Assessment related recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted CDP. These are documented in the AA reports prepared at Draft Plan and Material Alteration stage of the plan making process.

As part of this the Wind Energy Policy as adopted on the 4th of July 2022, is not contrary to the conclusions and recommendations of the Natura Impact Report (NIR) or its Addendum Report. The Addendum Report recommended that the additional areas designated as 'Open-to-Consideration' under the proposed Material Alteration MA 12.9 revert back to 'Unsuitable for Wind Development', or alternatively that specific text be added to section 12.5.4.1.4, as mitigation. It is noted that the additional recommended text was accepted in the Development Plan as made (refer to S2.2.1, modification 1 of this report). Furthermore, it is noted that the lands overlapping the MA12.9 'open to consideration' wind designation and the Special Area of Conservation (Site No.000365: the Killarney National Park, McGillicuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC) were omitted from the open to consideration designation in the plan made, as recommended in the Chief Executive's report. Potential for adverse impacts on the ecological integrity of European Natura 2000 sites resulting from the plan as adopted on the 4th of July 2022, is ruled out with scientific certainty.

2. Assessment of adopted modifications to the proposed material alterations to the draft CDP

2.1 Introduction

It is noted that the proposed amendments / material alterations to the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2025 were previously assessed for impact on European Natura 2000 sites. The Habitats Directive Natura Impact Report prepared at that the material alterations stage of the plan making process went on public display along with the policy documents and submissions / observations were invited from the prescribed bodies and from the public generally. That NIR addendum report contained a number of recommendations which were subsequently incorporated into the final Plan document.

Resulting from the public consultation and the wider plan making process a number of additional modifications also incorporated into the final CDP. The potential for impact on European Natura 2000 sites as a result of those modifications is outlined within this section of the report. It should be noted that the majority of these arise from recommendations of either the AA or SEA addenda prepared at material alteration stage or from recommendations contained in the CE report which was prepared in consultation with the Environmental Assessment Unit.

2.2 Introduction

Subsection 2.2.1 of this report considers and assesses in detail the amendments/material alterations of the Kerry County Development Plan, in an individual and systematic manner.

2.2.1 Adopted material alterations to the Plan for potential effects and impacts on Natura 2000 Sites

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>Modification No. 1 The following changes to Section 12.5.4.1.4 were included as per the recommendations of the NIR and SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all applications are in compliance with Article 6 Habitats Directive, EIA Directive and Water Framework Directive, where applicable this should be informed by at least 2 years of annual (breeding and wintering) bird survey undertaken to best practices guidelines in addition to early engagement with statutory and non-statutory holders of ecological data, including with the Irish Hen Harrier Winter Survey. • Ensure that proposals within sensitive water catchments must demonstrate compatibility with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive having due regard to possible impacts on high status objectives waterbodies and non-annexed freshwater habitats and species including extant (non-designated) populations of Freshwater Pearl Mussel. 	<p>These modifications strengthen environmental protection policies of the plan and are in accordance with the recommendations of the NIR addendum report prepared at Material Alteration Stage.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any application proposed in an area known to support the White-Tailed Sea Eagle is informed by at least two years of ornithological survey (breeding and winter) by a suitably qualified expert and if applicable, the ornithological impact assessment takes into account the results of ongoing monitoring of existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area. • Ensure that any wind energy proposals within the Lough Leane catchment or other water quality sensitive catchments, demonstrate that they have been designed in a manner which prevents any risk of peat, soil and rock slippage or erosion and which provides for ongoing protection / improvement of water quality and the maintenance of natural hydrological processes. Proposals which would increase flood risk or bankside erosion downstream will not be permitted. • Ensure that proposals which cannot avoid adverse impacts on Natura 2000 Sites (SPA's and SAC's) or adjoining areas and locations affecting Natura 2000 site integrity, including habitats of significant value for Lesser Horseshoe Bats associated with Natura 2000 sites in the vicinity, and other sites and locations of significant ecological value, will not be permitted. • Ensure that all proposals within/in proximity to known visually sensitive areas/designated views and prospects are subject to a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) undertaken to best practices guidelines. Where applicable the LVIA should include possible visual impacts on 46 archaeological landscapes identified in Section 8.3.2 of the County Development Plan notably No.11 The Paps and No.13 Mangerton/Cumeenduvassig/Bausheen/Slaght/Knockeens. 	
<p>Modification No. 2 Material Amendment Ref 11.14. - The Draft Plan was modified to include the recommended wording set out in the Natura Impact Report and SEA: 'Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping, subject to environmental assessment and where appropriate, and in consultation/agreement with IFI, to protect rivers and waterways.'</p>	<p>The finalised wording of the objective is in accordance with the recommendations of the Habitats Directive Natura Impact Report Addendum Report and the SEA Addendum report, both of which were placed on public display along with the proposed material alterations. It is noted that the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (NPWS) expressed agreement with the modified objective as part of their submission to the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 3 Material Amendment Ref 2.16. - The Draft Plan was modified to include the recommended wording set out in the</p>	<p>The finalised wording of the objective is in accordance with the recommendations of the Habitats</p>

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant ‘Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>Natura Impact Report: ‘Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf, from appropriate locations outside of designated nature conservation sites, in order for people to heat their homes’.</p>	<p>Directive Natura Impact Report Addendum Report and the SEA Addendum report, both of which were placed on public display along with the proposed material alterations. It is noted that the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (NPWS) expressed agreement with the modified objective as part of their submission to the proposed material alterations.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 4 Material Amendment Ref Tralee 16, Killarney 10 and Listowel 10 – In the interests of clarity, the Draft Plan was modified to include an additional objective, ‘not to permit highly vulnerable development within Flood Zone A and B and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A’.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 5 The word ‘potentially’ was included in Material Amendment Ref 12.6 – “It is estimated that the Draft County Development Plan provides the framework for approximately 389MW of additional renewable energy to be potentially generated over the lifetime of the plan from the following sources”.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view, which is in accordance with the recommendations of the DoHLG&H (NPWS).</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 6 Material Amendment Ref 12.4 Modified as follows:- When considering the siting of powerlines all technological options including undergrounding shall be considered and it will be a priority to seek to avoid significant adverse effects on the environment including sensitive landscape areas and the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites and to avoid damage to Natural Heritage Areas.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 7 Material Amendment Ref 12.9 For clarification purposes, the following modification was made to the text outlined for insertion to Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4 of the plan by way of the SEA addendum ‘Ensure that any application proposed in an area known to support the White-Tailed Sea Eagle is informed by at least two years of ornithological survey (breeding and winter) by a suitably</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p>

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant ‘Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>qualified expert and if applicable, the ornithological impact assessment takes into account the results of ongoing monitoring of existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area and should include best practice mitigation to prevent eagle mortality as agreed for the existing Grousemount Wind Farm.</p>	<p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 8 Material Amendment Ref 12.10 Modified as follows:- “Facilitate and promote sustainable alternative forms of renewable energy including hydro, micro, solar and off-shore wind energy”.</p>	<p>This modification clarifies that such proposals are required to be sustainable. No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 9 Material Amendment Ref 12.13 Additional text was included into Section 12.5.4.1.7 “Potential Repower Areas” as follows:</p> <p>In addition to requirements outlined above, repowering proposals will be required to demonstrate that they will not have a negative impact on ecologically sensitive sites including NHAs and/or pNHA. Any repowering proposal in the vicinity of known White Tailed Sea Eagle (WTSE) habitat (foraging/commuting/roosting/breeding) is subject to the mitigation outlined in Chapter 12, Section 12.5.4.1.4.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 10 Revised Text in Amendment Ref 14.32 as follows:- The council will work closely with FF the NTA, Local Link Kerry, Bus Eireann {a range of rural community development groups} and allied stakeholders to identify and meet future bus transport requirements through the connecting Ireland initiative.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 11 Revised Text in Amendment Ref 14.35 (Amend Objective KCDP 14.47) as follows:- The Council with prepare a County Transport Strategy County Transportation Plan/Mobility Plan and Local Transport Plans, facilitated and supported by the NTA including the provision for an ongoing marketing plan.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign, inconsequential and or positive nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 12 Objective KCDP 12-9 - Amendment Ref 12.2 modified as follows– “Support the sustainable implementation of EirGrid’s Grid 25 Investment Programme Shaping Our Electricity Future roadmap (and successor programmes),</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p>

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
subject to landscape, residential, amenity and environmental considerations”.	No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.
<p>Modification No. 13 Objective modified as follows - Amendment Ref 12.3 “Grid connection routing options should be developed to safeguard the strategic function of the national road network in accordance with Government policy by utilising available alternatives”. and standards/guidelines for glint and glare assessments.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 14 Material Amendment Ref 12.10 modified as follows– “Facilitate and promote alternative forms of renewable energy including hydro, micro, bio, solar, geothermal and off-shore wind energy”</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of the proposed modification from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No. 15 Amendment Ref 5.6 modified as follows: Ensure that cluster developments in An Ghaeltacht settlements listed in table 5.1 shall be subject to linguistic and occupancy requirements in order to protect the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht areas including the promotion of Irish as the community language and that a minimum of 66% of Housing in Cluster Developments within the Gaeltacht areas shall be reserved for Irish Speakers. The standard of Irish required shall be determined and assessed by Kerry County Council. The Standard of Irish shall be B2 Meánleibhéal 2 in the Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge (TEG) exams. The Standard of Irish shall be determined by way of a standard procedure and carried out by a person/organisation qualified in language proficiency assessment to the satisfaction of Kerry County Council.</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of these proposed modifications from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No.16 Material Amendment Ref 6.11 in paragraph 6.4 modified as follows: “The NPF emphasises the importance of the language planning process, prescribed under Acht na Gaeltachta 2012. Kerry County Council acknowledges the importance of the Irish language as the vernacular of the Gaeltacht and for the promotion of the language outside the Gaeltacht. The Council therefore is committed to actively supporting and facilitating the implementation of language plans in Gaeltacht Language Planning Areas, and Bailte Seirbhísí Gaeltachta (BSG). There are three Bailte Seirbhísí Gaeltachta (BSG) designated in the County- Tralee, Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis and Cahersiveen. It is recognised that these towns which are situated in or adjacent to Gaeltacht</p>	

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant ‘Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>Language Planning Areas have a significant role in providing public services, recreational, social, and commercial facilities for Gaeltacht areas”.</p>	
<p>Modification No. 17 Material Amendment Ref 8.8 modified as follows: “.....A Language Enurement Clause of 15 years duration shall apply to approved developments, of three two or more units”.</p>	
<p>Modification No. 18 Material Amendment Ref 8.8 modified as follows: New Section - “All applications for two or more dwellings in the Gaeltacht area will be referred to An Coimisinéir Teanga for comment. The linguistic impact statement shall be prepared by a person qualified in the area of language planning. A Language Enurement Clause of 15 years duration shall apply to approved developments, of three two or more units. The standard of fluency in Irish required to demonstrate compliance with the Language Enurement Clause shall be the standard required to pass Level B1 B2 Meánleibhéal 2 in the Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge (TEG) exams and shall relate to a nominated adult member of the household”.</p>	
<p>Modification No.19 Material Alteration 14.20 was modified from ‘<i>Support new planning applications which require access onto National Primary/Secondary Roads where there are existing entrances</i>’ to:- read as follows:</p> <p>a) <i>Facilitate and support planning applications for economic job creation entities which require access onto National Primary/Secondary Roads subject to compliance with section 2.5 & 2.6 of the guidelines, with early engagement with the TII.</i></p> <p>b) <i>Favourably consider new planning applications which require access onto National Primary/Secondary Roads for family members where there are existing entrances which is supported by a detailed Road Safety Audit.</i></p> <p>MA 14:21 was modified from ‘<i>Support all applications on local private roads, with sufficient width, over 250m in length, with 3 or more residences, be treated as any other application on a public road, entering from a national primary or secondary road</i>’.</p> <p>to read as follows: <i>Support applications for family members on local private roads, with sufficient width, over 250m in length, with 3 or more residences, be treated as any other application on a public road, entering from a national primary or secondary road, which is supported by a detailed Road Safety Audit.</i></p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of these proposed modifications from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view. It is noted that notwithstanding access arrangements, proposals are also required to comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No.20 Material Alteration 5.9 was amended and now reads as follows:- KCDP 5-12: In Rural Areas under Significant Urban Influence applicants shall satisfy the Planning Authority that their</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to the benign and inconsequential nature of these proposed modifications from a Habitats Directive Assessment Point of view.</p>

<p>Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan</p>	<p>Risk of Significant ‘Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)</p>
<p>proposal constitutes an exceptional rural generated housing need based on their social (including lifelong or life limiting condition) and / or economic links to a particular local rural area, and in this regard, must demonstrate that they comply with one of the following categories of housing need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmers, including their sons and daughters or a favoured niece/nephew where a farmer has no family of their own who wish to build a first home for their permanent residence on the family farm. b) Persons taking over the ownership and running of a farm on a full-time basis, who wish to build a first home on the farm for their permanent residence where no existing dwelling is available for their own use. The proposed dwelling must be associated with the working and active management of the farm. c) Other persons working full-time in farming or the marine sector for a period of over seven years, in the local rural area where they work and in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence. d) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent occupation and currently live with a lifelong or life limiting condition and can clearly demonstrate that the need to live adjacent to immediate family is both necessary and beneficial in their endeavours to live a full and confident life whilst managing such a condition and can further demonstrate that the requirement to live in such a location will facilitate a necessary process of advanced care planning by the applicants immediate family who reside in close proximity. <p>Preference shall be given to renovation/restoration/alteration/extension of existing dwellings on the landholding before consideration to the construction of a new house.</p>	<p>It is noted that notwithstanding access arrangements, proposals are also required to comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>
<p>Modification No.21 Material Alteration 5.10 was amended and now reads as follows:-</p> <p>KCDP 5-13: In Rural Areas under Urban Influence applicants shall satisfy the Planning Authority that their proposal constitutes an exceptional rural generated housing need based on their social (including lifelong or life limiting condition) and / or economic links to a particular local rural area, and in this regard, must demonstrate that they comply with one of the following categories of housing need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmers, including their sons and daughters or a favoured niece/nephew where a farmer has no family of 	

Adopted modifications to the material alterations / draft plan	Risk of Significant 'Effects (including in combination and accumulative effects)
<p>their own who wish to build a first home for their permanent residence on the family farm.</p> <p>b) Persons taking over the ownership and running of a farm on a full-time basis, who wish to build a first home on the farm for their permanent residence, where no existing dwelling is available for their own use. The proposed dwelling must be associated with the working and active management of the farm.</p> <p>c) Other persons working full-time in farming or the marine sector for a period of over seven years, in the local rural area where they work and in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence.</p> <p>d) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent residence.</p> <p>e) Persons who have spent a substantial period of their lives (i.e., over seven years), living in the local rural area in which they propose to build a first home for their permanent occupation and currently live with a lifelong or life limiting condition and can clearly demonstrate that the need to live adjacent to immediate family is both necessary and beneficial in their endeavours to live a full and confident life whilst managing such a condition and can further demonstrate that the requirement to live in such a location will facilitate a necessary process of advanced care planning by the applicants immediate family who reside in close proximity.</p> <p>Preference shall be given to renovation/restoration/alteration/extension of existing dwellings on the landholding before consideration to the construction of a new house.</p>	
<p>Errata and minor non material alterations</p>	<p>No effects or impacts likely due to their inconsequential nature. No significant effects or adverse impacts on European Natura 2000 sites are considered likely.</p>

2.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is considered that the modifications made to the material alterations /draft Plan are not likely to have significant effects or adverse impacts on any European Natura 2000 site, either by themselves or in combination with other plans or projects.

3. Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment Overview

3.1 Appropriate Assessment Screening

The CDP underwent detailed AA Screening at Draft Plan Stage. The AA Screening exercise concluded that significant effects are likely or that sufficient uncertainty remains, to indicate that an appropriate assessment should be carried out for the Kerry CDP. The European sites listed in Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, which include all European sites located within or downstream of the County of Kerry, were screened in for Stage two Appropriate Assessment. No viable or realistic pathway (ecological, hydrological or otherwise) for impact on other European sites exists and potential for significant effect on same has been conclusively ruled out.

3.1.1 European Sites located or partially located within the County of Kerry (in situ sites)

Special Areas of Conservation (in situ sites located or partly located in Kerry) – 31 sites

- Caha Mountains, 000093
- Akeragh, Banna And Barrow Harbour, 000332
- Ballinskelligs Bay And Inny Estuary, 000335
- Castlemaine Harbour, 000343
- Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood, 000353
- Kilgarvan Ice House, 000364
- Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment 000365
- Lough Yganavan And Lough Nambrackdarrig, 000370
- Mount Brandon, 000375
- Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog, 000382
- Cloonee And Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, 001342
- Mucksna Wood, 001371
- Glanmore Bog, 001879
- Maulagowna Bog, 001881
- Mullaghanish Bog, 001890
- Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood, 002041
- Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane, 002070
- Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood, 002098
- Ballyseedy Wood, 002112
- Kenmare River, 002158
- Lower River Shannon, 002165
- Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford), 002170
- Blasket Islands, 002172
- Blackwater River (Kerry), 002173
- Slieve Mish Mountains, 002185
- Drongawn Lough, 002187
- Magharee Islands, 002261
- Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel, 002262
- Kerry Head Shoal, 002263
- Glanlough Woods, 002315
- Moanveanlagh Bog, 002351

Special Protected Areas (in situ sites located or partly located in Kerry) – 14 sites

- Puffin Island 004003
- Skelligs 004007
- Blasket Islands 004008
- Tralee Bay Complex (includes former Lough Gill SPA 004011 and Akeragh, Banna and Barrow Harbour SPA 004079), 004188
- Castlemaine Harbour 004029
- Killarney National Park 004038
- River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries 004077
- Eirk Bog 004108
- Magharee Islands 004125
- Dingle Peninsula, 004153
- Iveragh Peninsula 004154
- Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick and Mount Eagle Hills 004161
- Deenish Island and Scariff Island 004175
- Kerry Head 004189

Reasons:

The plan potentially facilitates development projects and activities in sensitive locations within, near and or upstream of these European sites in the County of Kerry, which unmitigated has potential to impact same by way of one or all of the following:- Loss / Reduction of Habitat Area, Disturbance to Key Species, Habitat / Species Fragmentation, Reduction in Species Density and or Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value.

3.1.2 European Sites located outside of the County of Kerry (ex situ sites)

Special Areas of Conservation (ex situ sites located fully outside of Kerry)- 2 sites.

- Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090
- Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343

Reasons:-

Glengarriff Harbour And Woodland (Cork), 000090

This Natura 2000 site is located approx. 1Km from the plan area and there are no hydrological connections between same. Nonetheless given that Otter and Lesser horseshoe bats are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC (Clare), 002343

Given that the SAC is within 15Km of the Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank – zoned for industrial purposes and given that this SAC is particularly vulnerable to air emissions, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Special Protected Areas (ex situ sites located fully outside of Kerry) – 3 sites

- Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155
- Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains (Cork) 004162
- Blackwater Callows (Cork and Waterford) 004094

Reasons**Blackwater Callows SPA (Cork and Waterford) 004094**

Part of the east of Kerry in the vicinity of Ballydesmond and Rathmore forms part of the River Blackwater drainage basin within which this SPA is also located. Given the hydrological connectivity, albeit a weak one, on a precautionary basis, this Natura 2000 site is screened in.

Beara Peninsula (Cork) 004155

This site is located 4km from the plan area and is not hydrologically connected to same. Nonetheless given that Chough are qualifying interest species for the site and given that they are highly mobile species, this Natura 2000 site is screened in on a precautionary basis.

Mullaghanish To Musheramore Mountains SPA (Cork) 004162

Hen Harrier are a qualifying interest for this SPA. Given the proximity of this site, within 400m of the plan area it is not possible to screen out this site at this stage of the assessment. Unmitigated, development proposals in Kerry have the potential to disturb or displace Hen Harrier associated with the SPA. Functionally linked lands associated with the SPA may also be located within Kerry and unmitigated, could be impacted.

3.2 Conservation Objectives

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of annexed habitats and annexed species of community interest for which an SAC or SPA has been designated. The Conservation Objectives (COs) for a European site are set out to ensure that the QIs/SCIs of that site are maintained or restored to a favourable conservation condition. Maintenance of favourable conservation condition of habitats and species at a site level in turn contributes to maintaining or restoring favourable conservation status of habitats and species at a national level and ultimately at the European site network level.

Detailed site synopses for each European site are also available from the NPWS website. In Ireland 'generic' COs have been prepared for all European sites, while 'site specific' COs have been prepared for a number of individual sites to take account of the specific QIs/SCIs of that site. Both the generic and the site-specific COs aim to define the requirements for favourable conservation condition for habitats and species at the site level. Generic COs which have been developed by NPWS encompass the spirit of site-specific COs in the context of maintaining and restoring favourable conservation condition as follows;

- For SACs: "To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitats and/or Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected".
- For SPAs: "To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for the SPA".

Site-specific conservation objectives (SSCO) aim to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at a European site. Maintaining habitats and species in a favourable conservation condition then contributes to the wider objective to maintain those most vulnerable habitats and species at favourable status throughout their range within the Natura 2000 network.

At an individual site level, SSCOs specify whether the objective is to maintain or to restore favourable conservation condition of the habitat or species, and they set out attributes and targets that define the objectives. It is the aim of the DCHG to produce SSCOs for all European sites in due course. Qualifying interests (QI) and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) are annexed habitats and annexed species of community interest for which an SAC or SPA has been designated. The SSCOs for European Sites are set out to ensure that the QIs/ SCIs of that site are maintained or restored to a favourable conservation condition/ conservation status. The QIs for SACs and the SCIs for SPAs considered in this NIR are contained in Appendix F.

Favourable conservation status (or condition, at a site level) 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”.

The favourable conservation status (or condition, at a site level) 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; and
- 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.

A full listing of the COs and QIs/ SCIs that each European Site is designated for, as well as the attributes and targets to maintain or restore the QIs/ SCIs to a favourable conservation condition are available from the NPWS website (www.npws.ie). It is noted that the existing conservation condition of some habitats and species is unfavourable at present for various reasons, including because of exceedance in environmental quality parameters.

3.3 Conservation Status of EU protected Habitats and Species

In 2007, 2013 and again in 2019 the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) published a report detailing the conservation status in Ireland of habitats and species listed in the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), often referred to as “the Article 17 Report”. Under the Habitats Directive, each Member State is obliged to undertake surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species in the Annexes and under Article 17, to report to the European Commission every six years on their status and on the implementation of the measures taken under the Directive.

Appendix B sets out a summary of the 2019 conservation status of each habitat and species.

Ireland's 2019 Article 17 Habitats Report recorded 15% of habitats as "favourable", 46% as "inadequate" and 39% as "bad". Among the other key findings were:

- Many Irish habitats are in unfavourable status. Many are still declining albeit with some positive actions underway while almost half are demonstrating ongoing declines;
- The main pressures to habitats are from grazing (undergrazing and overgrazing); pollution of watercourses; drainage / cutting of peatlands and wetlands; invasive species; recreation; [urbanisation; fertilizer application; and road building among others];
- Some of the marine habitats are considered to be improving, and to have better prospects, due in part to implementation of other EU environmental directives;
- The status of raised bogs in Ireland is "bad"; and the trend is for an ongoing decline as restoration is necessary to cause improvement, notwithstanding the cessation of cutting on SAC bogs. However, The National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017- 2022 sets out a commitment for protection and restoration activities within all raised bog SACs;
- Grasslands, such as orchid-rich grasslands and hay meadows, have undergone significant losses over the last decade, with 31% and 28% of the area monitored reported as being lost;
- Blanket bog is also assessed as "bad"; the report notes that, as one of the main impacts on this habitat is grazing, an improving trend might be expected due to the implementation of Commonage Framework Plans. However, this improvement appears to be offset and even exceeded by on-going deleterious effects such as peat cutting, erosion, drainage and burning;
- Although some of our woodlands are rated as "bad" because they are patchy and fragmented, improvements have been noted due to afforestation, the planting of native species, the removal of alien species and control of overgrazing. Improvements noted from 2013 are now recorded as stable in 2019;
- Many freshwater habitats are considered unfavourable due to nutrient loading within the catchment, however the RBMP (2018-2021) will aim to ensure improved targeting of mitigation measures

Ireland's 2019 Article 17 Species Report recorded that 57% of species were assessed as "favourable", 15% as "inadequate", 15% as "bad" and 13% as "unknown" or considered to be vagrant species (Notwithstanding the above, it is understood that the Killarney shad population may have deteriorated since the 2019 report). Among the key findings were:

- Otter, pine marten and many bat species have also been assessed as "favourable" with evidence of an expanding range;
- The Natterjack toad is not exhibiting adequate positive results but has gone from "bad" in 2013 to stable in 2019.
- Salmon (*Salmo salar*) is showing signs of improvement and the Killarney shad (*Alosa killarneyensis*) is still assessed as "favourable", but some other fish remain at "bad" status; and

- Freshwater pearl mussel is “bad” and declining.

Ireland’s Article 12 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), submission to the EU Commission on the Status and trends of bird species (2008-2012) covers 196 species which includes breeding, wintering and passage species. Appendix C sets out a summary of the conservation status of each bird species having regard to the Article 12 submission and to the Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 4:2020-2026 Report (Gilbert *et al* 2020). Among the key findings were:

- Results show 23 species moving onto the Red list and only six leaving it.
- 54 (25.6%) of Ireland’s regularly occurring bird species are now on the Red list, with some species having shown dramatic declines and losses on this island.
- Existing conservation concerns are reinforced, such as the further catastrophic decline of waders with six more wading bird species joining the Red list; and generalist birds of farmland now Red-listed.
- When grouped by habitat, upland (50%) and farmland (35%) have the highest proportions of Red-listed species.
- Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* and European Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* have moved from Red to Amber.

3.4 Threats and pressures to EU protected Habitats and Species

Under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, member states are obliged to identify threats and pressures to QIs/SCIs using a standard set of criteria. A threat is defined as an “Activity expected to have an impact on a species/habitat type in the future”, and a pressure is defined as an “Activity impacting a species/habitat type during the reporting cycle”.

Threats and pressures considered to be most relevant and linked either directly or indirectly to the CDP were extracted from the full list of threats and pressures. The headline categories considered relevant to the CDP are presented below, with a more detailed breakdown of the threats and pressures under each headline category presented in Appendix D.

- Agriculture;
- Forestry;
- Mining, quarrying and energy production;
- Biological resource other than agriculture & forestry;
- Transportation and service infrastructure;
- Urbanisation, residential and commercial development;
- Disturbance due to human activities;
- Pollution;
- Invasive and introduced species;
- Modification of natural conditions; and
- Climate change.

Ireland's Prioritised Action Framework was published by the DAHG in November 2014 and this was based upon the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011). It identified a range of actions needed to help improve the status of Ireland's habitats and species. The key priorities outlined in the framework are outlined below:

- Restoration of raised bogs;
- Better protection for blanket bogs and Ireland's uplands generally;
- Better management of Ireland's dunes and machair systems;
- Better protection for turloughs;
- Measures to protect Ireland's remaining freshwater pearl mussels; and
- New measures to protect birds in decline such as the hen harrier, corncrake and waders.

3.5 Appropriate Assessment of the CDP

In line with the relevant guidance and case law, this stage of the Appropriate Assessment consists of three main steps, the first of which 'Impact Prediction' is contained in this section of the report:

- **Impact Prediction** – identify the aspects of the plan likely to affect the conservation objectives of European sites, the types of impacts include direct and indirect effects; short and long-term effects; construction, operational and decommissioning effects; and isolated, interactive and cumulative effects. A source-pathway-receptor model has been used to assess potential for impact.
- **Assessment of Effects** - where the effects of the plan are assessed as to whether they have any adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites as defined by conservation objectives; and
- **Mitigation Measures** - where mitigation measures are identified to ameliorate any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site.

3.6 Impact Prediction

As previously outlined a source-pathway-receptor model has been used to assess potential for impact. The source relates to the policy and objective measures outlined in the CDP which have the potential to adversely impact European Sites e.g. infrastructural developments. The pathways by which CDP can impact European Sites include changes in land use, habitat loss/fragmentation, emissions to air and via hydrological connections. The receptor in this instance will be the European sites, for which there is a pathway of connectivity as a result of the implementation of the CDP.

Impacts that could potentially occur through the implementation of the CDP can be categorised under the following categories having regard to the EC 2021 methodological guidance document:

- **Direct loss:** reduction of habitat coverage as a result of its physical destruction (e.g. due to its removal or to the deposition of construction materials or sediments); loss of breeding, foraging, resting areas for species.
- **Degradation:** deterioration of habitat quality, leading to a reduced abundance of characteristic species or an altered community structure (species composition). This can be caused by changes in abiotic conditions (e.g. water levels or an increase in suspended sediments, pollutants or dust deposition); deterioration of breeding, foraging, resting areas for species.
- **Disturbance:** a change in existing environmental conditions (e.g. increased noise or light pollution, a greater frequentation of people and vehicles). Disturbance may cause, inter alia, the displacement of species individuals, changes in species behaviour, or the risk of morbidity or mortality.
- **Fragmentation:** leading to an alteration of distribution patches of relevant habitats and species, e.g. through the creation physical or ecological barriers in areas that are physically or functionally connected, or splitting them into smaller more isolated units.
- **Other indirect effects:** indirect change to the quality of the environment (resulting for example from a change in availability of nutrients and light, or an increase in the vulnerability of the site to other new threats such as invasive alien species, human and animal penetration).

In identifying the aspects of the plan likely to affect the conservation objectives of European sites, regard was had to the embedded protection measures included in the CDP as outlined in section 3.7 and Table 3.1 below.

3.7 Embedded protection measures included in the CDP

This assessment has considered the potential to impact on the achievement of the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites, as required by Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. The assessment has been developed in the context of the full policy base contained within the CDP which includes environmental protection policies, introduced with a view of avoiding adverse effects in line with recognised mitigation hierarchy.

Of specific relevance to the potential for impact on European sites, the following environmental commitments and objectives as set out in Table 3.1, are contained within the CDP.

Table 3.1 – Protective Policies and Objectives relevant to European Sites

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
<p>Chapter 1. Introduction</p> <p>1.7 Sustainable Development Interpretation</p>	<p>Section 1.7 presents an over-arching protection policy for Natura 2000 sites which underpins their protection within the context of the County Development Plan.</p> <p>This section makes it clear that for the purposes of this plan, the conservation of species and habitats in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives is considered to be a vital component of sustainable strategies, policies, and objectives. Similarly, where the term ‘at appropriate locations’ is used within this plan, the protection of the Natura 2000 network inherently applies. It further outlines that all policies and objectives supported by the plan are required to be carried out in a manner which does not adversely affect Natura 2000 sites and that the plan only supports strategies plans and projects or aspects of same which are compatible with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p>
<p>Chapter 3. Core & Settlement Strategy</p>	<p>3.2 Setting out the Core Strategy</p> <p>The following will be prioritised to achieve the vision of the County Development Plan:.... ‘The provision of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure to facilitate the sustainable development of towns and villages without adverse impact on the environment....’</p> <p>3.10.3 Population Distribution (and allocation)</p> <p>In allocating settlement population growth targets to settlements, ‘Environmental and infrastructural constraints’ are included as a guiding principle taken into consideration....There are also some capacity issues in relation to wastewater infrastructure and these settlements have been allocated a housing target that reflects this capacity.</p>
<p>Chapter 4. Towns & Villages</p>	<p>4.3.1 Sustainable Infill and Brownfield Development</p> <p>It is an objective of this plan to encourage the redevelopment and renewal of town and village cores rather than continual expansion and sprawl of settlements out into the countryside. A target of at least 30% of new housing should be delivered within the existing built-up areas of settlements on infill and/or brownfield sites.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP4-27</p> <p>It is an objective of the Council to prioritise the regeneration of underused town centre and brownfield / infill lands in order to achieve the sustainable delivery of new housing within the existing urban footprint of settlements in the County.</p> <p>In relation to derelict and vacant properties (S4.3.4), the plan outlines that ‘Derelict properties may be used as homes for wildlife such as swifts, bats and barn owls. In many cases these will be protected by law, and a NPWS derogation licence will be needed for their conversion. Where feasible, the retention of features used by such wildlife, or their appropriate replacement where permissible, should be considered during the renovation of derelict buildings which contain these features. Derelict sites should be sympathetically renovated in keeping with the character</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<p>of the area and should be finished in suitable materials. The Plan acknowledges that derelict houses are frequently used as homes for wildlife such as swifts, bats and barn owls. In many cases these will be protected by law, and a licence will be needed for their conversion. Where feasible, the retention of features used by such wildlife, or their appropriate replacement where permissible, should be considered during the renovation of derelict buildings which contain these features.’ Development Objective KCDP4-39 relates.</p>
Chapter 5. Rural Housing	<p>Development Objective KCDP5-19 It is an objective of the Council to ensure that the provision of rural housing will not affect the landscape, natural and built heritage, economic assets, and the environment of the county.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP5-21 It is an objective of the Council to ensure that all developments are in compliance with normal planning criteria and environmental protection considerations.</p> <p>5.8 Renovation and Restoration of Existing and Vacant Buildings Situated in Rural Areas Where necessary surveys on protected species may need to be undertaken in order to assess the impact of restoration and renovations on (these) protected species.</p>
Chapter 6 Sustainable Communities	<p>Development Objective KCDP 6-51: It is an objective of the Council to finalise the Kerry Play & Leisure Policy and support its implementation throughout the period of the Plan. This plan shall be screened for Appropriate Assessment prior to completion.</p>
Chapter 7 Housing for all	<p>S7.3 Support a sequential approach to residential development in which the first-choice location for new housing is within the built-up area of towns and villages, while maximising under-utilised infill and brownfield lands within town and village centres</p>
Chapter 9. Economic Development	<p>9.7.3 Rural Economy This section highlights the importance of biodiversity and Kerry’s rich natural environment. Its further outlines that ‘it is necessary for these features to be protected to the standards required by national legislation and European Directives, whilst accommodating sustainable development in appropriate locations to facilitate sustainable economic growth and development’.</p> <p>Agriculture, Agri-Food and Agri-Tech Development Objective KCDP 9-53 It is an objective of the Council to facilitate and support the development of sustainable agricultural practices and facilities within the county, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 6 of this plan</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP 9-62 It is an objective of the Council to ensure the economic benefits associated with promoting the County’s agri-food sector are balanced</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<p>with due consideration for the conservation and protection of the rural environment</p> <p>9.7.6.2.2 Foreshore Extraction Development Objective KCDP 9-70 It is an objective of the Council to prevent, where appropriate, the extraction of inorganic material from the foreshore and watercourses. Proposals necessary for the purposes of flood risk management or navigation route protection will be considered on their merits and will be subject to detailed environmental assessment. As part of this the potential for impact on fisheries and Natura 2000 sites will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>9.7.6.2.3 Forestry Development Objective KCDP 9-74 It is an objective of the Council to support sustainable forestry development, including the planting of native trees, throughout the County where it is deemed appropriate and to ensure that the development is compatible with the protection of the environment and nature conservation areas including sensitive areas, water supplies and fisheries.</p> <p>9.7.6.2.4 Fishing / Aquaculture Development Objective KCDP 9-79 It is an objective of the Council to support the protection of water quality, key habitat, and other natural resource requirements necessary to safeguard coastal, estuarine and freshwater fisheries.</p> <p>9.7.9 Marine Sector Development Objective KCDP 9-81 It is an objective of the Council to support the existing diverse nature of the marine sector in Kerry, and identify and promote sustainable growth opportunities, while protecting European sites. This shall be achieved through engagement and partnership with the relevant agencies, sectoral representatives, and local communities.</p>
<p>Chapter 10. Tourism and Outdoor Recreation</p>	<p>10.1.1 Sustainable Tourism and Climate Action It is the policy of KCC to work with Fáilte Ireland -South West Region to pursue a strategy for the development of a sustainable tourism industry which minimises adverse impacts on local communities, built heritage, landscapes, habitats, and species leaving them undiminished as a resource for the future, while supporting social and economic prosperity and sustainable modes of transport and infrastructure.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP 10-1 It is an objective of the Council to adhere to the principles of sustainable tourism and have regard to its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts on local infrastructure, sensitive areas and sites, water quality, biodiversity, soils, ecosystems, habitats and species, climate change.</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP

10.3 Tourism in Kerry
10.3.1 Wild Atlantic Way
 ‘.....Kerry County Council are committed in conjunction with Failte Ireland to sustainably improve facilities along the WAW route subject to appropriate environmental assessments’ .

Development Objective KCDP 10-32
 It is an objective of the Council to ensure that future caravan, camping and parking facilities in coastal areas will not be visually intrusive or impact on sensitive coastal environments (e.g., sand dune systems).

10.4.1 Adventure Tourism
 This section of the CDP outlines that ‘County Kerry has excellent natural outdoor recreation assets including mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, and beaches and has the capacity to become a year-round international outdoor activity destination. Other assets include internationally renowned golf courses, adventure centres and marine based water activities. It is recognised that such uses often require a rural location which may be high in natural and cultural heritage values which must be protected.’

10.4.1.2 Greenways/Blueways/Peatways
 ...Blueways and associated infrastructure need to be developed in a sustainable manner with minimal impact on sensitive habitats and sensitive species.

Development Objective KCDP 10-38
 It is an objective of the Council to facilitate and promote a link between The Beara Way, The Kerry Way, The Dingle Way, The Saint’s Walk (Cosán na Naomh), The North Kerry Way and The Shannon Way to create a walking trail subject to ensuring that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment and the integrity of the Natura 2000 network.

Development Objective KCDP10-40
 Support the provision of sustainable mountain bike facilities at suitable locations subject to compliance with the policies and objectives of this Plan particularly as they relate to the protection of the natural environment.

Development Objective KCDP10-56
 Support the provision of appropriately designed and located toilet and changing facilities at blue flag beaches in the county and at other locations subject to need assessment and environmental compatibility.

Development Objective KCDP10-62
 Sustainably support and promote, with the co-operation of landowners, public access to heritage sites and features at appropriate locations.

Development Objective KCDP10-63

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<p>Support and promote the sustainable development of architectural and heritage trails, at appropriate locations ensuring that development does not result in negative impacts on the fabric or setting of Kerry’s heritage assets.</p>
Chapter 11. Environment	<p>Development Objective KCDP 11-1 It is an objective of the Council to ensure that the requirements of relevant EU and national legislation, are complied with by the Council in undertaking its functions, including the requirements of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>11.2.1 European / National Designations ...The Planning Authority will assess all plans and projects for compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive in accordance with the DEHLG (2010) Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects in Ireland.</p>
Chapter 12. Energy	<p>Development Objective KCDP12-08 Ensure that the siting of electricity power lines is managed in terms of the physical and visual impact of these lines on both the natural and built environment, the conservation value of Natura 2000 sites and especially in sensitive landscape areas. When considering the siting of powerlines in these areas, consideration will be given to undergrounding or the selection of alternative routes.</p> <p>12.5.4.1.3 Wind Energy Policy Areas In line with national guidance, areas of the County have been designated as ‘Open for Consideration’. ‘Repower areas’ have also been identified.</p> <p>Applications for windfarms in these areas will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, subject to viable wind speeds, environmental resources and constraints and cumulative impacts in compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats and EIA Directives.</p> <p>Areas outside ‘Areas Open to Consideration’ and ‘Repower areas’ are not deemed suitable for commercial wind farm development because of their overall sensitivity arising from landscape, ecological, recreational and or cultural and built heritage resources.</p> <p>Local areas where communities have developed or are developing proposals for on shore community-based wind projects may be considered in areas not deemed suitable for commercial wind farm development, subject to environmental assessment, including compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. They may be considered in areas outside of those zoned open to consideration or repower areas that are not subject to constraints as identified in the Wind Zoning Methodology.</p> <p>S12.5.4.1.4 Open-to-Consideration Having regard toimpact on sensitive receptors in the environment and European / Natura 2000 sites ...</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the policy of the Council to.... Ensure that all applications are in compliance with Article 6 Habitats Directive, EIA Directive and Water Framework Directive. Where applicable this should be informed by at least 2 years of annual (breeding and wintering) bird survey undertaken to best practices guidelines in addition to early engagement with statutory and non-statutory holders of ecological data, including with the Irish Hen Harrier Winter Survey. <p>Development Objective KCDP12-19 Facilitate the sustainable development of wind energy development within open-to-consideration areas at appropriate locations where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning authority that there will be no significant adverse impact on residential amenity, on the built and natural environment, or on the visual character of the landscape.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP12-20 Ensure that commercial wind energy projects will not be considered in areas outside of ‘Open-to-Consideration’ and ‘Repower Areas’.</p> <p>12.5.4.1.7 Repower Areas Within the Wind Energy Zoning maps accompanying this plan potential repowering areas have been identified, some of which are located within the Stack’s to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA, known locally as the Hen Harrier SPA. This plan should not be construed as one which facilitates repowering within the Hen Harrier SPA without a legally acceptable Habitats Directive Assessment. But rather is one which facilitates the careful consideration of such proposals on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. As part of this, impact on Hen Harrier population health within the SPA, in relation to ‘Favourable Conservation Status’, will be a fundamental consideration.</p> <p>Repowering proposals differ from new applications in so far as they may be able to avail of the existing infrastructure and accordingly may not result in direct habitat loss of value within Hen Harrier SPAs. It is further noted that some windfarms in the SPA predate the European Site designation. Nonetheless, repowering proposals may still require grid upgrade works and / or transport upgrade works if taller turbines with greater capacity are proposed. In addition, displacement effects resulting from the unavailability of otherwise suitable habitat may still arise, as may disturbance risks (particularly during the construction stage) and collision risks (at the operational stage).</p> <p>Given the outcome of the European Union Court of Justice (CJEU) Case C-164/17, wind farms in/adjacent to SPAs designated for Breeding Hen Harrier, when applying for repowering will require the submission of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) that is informed by this judgement. The EU Commission notice 2021/C 437/01 regarding alternative solutions</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<p>and compensatory measures should also be taken into account, as appropriate. This notice outlines that ‘those measures which are not functionally part of the project, such as habitat improvement and restoration (even if contributing to a net increase of the habitat area within the affected European site) or creation and improvement of breeding or resting places for the species, should not be considered as mitigation as they do not reduce negative impact of the project as such. Such types of measures, if they are outside the normal practice required for the conservation of the site, meet rather the criteria for compensatory measures’. Proposals requiring such compensatory measures are required to be assessed within the context of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, which also requires consideration of alternative solutions and imperative reasons of overriding public interest.</p> <p>In summary, repowering of existing wind energy developments within the potential repowering zoning and which are within or adjacent to European sites will be open to consideration. These applications will be dealt with, on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with best practice environmental standards and compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP12-21</p> <p>(a) Facilitate the sustainable replacement of turbines or repower energy projects in areas shown as ‘Repowering areas’ and areas ‘Open-to-Consideration’. Such proposals will be required to comply with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>(b) Ensure that repowering proposals within or in proximity to SPAs designated for Breeding Hen Harrier shall not result in insufficient habitat for the Hen Harrier in line with the conservation objectives of the SPA. As part of this re-powering, proposals will not be permitted to result in the taking out of additional Hen Harrier foraging habitat within the SPA.</p> <p>(c) Ensure that all mitigation measures outlined in a Natura Impact Statement, submitted in support of Repowering proposals within or in proximity to SPAs designated for Breeding Hen Harrier shall be certain beyond all reasonable scientific doubt and shall be supported by robust evidence including at least 2 years of annual ornithological survey work.</p> <p>(d) Ensure that repowering proposals within or in proximity to SPAs designated for Breeding Hen Harrier do not constitute an unacceptable collision risk to Hen Harrier. As part of this, early engagement with statutory and non-statutory holders of ecological data should be undertaken, including with the Irish Hen Harrier Winter Survey.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP12-22</p> <p>Ensure that all applications are accompanied by a Natura Impact Statement under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive if the site is located within or within close proximity to a (candidate) Special Area of Conservation or Special Protection Area or if the site is within the catchment of a (candidate) Special Area of Conservation.</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP

12.5.4.1.8 Extension to Existing Windfarms
 In certain circumstances an extension to an existing wind farm may be considered subject to its location in an open to consideration area or potential re-power area, and subject to best practice environmental standards and where existing infrastructure can be used. Extension to existing windfarms will not be considered within Natura 2000 sites.

Development Objective KCDP12-23
 Consider extensions to an existing windfarm in areas zoned open to consideration or potential re-power areas where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning authority that there will be no significant adverse impact on residential amenity, the built and natural environment, or on the visual character of the landscape.

Development Objective KCDP12-24
 Ensure that extensions to existing windfarm developments located within Natura 2000 designations, are not permitted.

12.5.4.1.9 Single User Turbines
 If located within or close to a SPA, SAC or NHA, a Habitats Directive Assessment and/or Environmental Impact Assessment may be required.

Solar Energy
Development Objective KCDP12-26
 Facilitate USSPV, including USSPV electricity connections, where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning authority that there will be no significant adverse impact on the built and natural environment, the visual character of the landscape, or on residential amenity.

Hydropower
Development Objective KCDP12-30
 (a) Not permit hydro power developments in Natura 2000 sites or within designated and proposed Natural Heritage Areas or, ex situ of these ecologically sensitive areas where proposals will adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites; impact on the ecological integrity of NHA/pNHAs, or the habitats of protected species (without appropriate licence) as designated under National and European legislation.
 (b) Not permit Hydro power developments in the following particularly sensitive water catchments:

- Lough Leane
- Currane
- Gearhameen
- Kerry Blackwater
- Caragh River
- Owenmore
- Munster Blackwater

Ocean Energy
Development Objective KCDP12-35

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	Support the sustainable development of onshore infrastructure, including grid connections, to facilitate the sustainable development of offshore energy projects at appropriate locations and further to environmental assessments.
Chapter 13 Water & Waste Management	<p>Development Objective KCDP13-1 Ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP13-2 Achieve water quality targets by implementing the national River Basin Management Plan (and associated programmes of measures).</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP13-3 Ensure Irish Water investment in capital projects over the lifetime of this plan to facilitate the population growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy of this plan.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP13-9 Protect the County’s waters from pollution by nitrates and phosphates from agricultural sources by facilitating changes in agricultural practices.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP13-10 Ensure that all wastewater treatment systems for single houses are designed, constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines and the E.P.A. Publication 'Code of Practice – Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses’ or any amending/replacement guidance or standards.</p>
Chapter 14. Connectivity	<p>Development Objective KCDP14-2 Facilitate and support the sustainable establishment of a network of greenways as outlined in the KCC Greenway Strategy in Map 14.1 and Table 14.2 within the County and the adjoining counties, further to full environmental assessment.</p> <p>Development Objective KCDP14-16 Ensure that all proposals for new greenways comply with the following strategy: Strategy for the Future Development of Greenways (DTTAS, 2017) and are subject to prior environmental assessment.</p>
Volume 2. Tralee Town Plan	<p>1.1.3 Vision and Strategy Plan for Sustainable Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainably strengthen the role of Tralee in accordance with the RSES as a Key town and economic driver in the region and build upon inherent strengths as a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and on the Atlantic Economic Corridor. • Sustainably plan for future growth of the town on a phased basis in consultation with Irish Water to ensure that the timely provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure is provided for and that future growth does not adversely affect European Sites. <p>Development Objective TR1 Plan for and facilitate the development of Tralee in accordance with RSES RPO 11 & RPO15</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	<p>Development Objective TR58 Promote existing features and facilities such as the natural, cultural and built heritage and facilitate sustainable tourism developments that pay due respect to Tralee’s history, environment and location.</p> <p>Development Objective TR59 Support Tralee as an urban coastal tourism destination while protecting the natural resources on which it relies.</p> <p>Development Objective TR97 Facilitate and support the ongoing maintenance (including dredging) of the Tralee Canal to ensure its use as a navigational waterway and amenity subject to compliance with the Habitats and EIA Directives.</p>
<p>Volume 2. Tralee Town Plan</p> <p>RSES Objectives RPO11 and RPO15 are specifically supported by Development Objective TR1</p>	<p>RSES Development Objective RPO11 includes:-</p> <p>(i) That any reference to support for all plans, projects, activities and development in the Key Towns should be considered to refer to ‘environmentally sustainable development’ that shall be subject to appropriate feasibility studies, best practice site/route selection (to consider environmental constraints), environmental assessment including EclA to support development management and where required, the completion of statutory SEA, EIA and AA processes as appropriate;</p> <p>(i) That local authorities consider the carrying capacity of SACs/SPAs, as appropriate, to inform the appropriate growth rates for Key Towns;</p> <p>(j) To plan increasing population growth in all Key Towns on a phased basis in collaboration with Irish Water, the local authority and other stakeholders to ensure that the assimilative capacity of the receiving environment is not exceeded and that increased wastewater discharges from population growth does not contribute to degradation of water quality and avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network;</p> <p>(l) To give due consideration to the suitability of new and/or existing drinking water sources (e.g. hydromorphological pressures) to meet the increased demands on the water supply and prevent adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network. The National Water Resources Plan (NWRP) will outline how we move towards a sustainable, secure and reliable public drinking water supply over the next 25 years, whilst safeguarding our environment.</p> <p>RSES Development Objective RPO15 includes:-</p> <p>(d) Future growth of the town should be planned for on a phased basis in consultation with the local authority and Irish Water to ensure that sufficient wastewater capacity is accounted for and that further growth avoids negative impacts on the nutrient sensitive Lee Estuary</p> <p>(g) To support the development and delivery of infrastructure for the delivery of additional employment through modern office, enterprise and manufacturing space</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	(h) To support Tralee as an urban coastal tourism destination while protecting the natural resources on which it relies.
<p>Volume 2. Killarney Town Plan</p>	<p>2.1.3 Vision and Strategy includes the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide an improved quality of life for its residents and stimulate growth in population and services to a level which will maintain a vibrant town, while maintaining and enhancing its physical assets, unique character and natural attributes • Sustainably plan for future growth of the town on a phased basis in consultation with Irish Water to ensure that the timely provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure <p>Development Objective KA25 Ensure that all plans and projects follow Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and that the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites is safeguarded.</p> <p>2.11.3 Roads & Infrastructure An indicative Inner relief road is proposed from Deerpark to Loreto Road on the eastern side of Killarney town. A feasibility study will be carried out on the River Flesk crossing and its potential for impact on Natura 2000 sites will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>2.12 Land use zoning, Zoning maps and Flood maps Development Objective KA85 Ensure that the following is adhered to with respect of the C6 Enterprise zoning north of the Killarney Bypass:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a Natura Impact Statement, incorporating a Lesser Horseshoe Bat survey and impact assessment is required to be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual, in support of any development proposal for the lands in question. Proposals which would either directly or indirectly result in the loss of functionally linked habitat of importance to the Killarney National Park McGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC will not be permitted. • Ensure that any proposal to develop these lands should include a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Landscape and visual impact assessments, (II) Traffic Impact Assessment addressing any impacts on the existing N22/Killarney by-pass from the proposed development, (III) An Ecological Impact Assessment, and (IV) An assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
<p>Volume 2. Killarney Town Plan</p> <p>RSES Objectives RPO11 and RPO18 are specifically supported by</p>	<p>RSES Development Objective RPO11 includes:-</p> <p>(i) That any reference to support for all plans, projects, activities and development in the Key Towns should be considered to refer to ‘environmentally sustainable development’ that shall be subject to appropriate feasibility studies, best practice site/route selection (to consider environmental constraints), environmental assessment including EclA to support development management and where required, the completion of statutory SEA, EIA and AA processes as appropriate;</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
Development Objective KA1	<p>(k) That local authorities consider the carrying capacity of SACs/SPAs, as appropriate, to inform the appropriate growth rates for Key Towns;</p> <p>(l) To plan increasing population growth in all Key Towns on a phased basis in collaboration with Irish Water, the local authority and other stakeholders to ensure that the assimilative capacity of the receiving environment is not exceeded and that increased wastewater discharges from population growth does not contribute to degradation of water quality and avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network;</p> <p>(l) To give due consideration to the suitability of new and/or existing drinking water sources (e.g. hydromorphological pressures) to meet the increased demands on the water supply and prevent adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network. The National Water Resources Plan (NWRP) will outline how we move towards a sustainable, secure and reliable public drinking water supply over the next 25 years, whilst safeguarding our environment.</p> <p>RSES Development Objective RPO18 includes:-</p> <p>(f) To support investment in infrastructure and the development of lands to the north of the existing by-pass in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development objectives including the appropriate master plans in consultation with statutory stakeholders;</p> <p>(g) Future growth of the town should be planned for on a phased basis in consultation with the local authority and Irish Water to ensure that sufficient wastewater capacity is accounted for and that further growth avoids negative impacts on the downstream freshwater ecosystem in the National Park (River Deenagh, Lough Leane).</p>
Volume 2 Listowel Town Plan	<p>3.1.3 Vision includes the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the conservation value of the River Feale and the Lower River Shannon SAC. • Develop a strategy for the sustainable transition of Listowel as a regional hub for tourism, outdoor activity and recreation, incorporating: The North Kerry Greenway, The River Feale Blueway, Childers Park and Woodlands, Arts and Culture, Heritage and Food. <p>Development Objective LIS 21 Develop further the considerable potential of the River Feale for amenity purposes, particularly with regard to protecting existing rights-of-way, improving access and extending the riverside walk in a manner which would not adversely affect the conservation objectives of the SAC.</p> <p>Development Objective LIS 22 Provide fishing stands along the River Feale so as to facilitate disabled anglers in a manner which would not adversely affect the conservation objectives of the SAC.</p> <p>Development Objective LIS 24</p>

Embedded protective policies and objectives relevant to European Sites in the CDP	
	Implement the recommendations and provisions of the Planning Guidelines on the Planning System and Flood Risk Management (DoEHLG 2009), (UOM 23) and ensure that flood risk assessment policies, plans or projects are compliant with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
Volume Six – Which includes a range of Development Management Standards & Guidelines and a Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>1.15.1 Wind Energy With respect to wind energy developments, the Planning Authority will require the following:.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub threshold EIAR for wind energy developments that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment. • Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and where applicable a Natura Impact Statement. • Ornithological (bird) survey (winter and breeding) for at least 2 years prior to a planning application being made. As part of this, the Irish Hen Harrier Survey (IHHWS) should be consulted with in relation to Hen Harrier Winter Roost locations. <p>1.15.2 Solar Energy The potential impact on the ecological characteristics and features of the site and its sensitivity to the proposed changes arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning stages of a development. On a proposed site where a significant level of ecological impact is predicted an Ecological Management Plan may be used to mitigate against the predicted impact.</p> <p>Possible significant effects and/or adverse effects on site integrity of Europeans which may require the submission of an AA Screening Report and/or a Natura Impact Statement.</p>

3.8 Aspects of the plan likely to affect the conservation objectives of European sites:-

The individual elements of the plan, in combination with other plans and projects that may result in impacts on Natura 2000 sites have been identified as broadly relating to the following themes:-

- General development (4.2.1)
- Public infrastructure proposals, including water services, roads, parking, recreational and ancillary proposals (4.2.2)
- Energy Strategy (4.2.3)
- Tarbert Ballylongford Landbank (4.2.4)
- Urban development and the Town Plans (4.2.5)
 - Tralee Town Plan (4.2.5.1)
 - Killarney Town Plan (4.2.5.2)
 - Listowel Town Plan (4.2.5.3)

In addition, the proposed CDP objectives have been systematically assessed as part of the NIR and NIR addendum stage reports prepared at earlier stages in the plan making process.

4. Assessment of effects - overview

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report assesses the effects of the plan on a thematic basis to ascertain whether they are likely to have any adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites as defined by conservation objectives. Where appropriate, recommendations and mitigation measures are identified to avoid or ameliorate any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site. The themes assessed have been identified having regard to the preceding sections of this report and to the related AA Screening Report prepared and which is included as Appendix A of the NIR prepared at Draft plan stage.

4.2 Thematic level assessment

4.2.1 General Development

The comprehensive range of embedded protection and mitigation measures contained in the plan are noted. These include safeguards to mitigate potential cumulative water quality deterioration and landscape fragmentation within both the urban and rural environment.

Development can result in water quality impacts downstream and water quality deterioration has the potential to degrade Natura 2000 habitats. The plan includes water quality protection safeguards. As part of this emphasis has been placed on nature-based surface water management solutions and fine sediment control. Such measures are particularly beneficial in preventing cumulative water quality deterioration arising from diffuse sources. Development can also fragment connectivity at a landscape level by cutting off access to habitats. This has been addressed in the plan. As part of this the landscape connectivity value of watercourses is emphasised and the risk of light pollution fragmenting key Lesser Horseshoe Bat habitat highlighted.

No further mitigation is required

4.2.2 Infrastructure proposals, including flood risk management measures, water services, roads, parking, recreational and ancillary proposals

Infrastructure proposals supported in the plan can potentially result in direct or indirect habitat loss, degradation, disturbance or fragmentation. This relates to proposals within both the urban and rural landscape. Flood risk management measures as set out in the OPW Units of Management s (UoM) areas for Kerry and derived from the Flood Risk Management Planning process are supported in the plan. These were subject to their own SEA and AA processes. A number of roads, water and recreational projects are also supported – at a strategic level and subject to environmental assessment. The comprehensive range of embedded protection and mitigation measures contained in the plan are noted. As part of this it is a general requirement for such proposals to be sustainable and to have due regard to nature conservation objectives and considerations.

No further mitigation is required

4.2.3 Energy Strategy

It is noted that the Wind Zoning Methodology, took Natura 2000 site designations into account within the constraints section of the methodology. In addition, it is noted that the Strategic Policy of the Environmental Assessment unit of Kerry County Development Plan in relation to the Stacks to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA, locally known as the Hen Harrier SPA was generally accepted. This resulted in the Hen Harrier SPA within the County of Kerry and a 250m buffer area being included as an Accessible Resource Constraint (ARC) and excluded from consideration for additional wind farm development, save for repowering proposals. A 250m buffer from the Hen Harrier SPA designation in adjoining Counties was not excluded as an ARC but this is of no material consequence as no lands within same were included within wind energy designations in the adopted plan, save for repowering proposals. It is further noted that the recommendations of the NIR in relation to wind energy development as outlined in the NIR addendum report were incorporated into the plan in full (see also S1.2 of this concluding report).

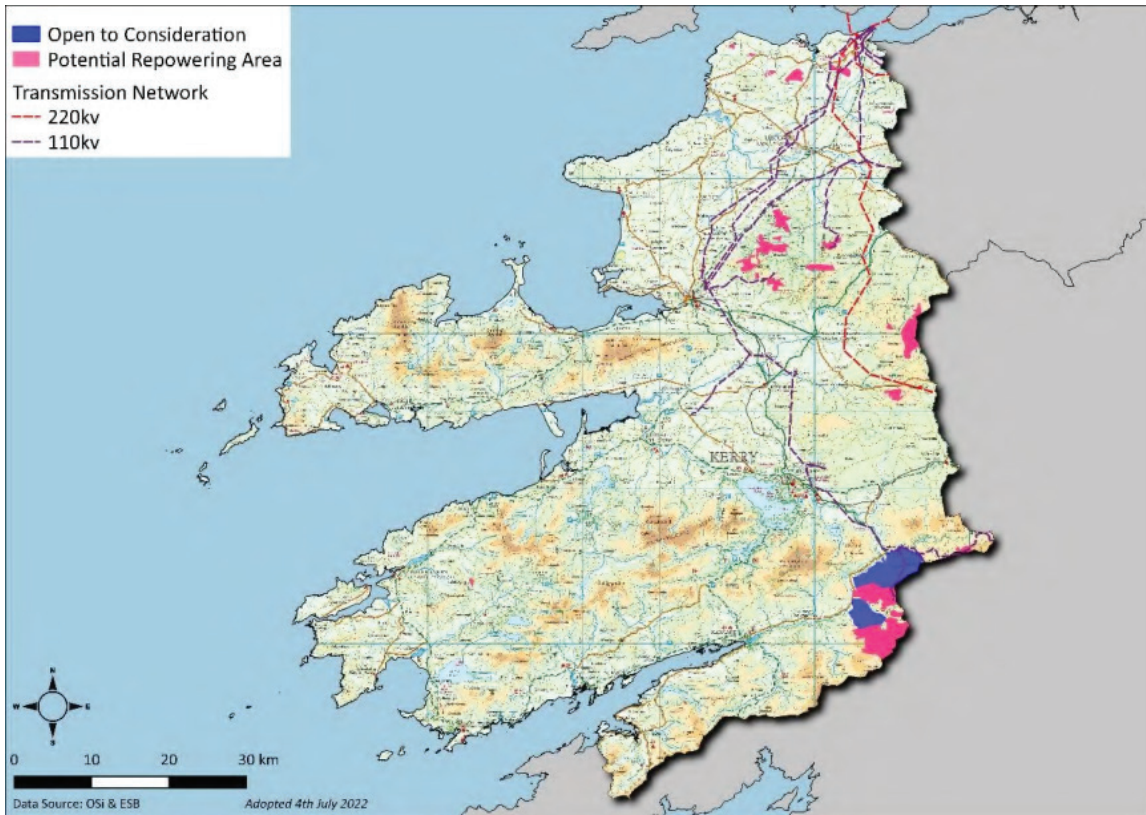
Appendices

Kerry County Council Development Plan (DRAFT) 2022-2028



Map 6.15: Hen Harrier Areas (incl. 250m buffer)

Furthermore, it is noted that catchments particularly vulnerable to water quality deterioration, including those designated under the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations, 2009, in response to the presence of significant pearl mussel populations, have generally been excluded from consideration of windfarms. In relation to the wind energy open to consideration designation within the Lough Leane Catchment area, it is noted this was assessed within the NIR addendum document prepared at Material Alteration stage of the plan making process and the recommendations outlined were incorporated into and form part of the adopted plan.



Above: Adopted Kerry CDP wind energy map – showing no overlap between proposed open to consideration designation and European Natura 2000 sites and maintaining a buffer of 250m between open to consideration designation and Hen Harrier SPAs

The comprehensive range of embedded protection and mitigation measures contained in the plan are noted, including those set out in Volume one, *Section 12.5.4.1.4 Open-to-Consideration, Section 12.5.4.1.7 Repower Areas, Volume 6 Section 1.15.1 Wind Energy and Volume 6 1.15.2 Solar Energy.*

No further mitigation is required

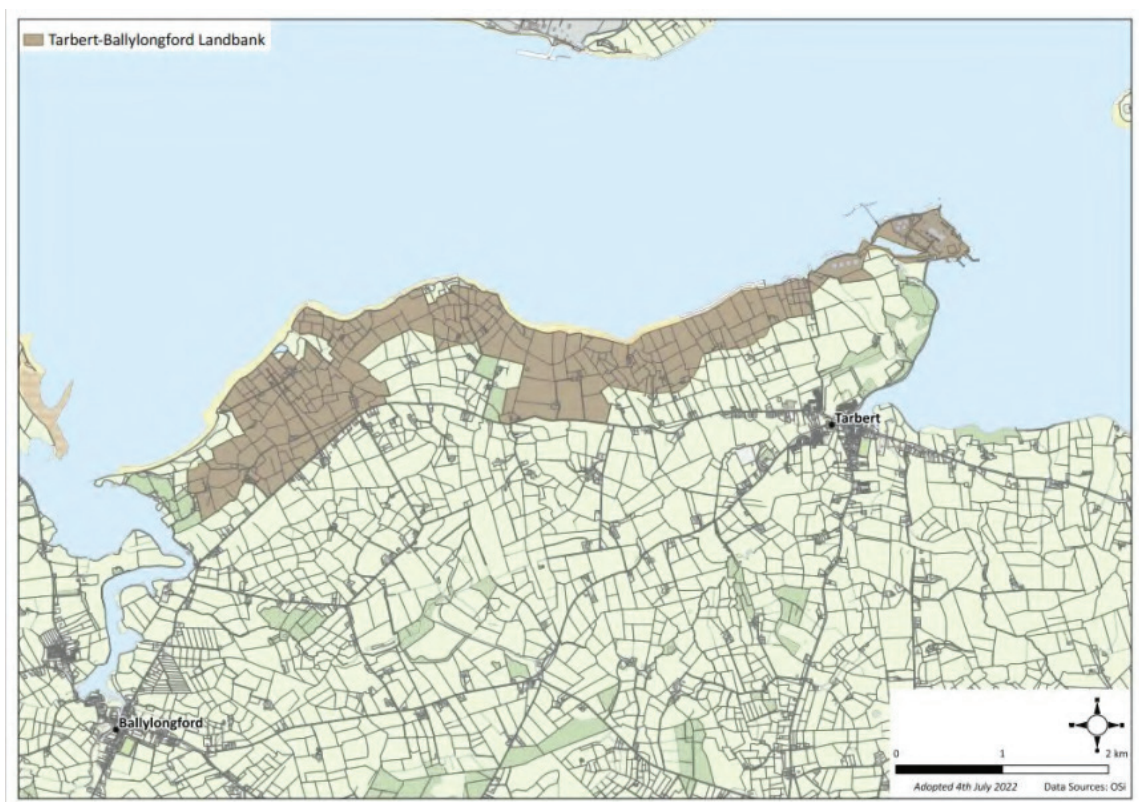
4.2.4 Tarbert Ballylongford Landbank

The Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank has been identified as a suitable location for industrial development since the state purchased the first tranche of land at this location in the 1960’s. The estuary at this location has the benefit of naturally occurring deep and sheltered waters and has long been recognised as having huge potential for industry and employment. The Lenamore reservoir at Ballylongford was specifically designed / sized some 40 years ago to serve the landbank. The local coast road (L1010) which runs to the south of much of the landbank and which links the settlements of Ballylongford with Tarbert, is currently being upgraded. Tarbert is served by the National road network

As part of the CDP, the landbank zoning has been extended in a easterly direction to connect with and incorporate the existing industrial lands in Tarbert Island. In total the plan has identified and zoned 430.6 Hectares of lands on the Southern shore of

the Shannon Estuary within the Tarbert Ballylongford landbank. The adopted proposed zoning extension is reflective of the current land use on and adjoining Tarbert Island, which includes a Power Plant comprising of two 60MW and two 250MW oil-fired turbines as well as oil storage infrastructure of strategic national importance associated with NORA -the National Oil Reserve Agency. The overall extent of the landbank as outlined in the CDP would remain less than that outlined within the Shannon Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) and which was subject to SEA and AA.

The SIFP is outlined as a case study/example in the National Planning Framework (NPF). Chapter 7 of the Framework is entitled “Realising our Island and Marine Potential”. Within this Chapter the Shannon Estuary and in particular the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan is included as a case Study. S4.9.1 of the RSES for the Southern Region cites, as a good practice example, the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary, noting that this involves inter-county and inter-agency collaboration. The Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary is an inter-jurisdictional land and marine based framework plan to guide the future development and management of the Shannon Estuary. Nine Strategic Development Zones (SDZ) sites have been identified for marine related industry in the SIFP area. Two of these are located in Kerry, on the Tarbert Power Plant site (SDL G) and the Tarbert / Ballylongford Land Bank (SDL H). The plan identifies these strategic sites as being critical to the future development potential of marine and energy related industry in the Estuary. The SIFP was subject to both Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment.



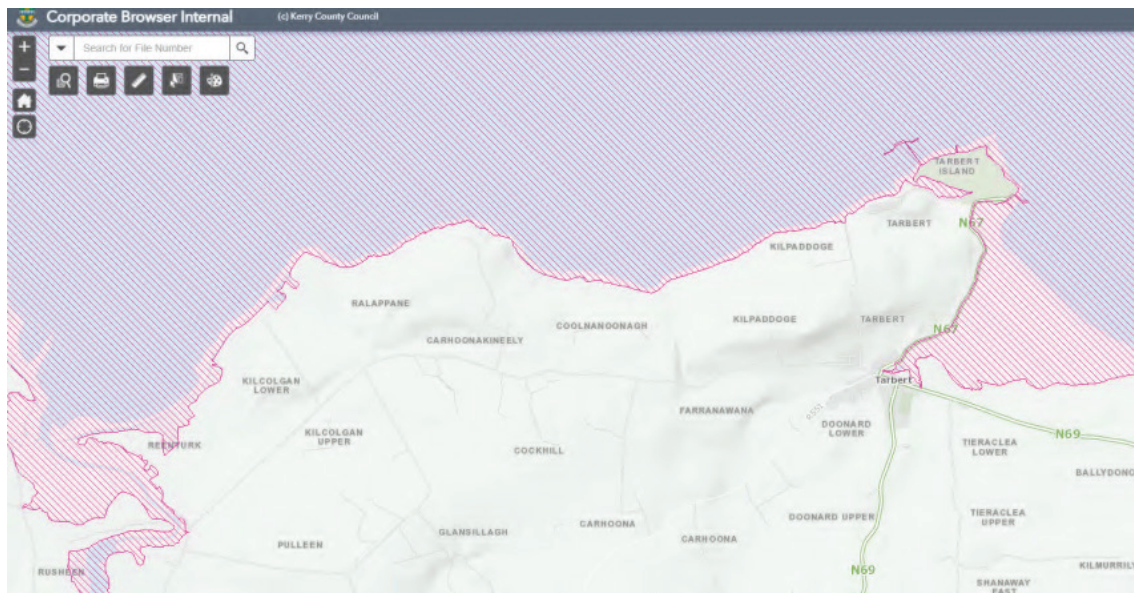
Above: Adopted landbank zoning (Kerry CDP Volume 4)

Environmental Sensitivities:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Lower River Shannon SAC
- Special Protection Areas (SPA): River Shannon and Fergus Estuaries (West)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Sites (pNHA): Tarbert Bay pNHA, Ballylongford Bay pNHA.
- Broadleaf Woodland (John F Leslie Woodland, Tarbert)
- Terrestrial Biodiversity associated with farmland with habitats of landscape connectivity value (hedgerows, watercourses and scrub)
- Licensed facilities: Tarbert Power Plant (Tarbert).
- WFD Transitional Waterbodies 2013-2018 Ecological Status and Risk: Lower River of Good Status and not at risk. Watercourses within the landbank are unassigned.
- Flooding vulnerabilities at Tarbert. Tarbert Power Plant was included as a Individual Risk Receptor in the CFRAM process.
- Tarbert and Ballylongford have modern tertiary Wastewater Treatment Plants licensed by the EPA and operated by Irish Water.



Above: Lower River Shannon SAC designation adjoining the Tarbert Ballylongford Landbank



Above: River Shannon and Fergus Estuary SPA adjoining the Tarbert Ballylongford Landbank

Mitigation Measures outlined in SIFP Natura Impact Report include:-

The Natura Impact Report prepared as part of the SIFP outlines that any future development of either a Strategic Development Location or Area or Opportunity will be subject to 3 levels of mitigation arising from the Natura Impact Report and SEA process as follows:-

1. Over-arching mitigation (Table 11.2 of the SEA ER and Table 6.1 of the SIFP NIR)
2. Mitigation measures per theme (See Section 6.2.1 of the SIFP NIR)
3. Site specific mitigation measures (As outlined in Table 11.3 of the SEA ER and Tables 3.19-3.39 of the SIFP NIR).

Assessment

The Tarbert / Ballylongford landbank proposals are reflective of the pre-existing land uses and land use zonings for the area and which was previously 'Appropriately Assessed' including within the SIFP. Within the SIFP, the landbank is located within the Strategic Development Locations G and H. It is noted that a comprehensive waterbird survey for the Shannon Estuary was undertaken in 2017/2018. That study commissioned by the SIFP partnership, assessed waterfowl numbers, usage and distribution on the River Shannon and the River Fergus Estuaries, with particular reference to the identified Strategic Development Zones. The Kerry Strategic Development Locations (SDLs) were not identified as areas with high concentrations of SCI species.

The plan reaffirms that the Mitigation Measures identified in the SIFP remain applicable. In addition, it is noted that the extent of the landbank zoning was reduced as per recommendations of the NIR prepared at draft plan stage.

No further mitigation is required

4.2.5 Urban development and the Town Plans

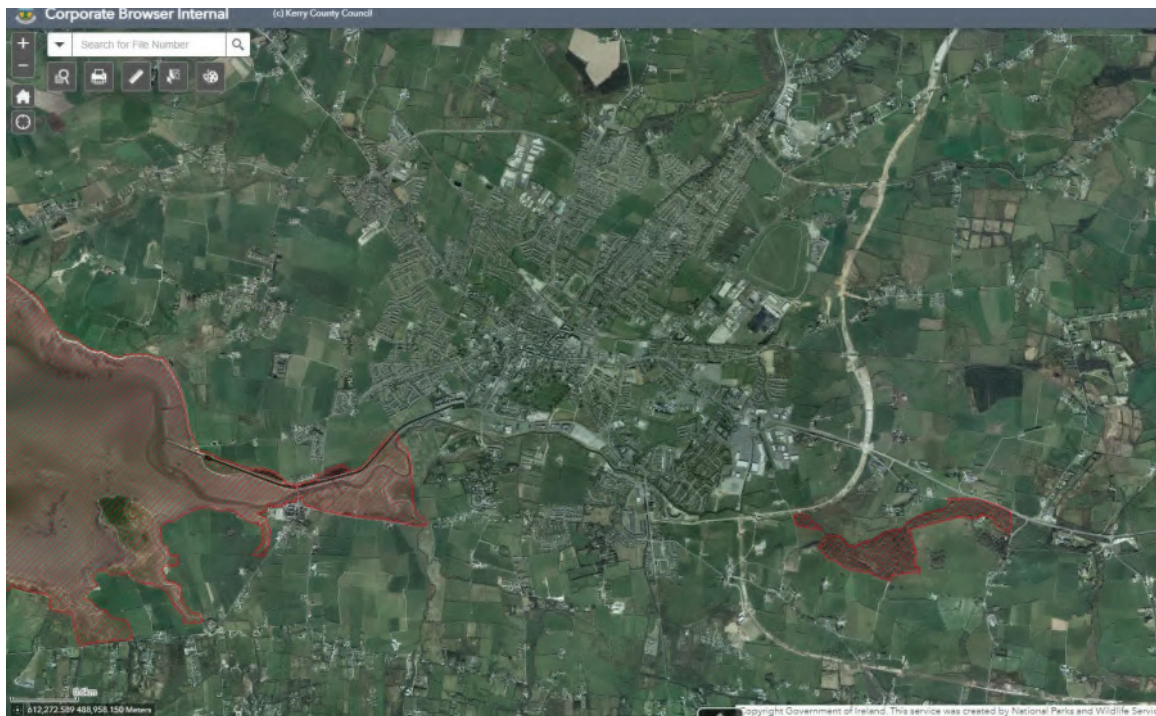
It is noted that the plan directs the majority of economic and population growth to the three principal towns in the County (Tralee, Killarney and Listowel). The proposed land use zonings as outlined in the Town Plans is reflective of that previously outlined in the respective Town Development Plans and which were also subject to SEA and AA.

4.2.5.1 Tralee Town Plan

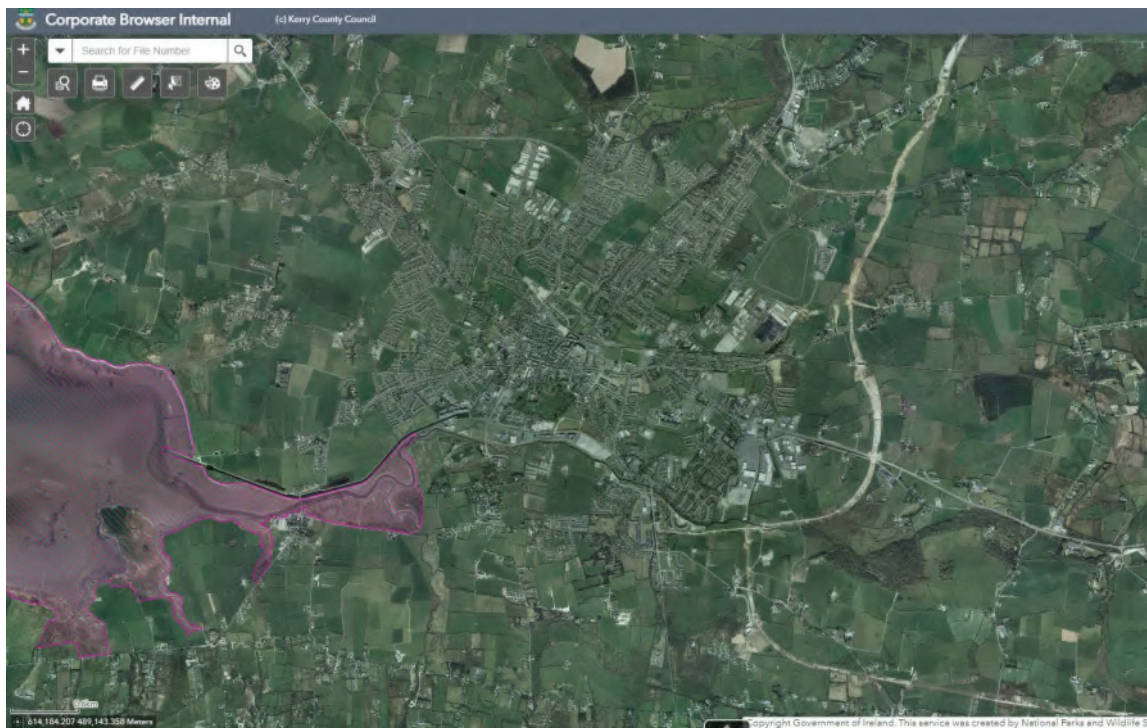
The CDP incorporates a Town Plan for Tralee. This town plan is subject to the objectives and policies contained elsewhere in the CDP, including the Development Management Standards and Guidelines. It should be noted that the Land use zonings outlined for the settlement by and large correspond with the existing zonings for the town as contained in the Tralee Town Development plan 2009-2015, as extended and varied and which were previously subject to Appropriate Assessment.

Environmental Sensitivities:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane (west), Ballyseedy Wood (east), Slieve Mish Mountains (south),
- Special Protection Area (SPA): Tralee Bay Complex (west), Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle (north-east),
- Natural Heritage Sites (NHA): Knockatarriv/Knockariddera Bogs
- Proposed Natural Heritage Sites (pNHA): Tralee Bay And Magharees Peninsula, West To Cloghane (west)
- Annex I habitats associated with Tralee Bay, Ballyseedy Wood, and wet heath areas in the south associated with the Slive Mish Mountain Range.
- Medium contribution to potential ecological networks
- Wetland and saltmarshes
- Medium-high Terrestrial Biodiversity
- Scattered forestry
- Licensed facilities: windfarms (east), 3 IPPC licences, Tralee landfill, Fenit Port
- Moderate-High Aquifer vulnerability
- WFD River 2013-2018 Ecological Status and Risk: River Lee of Moderate/Unassigned status and At Risk, Big River Unassigned and Under Review
- WFD Coastal and Transitional 2013-2018 Water Bodies Risk: Lee K Estuary of Moderate Status and At Risk. Inner Estuary of Good Status and Not at Risk.
- Flood risk areas associated with River Lee and adjacent wetlands
- Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP): Tralee EPA license No. D0040-01. Agglomeration Pe 31,852 (EPA, 2020), Agglomeration Pe 34,266 (EPA 2016), Plant design Pe 50,333; Overall Compliance = Pass; EPA Priority Urban Area failing to meet EU requirements (Nitrogen and Phosphorous)



Above: SAC designations in close proximity to Tralee Town



Above: SPA designations in close proximity to Tralee Town

Mitigation Measures for Tralee outlined in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region Natura Impact Report

1. Phasing of services in tandem with growth and settlement is essential to avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network.

2. Increasing population growth should be planned on a phased basis in collaboration with Irish Water and the local authority to ensure that the assimilative capacity of the receiving environment is not exceeded and that increased wastewater discharges from population growth does not contribute to degradation of water quality.
3. In order meet the increased demands on the water supply and prevent adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network, due consideration should be given to the suitability of new and/or existing drinking water sources e.g. hydromorphological pressures.
4. Selection of sites for regeneration and expansion should be supported by a quality site selection process and subject to detailed environmental assessment.
5. A set of site selection criteria should be developed by SRA to assist local authorities in decision making. This should include explicit consideration of the potential for likely significant effects as a distinct criterion for short-listing of sites and if necessary, the potential of sites to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of any European site.
6. Support for [linear] infrastructure is subject to robust feasibility studies and site/route selection to reduce impacts on the environment and required appraisal, planning and environmental assessment processes.
7. Policy wording in the RSES shall recognise that at the project consent stage if it appears that any element of the RSES cannot be implemented without adverse impacts which cannot be adequately mitigated or compensated then the proposals will only make provision for the level and location of development for which it can be concluded that there will be no adverse effect.
8. Flood relief schemes should be subject to robust site selection processes in addition to the appropriate environmental assessments.

Assessment:

In consideration of the above, the development of Tralee as a key town has potential for adverse effects on European Sites along a number of pathways. The plan seeks to further develop and expand the settlement from the centre outwards. There is potential for increased diffuse urban pressure on the rivers that run through Tralee with resultant water quality changes in the downstream European sites (Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC and the Tralee Bay Complex SPA).

Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC and the Tralee Bay Complex SPA are important coastal wetland sites supporting over 20,000 wetland and wintering birds. Other potential pressures on the waterbodies arise from rural development and activities as well as the development of smaller settlements in the catchment.

It is noted that wastewater is treated in the west of Tralee by way of a Tertiary treatment plant with N&P removal. This facility is operated by Irish Water and licensed by the EPA. Despite being within design capacity of 50,033 PE the facility is currently listed as an EPA Priority Urban Area. It is failing the more stringent EU treatment standards for Ammonia, Nitrogen and Phosphorus removal.

Future growth of Tralee is therefore likely to put significant pressure on the plant and the network, discharging into the Lee Estuary as this area has known nutrient

sensitivities. Notwithstanding this, the Irish Water 2020 Annual Environmental Report (AER) for the facility outlines that the discharge from the wastewater treatment plant does not have an observable impact on the water quality or an observable negative impact on the Water Framework Directive status. The annual mean and maximum hydraulic loadings for 2020 were less than the peak Treatment Plant Capacity.

Irish Water has recently undertaken surveys of the existing sewer network in the town as part of preparing a Drainage Area Plan for the agglomeration. The surveys will provide the basis to build a hydraulic model to assess the capacity, condition and performance level of the town's sewer network and will facilitate Irish Water in the prioritisation of sewer upgrade, as appropriate. Upgrading of Storm Water Overflows to comply with the criteria outlined in the DoECLG "Procedures and Criteria in relation to Storm Water Overflows, 1995" SW1 to SW10 is currently at planning stage with an expected completion date of 2024+ outlined in the Irish Water 2020 AER for the agglomeration.

Population growth within Tralee will result in increased demand on water supply and therefore there is potential for increased abstractions leading to changes/pressures on existing hydrological/hydrogeological regimes. In spring 2021, Irish Water published a National Water Resources Plan – Framework Plan, which is a 25-year strategic plan for the country's water assets and for which a Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Appropriate Assessment were carried out. As part of the framework plan options to address identified need fall under the following three pillars: 'Lose Less', 'Use Less' and 'Supply Smarter'. The accompanying AA outlines that as part of the feedback loop, no option arising from the Framework Plan with the potential for adverse effects on site integrity identified at project level will be progressed as the Framework Plan will have identified other options that could be progressed at the project level if required. It is noted that the recently completed Lough Guitane Water Treatment Plant project is highlighted in the report within the context of future proofing infrastructure. It is further noted that development consent is in place for a 30,000m³ reservoir at Sheheree, Killarney and a 12,500m³ reservoir at Lissardboola, Tralee and that watermain replacement, leakage reduction and upgrade works are underway in Tralee and elsewhere in the County as part of Irish Waters Capital Works Program.

The plan also proposes to strengthen the links between Tralee and the Tralee Bay Area with the development of a Blueway along the Tralee Canal (S.1.10.2.1). Notwithstanding the existing and established recreational use of the canal, it is nonetheless located within the Tralee Bay and Magharees Peninsula, West to Cloghane SAC and adjoins the Tralee Bay Complex SPA. The plan recognises and addresses the potentially for effects on same. Improved access along the River Lee and at other potentially sensitive locations is also proposed in a manner compatible nature conservation and with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Indicative roadways in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 sites have been shown as dashed lines to reflect their pre-assessment status.

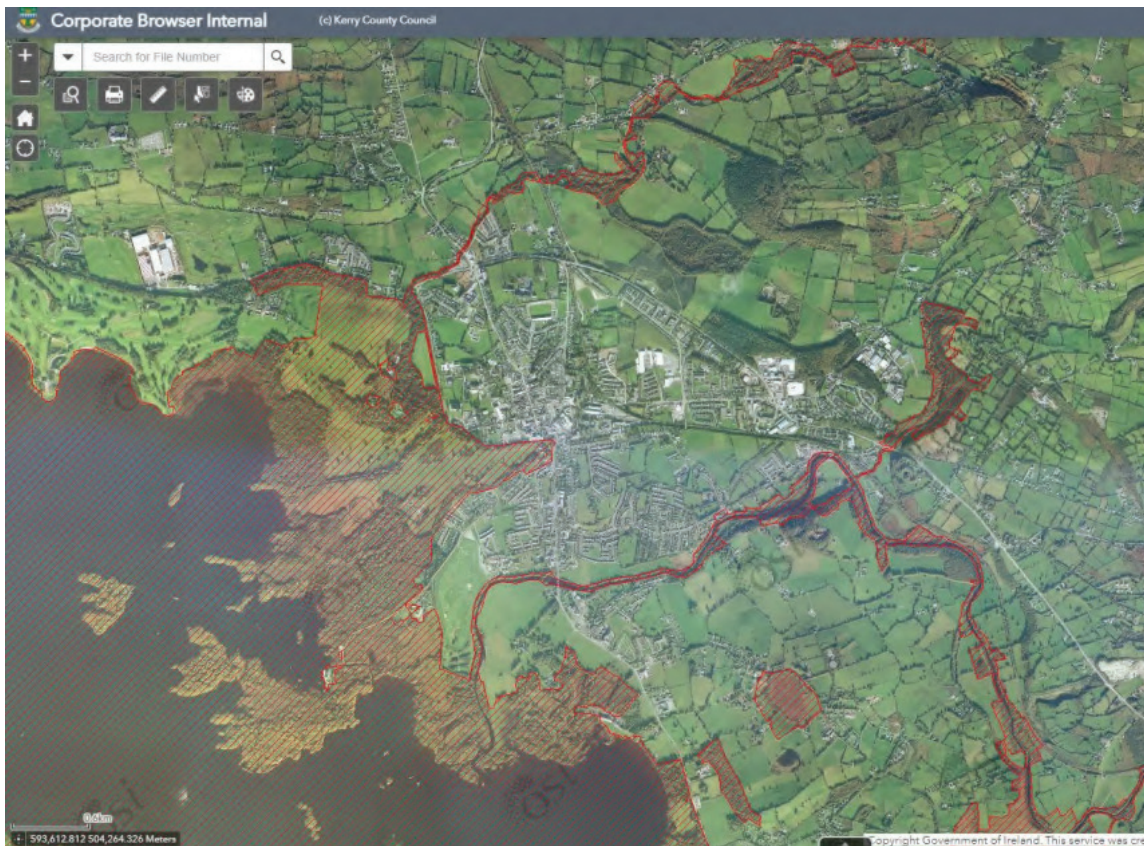
No further mitigation is required

4.2.5.2 Killarney Town Plan

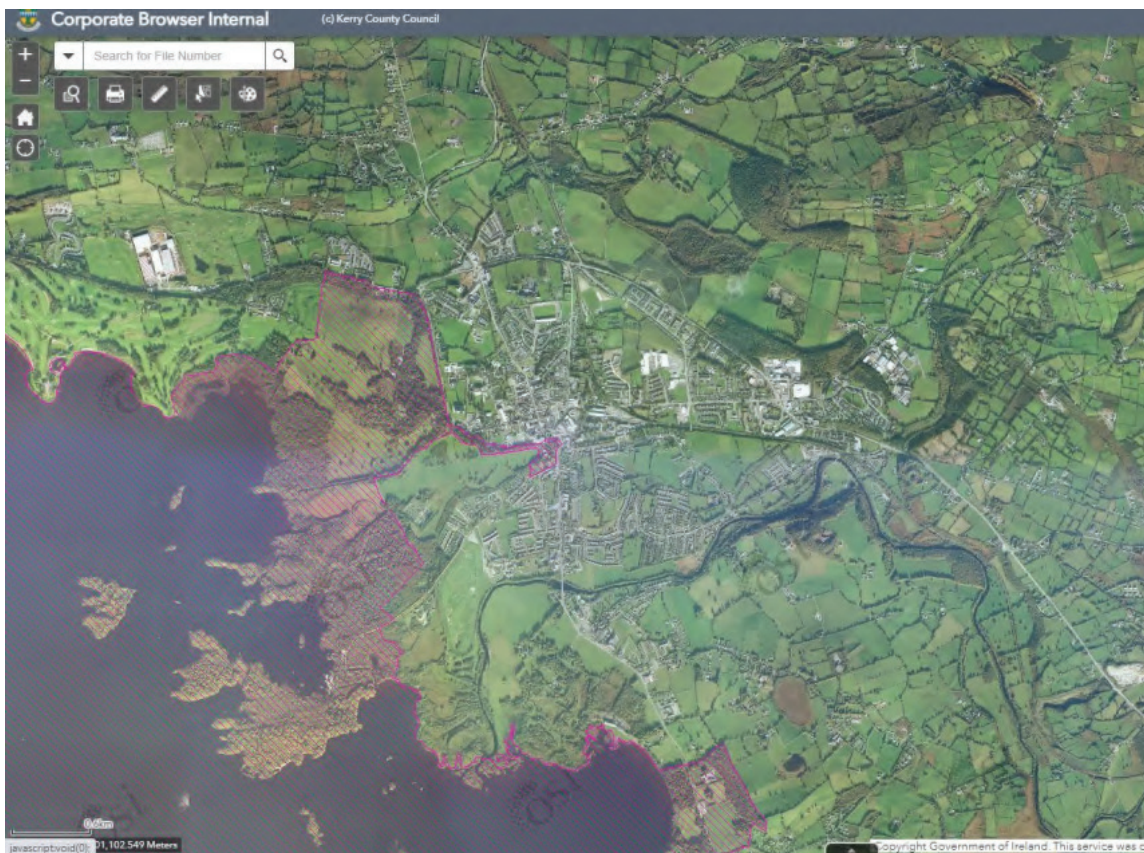
The CDP incorporates a Town Plan for Killarney. This town plan is subject to the objectives and policies contained elsewhere in the CDP, including the Development Management Standards and Guidelines. It should be noted that the Land use zonings outlined for the settlement largely correspond with the pre-existing zonings for the town as contained in the Killarney Town Development plan 2009-2015, as extended and varied and which was previously subject to Appropriate Assessment.

Environmental Sensitivities

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment (south-west), Castlemaine Harbour (north), Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog (south-east)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA): Killarney National Park (south-west)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Sites (pNHA): Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment (south), Doo Loughs (south-east), Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog (south-east)
- Annex I Old Oak Woodlands (east) and scattered Residual alluvial forests (south)
- High contribution to potential ecological networks
- High Terrestrial Biodiversity
- Heavy forestry (south)
- Licensed facilities: a number of active quarries, 2 discharge licences,
- Historical Town and key stop on Ring of Kerry/Kerry Way routes
- High Aquifer vulnerability
- WFD River 2013-2018 Ecological Status and Risk: River Deenagh of Good Status and At Risk, River Flesk of Good Status and Not at Risk, Woodford River is unassigned and under review, Finow River is of Moderate Status and At Risk.
- WFD Lake 2013-2018 Ecological Status and Risk: Lake Leane of Good Status and Not at Risk, Ross Bay of Moderate Status and At Risk, Muckcross Lake of High Status and Not at Risk, Lough Guitane is of Good Status and Not at Risk.
- Flooding vulnerabilities along River Flesk and lake complex
- Killarney Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) EPA license No.D0037-01. Agglomeration Pe 21,356 (EPA, 2020) Agglomeration Pe 26,845 (EPA, 2016) 26,130 (Irish Water, 2017) Plant design Pe 54,000. Overall compliance = Pass



Above: SAC designations in close proximity to Killarney Town



Above: SPA designations in close proximity to Killarney Town

Mitigation Measures for Killarney outlined in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region Natura Impact Report

1. Phasing of services in tandem with growth and settlement is essential to avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network.
2. In order meet the increased demands on the water supply and prevent adverse impacts on the integrity of water dependent habitats and species within the Natura 2000 network, due consideration should be given to the suitability of new and/or existing drinking water sources e.g. hydromorphological pressures.
3. Selection of sites for regeneration and expansion should be supported by a quality site selection process and subject to detailed environmental assessment.
4. Tourism action plans should undertake carrying capacity assessments to identify visitor pressures, and site/route selection studies with appropriate environmental assessments for proposed development/infrastructural projects to avoid potential adverse impacts to European Sites.
5. A set of site selection criteria should be developed by SRA to assist local authorities in decision making. This should include explicit consideration of the potential for likely significant effects as a distinct criterion for short-listing of site and if necessary, the potential of sites to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of any European site.
6. Support for [linear] infrastructure is subject to robust feasibility studies and site/route selection to reduce impacts on the environment and required appraisal, planning and environmental assessment processes.
7. Policy wording in the RSES shall recognise that at the project consent stage if it appears that any element of the RSES cannot be implemented without adverse impacts which cannot be adequately mitigated or compensated then the proposals will only make provision for the level and location of development for which it can be concluded that there will be no adverse effect.

Assessment

In consideration of the above, the development of Killarney as a key town has potential for adverse effects on European Sites along a number of pathways. The plan seeks to further develop and expand the settlement from the centre outwards. There is potential for increased diffuse urban pressure on the rivers that run through Killarney with resultant water quality changes in the downstream European sites (Killarney National Park MacGillycuddy Reeks & Caragh River Catchment SAC, Killarney National Park SPA, Castlemaine Harbour SAC and Castlemaine Harbour SPA). In particular, resultant infrastructure and added urban pressures may impact water quality in the nearby lake complex within Killarney National Park SAC and SPA which borders the town.

The principle watercourses flowing through the town (R.Flesk and R. Deanagh) are currently at good status and unlikely to be impacting Natura 2000 sites downstream, however any deterioration in water quality as a result of added urban pressure or otherwise has the potential to negatively impact hydrologically connected European Sites and in particular Lough Leane which forms part of Killarney National Park SAC, which supports 'Oligotrophic to Mesotrophic Lake Habitat (habitat code 3130)' and the 'Annex II Slender Naiad, (species code 1833)' which are sensitive to phosphorus

loading. Other potential pressures on the waterbodies arise from rural development and activities as well as the development of smaller settlements in the catchment.

It is noted that wastewater is treated in the south of Killarney, by way of a Tertiary treatment plant with N&P removal. The facility is operated by Irish Water and licensed by the EPA and is well within design capacity of 54,000 PE. According to the Irish Water 2020 Annual Environmental Report (AER) for the facility, it is passing compliance standards. The plant is not listed as a Priority Area for wastewater. The annual mean and maximum hydraulic loadings for 2020 were less than the peak Treatment Plant Capacity. However, the Lower Lake within the SAC/SPA, downstream of the sewage outfall is designated as a Nutrient Sensitive Water Body.

Irish Water has recently undertaken surveys of the existing sewer network in the town as part of preparing a Drainage Area Plan for the agglomeration. The surveys will provide the basis to build a hydraulic model to assess the capacity, condition and performance level of the town's sewer network and will facilitate Irish Water in the prioritisation of sewer upgrade, as appropriate.

Population growth within Killarney will result in increased demand on water supply and therefore there is potential for increased abstractions leading to changes/pressures on existing hydrological/hydrogeological regimes. It is noted that the recently completed Lough Guitane Water Treatment Plant project is highlighted in the report within the context of future proofing infrastructure. It is further noted that development consent is in place for a 30,000m³ reservoir at Sheheree, Killarney and a 12,500m³ reservoir at Lissardboola, Tralee and that watermain replacement, leakage reduction and upgrade works are underway in Killarney and elsewhere in the County as part of Irish Waters Capital Works Program.

A key future priority of the plan is to better orientate and integrate the town with Killarney National Park (KNP) and to make better use of KNP for walking and cycling. The continued promotion of Killarney as a tourist destination is also outlined. The potential to result in possible negative impacts through increased recreational and visitor pressures potentially resulting in habitat degradation or species disturbance has been addressed in the plan. Indicative roadways in the vicinity of the Natura 2000 sites have been shown as dashed lines to reflect their pre-assessment status.

With respect of the lands zoned C6 Enterprise north of the Killarney bypass, it is noted that site specific mitigation has been included for these lands by way of a material alteration to the Draft Plan as per the recommendations of the NIR prepared at Draft Plan stage of the plan making process.

'Ensure that a Natura Impact Statement, incorporating a Lesser Horseshoe Bat survey and impact assessment is required to be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual, in support of any development proposal for the lands in question. Proposals which would either directly or indirectly result in the loss of functionally linked habitat of importance to the Killarney National Park McGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC will not be permitted.'

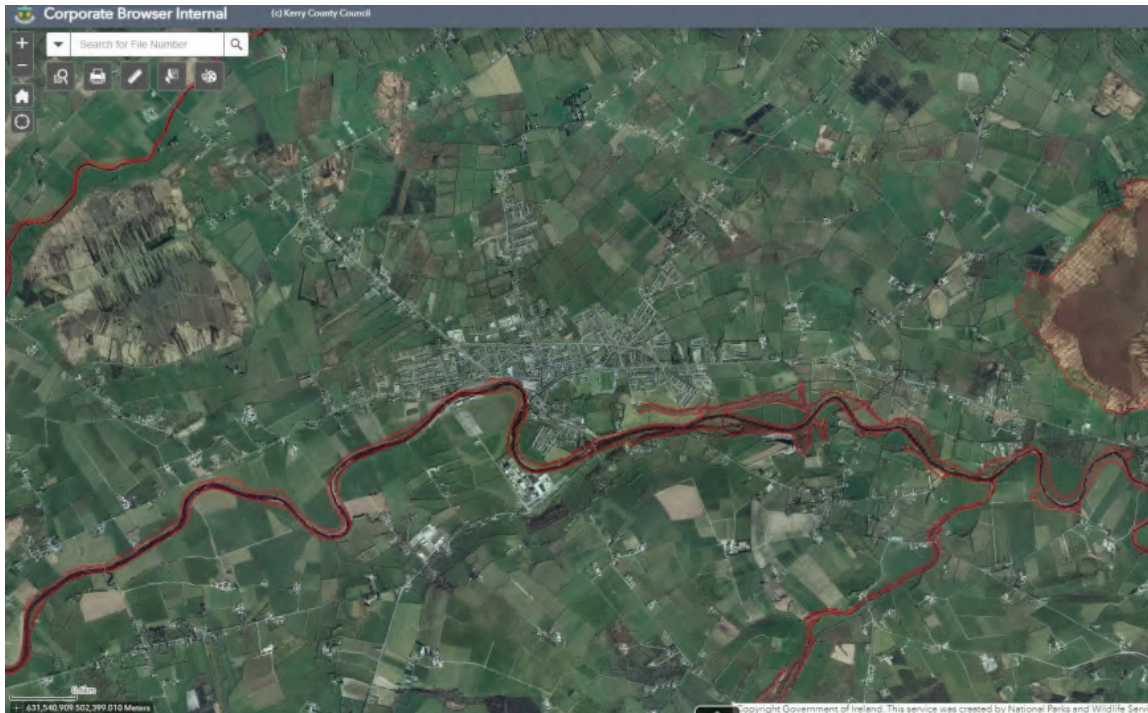
All other AA related recommendations for the Killarney Plan were similarly accepted and included in the adopted plan.

4.2.5.3 Listowel Town Plan

The CDP incorporates a Town Plan for Listowel. This town plan is subject to the objectives and policies contained elsewhere in the CDP, including the Development Management Standards and Guidelines. It should be noted that the Land use zonings outlined for the settlement correspond with the existing zonings for the town as contained in the Listowel Town Development plan 2009-2015, as extended and varied and which was previously subject to Appropriate Assessment.

Environmental Sensitivities

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Lower River Shannon SAC (River Feale) Moanveanlugh Bog (east)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA): River Shannon and Fergus Estuaries (West)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Sites (pNHA): Casheen River Estuary
- Broadleaf Woodland (Town Park and Bluebell woods (Spa ridge)
- High contribution to potential ecological networks
- High Terrestrial Biodiversity
- Licensed facilities: Kerry Ingredients (Ireland) Limited (Listowel).
- Historical Heritage Town
- High Aquifer vulnerability
- WFD River 2013-2018 Ecological Status and Risk: River Feale upstream of the Listowel Bridge of Good Status and not at risk. River Feale downstream of the Listowel Bridge of Moderate Status and at risk.
- Flooding vulnerabilities along River Feale and Clieveragh
- Listowel Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), EPA licence No D0179-01. Agglomeration Pe 6,028 (EPA, 2020), Plant design Pe 12,500. Overall compliance = Pass



Above: SAC designations in close proximity to Listowel Town

Assessment

In consideration of the above, the development of Listowel as a key town has potential for adverse effects on European Sites along a number of pathways. The plan seeks to further develop and expand the settlement from the centre outwards. There is potential for increased diffuse urban pressure on the watercourses that run through Listowel with resultant water quality changes in the downstream River Feale which forms part of the Lower River Shannon SAC.

The River Feale is an important watercourse supporting populations of Atlantic Salmon, Lamprey and Otter. Other potential pressures on the River Feale arise from rural development and activities as well as the development of smaller settlements in the catchment. It is noted that the River Feale upstream of the town is currently at 'good status' but downstream of the town is of 'moderate status'.

It is noted that wastewater is treated in the west of Listowel by way of a Secondary Treatment Facility, operated by Irish Water and licensed by the EPA and is well within design capacity of 12,500PE. Despite passing effluent monitoring compliance standards, it is not reaching the more stringent EU treatment standards for Oxygenation and Nutrient Conditions. Future growth of Listowel is likely to put pressure on the plant and the network. Notwithstanding this, the Irish Water 2020 Annual Environmental Report (AER) for the facility outlines that the discharge from the wastewater treatment plant does not have an observable impact on the water quality or an observable negative impact on the Water Framework Directive status. The annual mean and maximum hydraulic loadings for 2020 were less than the peak Treatment Plant Capacity.

Irish Water has recently undertaken surveys of the existing sewer network in the town as part of preparing a Drainage Area Plan for the agglomeration. The surveys will provide the basis to build a hydraulic model to assess the capacity, condition and performance level of the town's sewer network and will facilitate Irish Water in the prioritisation of sewer upgrade, as appropriate. Upgrading of Storm Water Overflows to comply with the criteria outlined in the DoECLG "Procedures and Criteria in relation to Storm Water Overflows, 1995" SW1 to SW10 is currently at planning stage with an expected completion date of 2024+ outlined in the Irish Water 2020 AER for the agglomeration.

Population growth within Listowel will result in increased demand on water supply and therefore there is potential for increased abstractions leading to changes/pressures on existing hydrological/hydrogeological regimes. In spring 2021, Irish Water published a National Water Resources Plan – Framework Plan, which is a 25-year strategic plan for the country's water assets and for which a Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Appropriate Assessment were carried out. As part of the framework plan options to address identified need fall under the following three pillars: 'Lose Less', 'Use Less' and 'Supply Smarter'. The accompanying AA outlines that as part of the feedback loop, no option arising from the Framework Plan with the potential for adverse effects on site integrity identified at project level will be progressed as the Framework Plan will have identified other options that could be progressed at the project level if required. It is noted watermain replacement, leakage reduction and upgrade works are underway in Listowel and elsewhere in the County as part of Irish Waters Capital Works Program.

A key future priority of the plan is to develop greenway and blueway infrastructure, activity and supporting facilities in the town extending into the hinterlands. As part of this a campervan, motor home and outdoor activity facilities are proposed. These have potential to give rise to negative impacts through increased recreational and visitor pressures potentially resulting in habitat degradation or species disturbance.

With respect of the lands zoned R1 new / proposed residential phase 1 to the north of Bluebell woods and which are located within the Lower River Shannon SAC, it is noted that site specific mitigation has been included for these lands by way of a material alteration to the Draft Plan as per the recommendations of the NIR prepared at Draft Plan stage of the plan making process.

'It is an objective of the council to ensure that a 15m buffer area is maintained free from development to the north of the woodland located within the Lower River Shannon, as shown on the land use zoning map. This buffer area may be incorporated within an active or passive open space area associated with a proposed residential development'

All other AA related recommendations for the Listowel Plan were similarly accepted and included in the adopted plan.

5. Assessment of in combination effects with other plans or projects

The assessment of in-combination effects with other plans or projects is a crucial and often difficult aspect of Article 6(3) assessment, particularly at the plan level. In theory, there are many other plans/ projects that interact with or have the potential to combine pressures and threats to European sites; however, the in-combination assessment is a matter of applying a practical and realistic approach. The following table contains an overview of the assessment in relation to the key plans and projects in the area. Further supporting information is contained within the AA Screening Report contained in Appendix F of the NIR prepared at Draft Plan Stage.

Plan/ Programme/ Policy	Potential for In-combination Effects and Mitigation
EU Environmental Directives (Water Framework, Freshwater Fish, Groundwater, Floods, Nitrates, Urban Wastewater Treatment, Sewage Sludge, Integrated Pollution Prevention Control, Renewable energy, Marine Strategy Framework and Marine Spatial Planning).	The objectives of same seek to address environmental and sustainability concerns. It is noted that the latest update to the Nitrates Action Plan, which results from the Nitrates Directive is undergoing AA and SEA.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021	It is noted that the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was subject to SEA and AA Screening. The AA Screening report concluded that specific projects and plans arising may be subject to appropriate assessment, as appropriate, and this represents a sensible approach in the context of the spirit of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
Climate Action Plan 2019 – to tackle climate breakdown.	
National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2012	
National Climate and Energy Plan 2021-2030	

National Planning Framework (Ireland 2040 Our Plan)	Potential for in-combination effects as it sets the policy framework on which CDP is based.
National Development Plan 2018-2027	However, it is a policy of the National Planning Framework to ensure the resilience of our natural resources and cultural assets. Linkage to wider policies such as for European Sites under the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Water Framework Directive is recognised and the need to set high level planning policies in protecting and making responsible use of our natural environment. These plans have been subject to AA. Where these have influenced CDP policy, potential for impact has been assessed. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP)	The WSSP has undergone SEA and AA, which highlighted the need for additional plan/project environmental assessments to be carried out at the tier 2 and tier 3 levels.
National Water Resources Plan (NWRP)	<p>The NWRP seeks to develop sustainable water supplies taking into consideration drought periods when assimilation capacity for diffuse runoff may be reduced. This plan has been subject to AA.</p> <p>Where these have influenced CDP policy, potential for impact has been assessed. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.</p>
Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme, under the Floods Directive	CFRAM Studies and their product Flood Risk Management Plans have undergone appropriate assessment and take into account European Site Designations. Where these have influenced CDP policy, potential for impact has been assessed. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
River Basin Management Plan	The River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 public consultation is currently underway (3 rd cycle RMBD). A Appropriate Assessment NIS has been prepared in support of the plan. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA)	This sets out key principles, policy actions and enablers for delivery of Ireland's significant potential in this area. In this way, the plan provides a framework for the sustainable

	development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy resources. An Appropriate Assessment was undertaken as part of the plan. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan (2015)	The plan was subject to both AA and SEA and includes a number of mitigation measures which were identified in relation to transport of materials and land spreading of sludge. No in-combination effects are expected with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
Food Wise 2025	The strategy was informed by a Natura Impact Statement prepared for the same. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
Lead in Drinking Water Mitigation Plan	The plan proposes orthophosphate dosing of the water supply at various treatment sites. This plan was subject to Appropriate Assessment, which highlighted the vulnerability of certain habitats and species including oligotrophic to mesotrophic lakes and the slender Naiad. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES)	This plan was subject to SEA and AA, the findings of which have been taken into account as part of this assessment. No likely significant in combination effects are considered likely.
People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025. Irish Government Tourism Policy Statement (2015)	<p>These Tourism plans recognise the value of Ireland's natural environment and its importance in supporting Irish Tourism. The importance of delivering Tourism growth and development in an environmental sustainable manner is highlighted in the Government Tourism Policy Statement.</p> <p>In addition, it is noted that it is a strategic objective of the Wild Atlantic Way program to ensure that it is delivered in accordance with the principles of sustainable tourism, ensuring that economic, social and environmental benefits are delivered in a balanced way.</p> <p>No significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.</p>
Tourism Development & innovation – A strategy for investment 2016-2022 (Failte Ireland)	
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 (DoTTS)	
Regional Tourism Development Plan 2008-20 (Fáilte Ireland South West)	

Southern Waste Regional Management Plan	These plans were subject to AA. No significant in-combination impacts are envisaged. As part of this the plans wind energy policies in combination with those of the recently adopted Limerick and Cork CDPs was assessed in the Kerry CDP NIR addendum report.
Limerick City and County Development Plans	
Cork County Development Plan	
Clare County Development Plan 2017-2023	
The Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan	
Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation (European Commission 2020).	
Forests, products and people Ireland’s forest policy – a renewed vision (2014)	This document incorporates nature conservation considerations. As part of this it is a stated policy statement to ensure that afforestation, management of existing forests and development of the forest sector are undertaken in a manner that ensures compliance with environmental requirements and objectives and enhances their contribution to the environment and their capacity for the provision of public goods and services. No significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.
Tralee, Killarney and Listowel Town Development Plans as varied and extended.	These plans were subject to Appropriate Assessment. The CDP plan will supersede the town development plans on adoption and will set the framework for future LAP review. No significant in-combination impacts are envisaged.
Tralee M.D LAP 2018-2024, Killarney M.D LAP 2018-2024, West Iveragh MDLAP 2019-2025, Listowel MDLAP 2020-2016, Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area LAP 2021-2027.	

6. Appropriate Assessment Conclusion Statement

This Natura Impact Report has considered the potential of the CDP to give rise to likely significant effects which could adversely affect any European site, with regard to their qualifying interests, associated conservation status and the overall site integrity. In considering the potential for adverse effects, it has been noted that the CDP is largely a strategic and high-level plan, which will inform the preparation of local area plans and project level design and assessment. In light of this and where necessary, a precautionary approach has been adopted by the NIR to ensure that the policies and objectives proposed and supported by the CDP are underpinned by the principles of sustainability of which the protection of Natura 2000 European Sites forms part. Where necessary, the requirement for project level environmental assessment is emphasised.

As such, the CDP itself, is not likely to adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Reasons for conclusion

Policies and objectives contained within the plan will either not lead to development, are intended to protect conserve or enhance the natural environment, will positively steer development and pressure away from Natura 2000 sites and associated sensitive areas, positively make provision to ensure that implementation will not have a significant or adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, and or have been formulated using a caveat or conditional approach requiring, where necessary, a case by case Environmental Assessment / Habitats Directive Assessment. Therefore, there is no viable or realistic pathway for adverse impact on the integrity of European 2000 sites.

In addition, it is noted that all AA recommendations made during the plan making process have been incorporated into the CDP, as adopted.

ASSESSMENT

3

**STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK
ASSESSMENT (SFRA)**



MWP

STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

**Kerry County Development Plan
2022 - 2028**



Kerry County Council

November 2021

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1. Introduction to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

1.1 General

Malachy Walsh and Partners (MWP) Consulting Engineers have been commissioned by Kerry County Council (KCC) to carry out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) of the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.

This report sets out the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which has been prepared in accordance with:

1. *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, November 2009*, published by the Office of Public Works and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government;
2. Circular PL 2/2014, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

1.2 County Overview

The administrative area of Kerry covers an area of over 4,807km² and is the second largest county in Munster. It adjoins Cork to the east and Limerick to the north. The strong functional relationship between these three counties results in Kerry being a vital supporting partner in the development of a strong Southern region.

Kerry has a population of over 147,707 people accommodated in a network of attractive towns, villages and across its rural area. Many of these settlements have a high degree of self-containment, operating as significant local employment and service centres for large rural hinterlands. Figure 1.1 illustrates the hierarchy and spatial distribution of settlement in County Kerry based on the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) settlement typology.

The County possesses a diverse range of landscapes, including extensive areas of impressive coastlines and sizeable mountain ranges including Ireland's highest mountain peak, Carrauntoohil. Kerry's coastal areas contain some of our most vibrant and culturally distinctive communities and form an integral part of the State's heritage and have a special significance in Irish culture. Kerry is renowned internationally for its attractiveness and as one of Ireland's premier tourist destinations.

Kerry is a rural county undergoing a transformation into a modern, ambitious, vibrant, and outward-looking county. It is a diverse county, with important regional towns, a landscape of outstanding beauty, rich culture and heritage, major marine potential and is home to significant national, international, and global leading companies, a tourism industry of both national and international significance and a thriving agriculture, fishery, and forestry sector.

Sustaining population growth in the county and retaining graduates requires a dynamic internal economy based on expanding indigenous industries, enhancing the reputation of the county through the development of centres of excellence and in attracting industry to the county. The Kerry Hub & Knowledge Triangle is identified in the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) as an economic driver for the Region and its future growth is key to the sustainable development of the county through the provision of employment opportunities, high level training and research opportunities as well as being a catalyst for further economic activity in the more peripheral areas of the county.

The Kerry County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 identifies a hierarchy of settlements within County Kerry. The geographic location of settlement hierarchy is illustrated on Figure 1.1 below and listed on Table 1.1 together with the Function of each settlement type based on The Regional Economic & Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES).

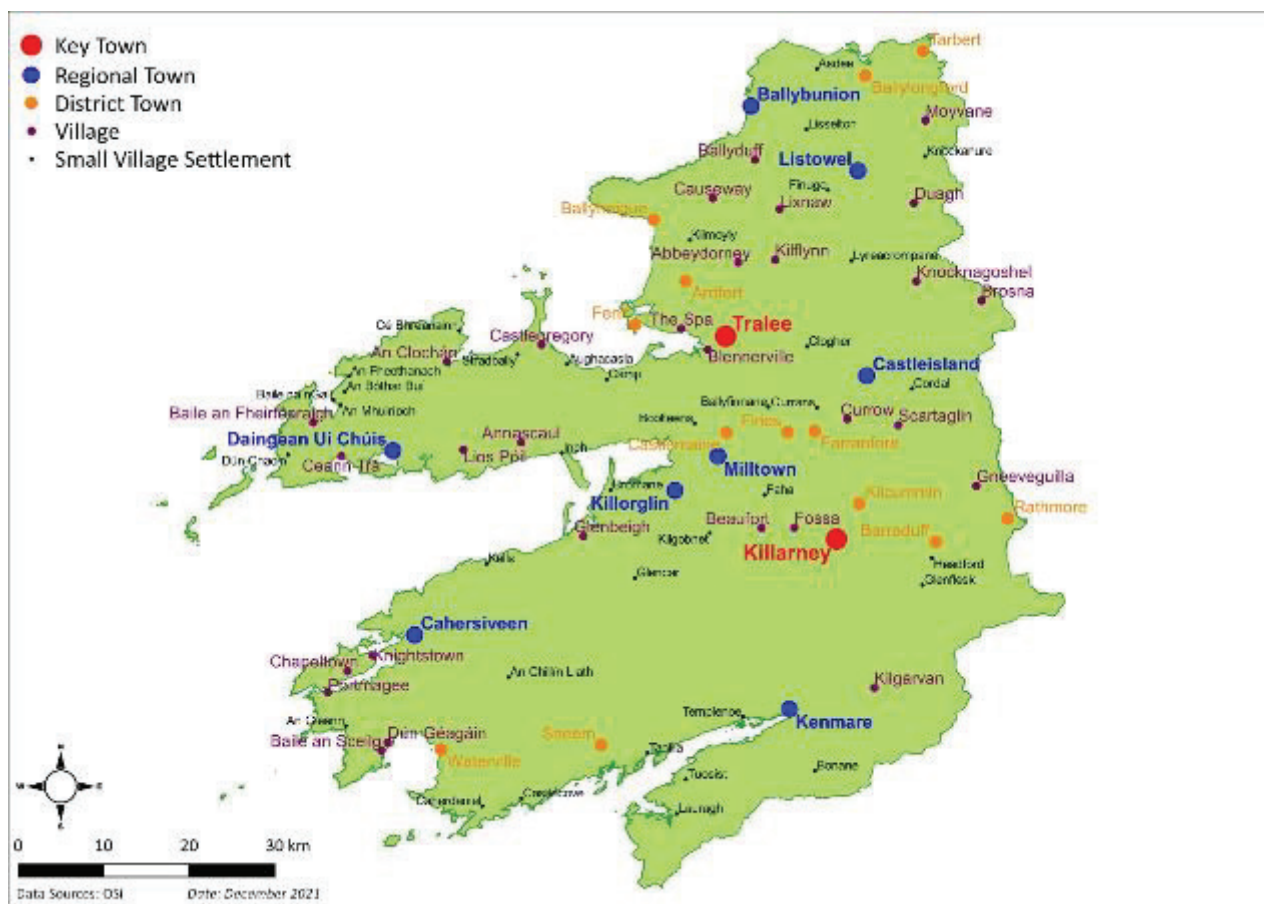


Figure 1.1: County Kerry Settlement Map

1.3 Town Development Plans, Municipal Districts & Local Area Plans

1.3.1 Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel Town Development Plans 2019-2015 (as extended & varied)

The Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel Town Development Plans 2009-2015 (as extended and varied) are being incorporated into this plan and they are contained in Volume 2. This CDP is the first consolidated County Development Plan for the entire County of Kerry, (including the former Town Council areas of Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel). The County Plan includes updated land use and zoning frameworks in respect of the towns of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel and consolidates their associated written texts. This plan will set out the policies and objectives for the future development of the towns of Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel, including compliance with the core strategy for the County. The land-use zoning maps for each town are included in Volume 2.

Hierarchy	Settlement	Function
Key Towns	Tralee Killarney	Large population scale urban centre functioning as self-sustaining regional drivers, and strategically located urban centres with accessibility and significant influence in a sub-regional context.
Regional Towns	Ballybunion, Cahersiveen, Castleisland Dingle/Daingean Ui Chúis, Killorglin, Kenmare Listowel, Miltown	Towns which provide a housing, employment, or service function. The category is broad and ranges from large commuter towns to more peripheral towns.
District Towns	Ardfert, Ballyheigue, Ballylongford, Barraduff Castlemaine, Farranfore, Fenit, Fieries Kilcummin Rathmore, Sneem, Tarbert, Waterville	Towns that serve a rural hinterland as service centres.
Village	Abbeydorney, Annascaul Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Baile an Sceilg, Ballyduff, Blennerville, Beaufort, Brosna Castlegregory, Causeway, Ceann Trá, Chapelstown, Cloghane, Currow Duagh, Dún Géagain, Fossa, Glenbeigh, Gneeveguilla Kilflynn, Kilgarvan, Knightstown, Knocknagoshel Lios Póil, Lixnaw, Moyvane, Portmagee Scartaglin, The Spa	Smaller settlements that serve a rural hinterland with less of a variety of services available
Small Village Settlements	An Bóthar Buí, An Chillín Liath, An Fheothanach, An Gleann, An Mhuiríoch, Asdee, Aughacasla Baile na nGall, Bonane, Boolteens, Brandon Caherdaniel, Camp, Castlecove, Clogher, Cordal, Cromane, Currans Dun Chaoin, Finuge, Glencar, Inch Kells, Kilgobnet, Kilmoyley, Knockanure Lauragh, Lisselton, Lyreacrompane Stradbally, Tahilla, Templenoe, Tuosist	Serve smaller rural catchments. They provide local services with some smaller scale rural enterprises in a number of such villages.

Table 1.1: Settlement Hierarchy

1.3.2 Municipal Districts/Electoral Areas

The electoral structure of the County was reconfigured following the re-organisation of local government in 2014. The County is now divided into five municipal districts, for electoral and local government purposes. The five districts are:

- Tralee
- Killarney
- Listowel
- Kenmare
- Castlesland/Corca Dhuibhne

1.3.3 Local Area Plan Programme

A planned programme to prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) in respect of Municipal Districts and other defined geographical areas commenced in 2018 and will continue following the completion of the County Development Plan.

Recently adopted LAPs for the following Municipal Districts are as follows:

- Tralee MD LAP 2018-2024
- Killarney MD LAP 2018-2024
- West Iveragh LAP 2019-2025
- Listowel MD LAP 2020-2026
- Corca Dhuibhne EA LAP 2021-2027

The indicative timescale for the remaining South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP is Q4 2022.

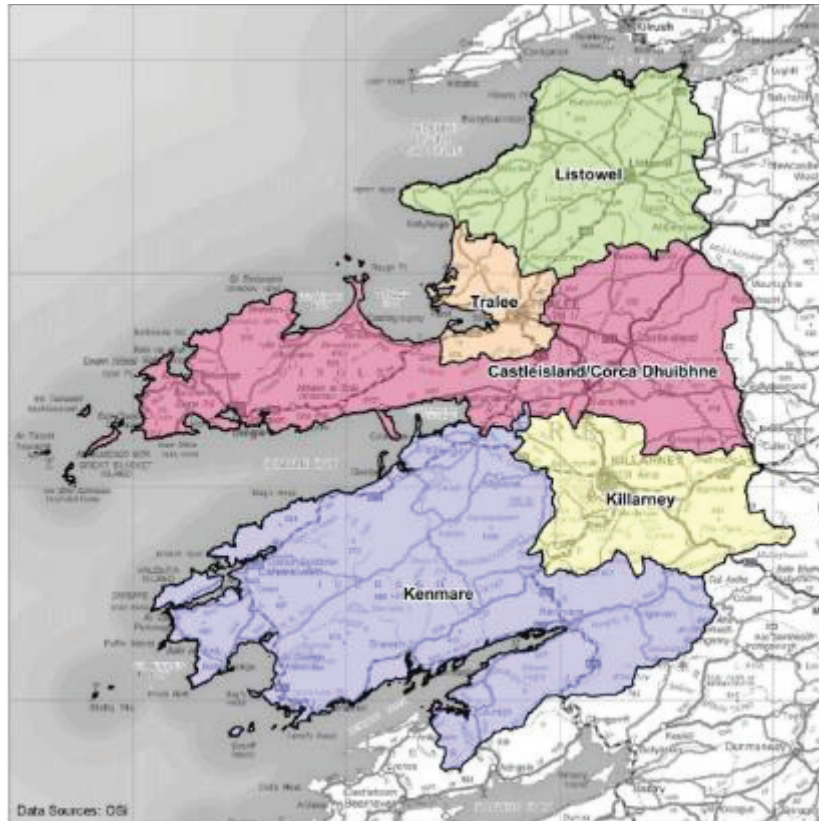


Figure 1.2: County Kerry Municipal Districts

1.4 Scope of the County Development Plan SFRA

The purpose of this SFRA is to provide a broad (area-wide) assessment of all types of flood risk to inform strategic land-use planning decisions for County Kerry. For most areas within the County, the Plan does not identify specific land zoning objectives therefore a detailed flood risk assessment involving the production of a flood risk map for all watercourses or coastal frontage is not required. However, for the towns of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel, as well as the strategic land bank at Tarbert/Ballylongford, a flood risk assessment has been completed in relation to the proposed land zoning map. This enables Kerry County Council to adopt the sequential approach and to identify where it will be necessary to apply the Justification Test.

This SFRA uses existing information and data sources to inform strategic land-use planning decisions. As part of this, the Plan and the SFRA provide guidance for the identification and zoning of development lands at Local Area Plan preparation level, so as to ensure that flood risk management forms an integral component of the plan formulation process. Guidance is also provided for project level assessment and sustainable flood risk management.

This SFRA has been integrated with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process. As part of this a number recommendations for SEA monitoring are provided within this SFRA.

1.5 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Objectives

In line with the Guidelines, the core objectives of the SFRA are:

- To provide for an improved understanding of flood risk issues within the development plan and development management process, and to communicate this to a wide range of stakeholders;
- To produce an assessment of existing flood defence infrastructure and the consequences of failure of that infrastructure and also identification of areas of natural floodplain to be safeguarded;
- To produce a suitably detailed flood risk assessment, drawing on and extending existing data and information, leading to a suite of flood risk policies and objectives and, where appropriate, maps that support the application of the sequential approach, in key areas where there may be tension between development pressures and avoidance of flood risk;
- To inform, where necessary, the application of the Justification Test;
- To conclude whether measures to deal with flood risks to the area proposed for development can satisfactorily reduce the risks to an acceptable level while not increasing flood risk elsewhere, and
- To produce guidance on mitigation measures on how surface water should be managed and appropriate criteria to be used in the review of site specific flood risk assessments.

1.6 Disclaimer

This SFRA has been prepared in compliance with the Guidelines but the SFRA remains a living document and is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. It is subject to change based on more up to date and relevant flood risk information becoming available during the lifetime of the Local Area Plan. Accordingly, all information in relation to flood risk is provided for general policy guidance and may be updated in respect of emerging new data and analysis. Owners, occupiers, developers and any other interested bodies are advised to take all reasonable measures to assess the flooding vulnerability or risk of lands in which they have or may have an interest prior to making planning or development decisions. The aim of this SFRA is to provide an appraisal of all sources of flooding within the Study area and to set out a number of approaches in the plan making process to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk as part of a wider objective to ensure the protection of property, people and infrastructure. The SFRA does not contain advice for existing occupiers who currently live in areas at risk of flooding or those that may experience flooding.

2. The Planning System and Flood Risk

2.1 Overview

“The Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities”, published in November 2009, describes flooding as a natural process that can occur at any time and in a wide variety of locations. The Guidelines describe good flood risk practice in planning and development management and seek to integrate flood risk management into the planning process, thereby assisting in the delivery of sustainable development. Planning authorities are directed to have regard to the Guidelines in the preparation of Development Plans and Local Area Plans, and for development management purposes. For this to be achieved, flood risk must be assessed as early as possible in the planning process.

Paragraph 1.6 of the guidelines states that the core objectives are to:

- Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding;
- Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface run-off;
- Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in flood plains;
- Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth;
- Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders; and
- Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.

The guidelines aim to facilitate “the transparent consideration of flood risk at all levels of the planning process, ensuring a consistency of approach throughout the country”. The Guidelines work on a number of key principles, including:

- Adopting a staged and hierarchical approach to the assessment of flood risk;
- Adopting a sequential approach to the management of flood risk, based on the frequency of flooding (identified through Flood Zones) and the vulnerability of the proposed land use.

2.2 Flood Risk

In order to manage flood risk it is important to understand what the term “flood risk” implies and to define the components of flood risk in order to apply the principles of the DEHLG Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

Flood risk is generally accepted to be a combination of the likelihood of flooding and the potential consequences arising, and is normally expressed in terms of the following relationship:

$$\text{Flood Risk} = \text{Probability of Flooding} \times \text{Consequences of Flooding}$$

Flood risk is assessed using the source – pathway – receptor model as illustrated on Figure 2.1.

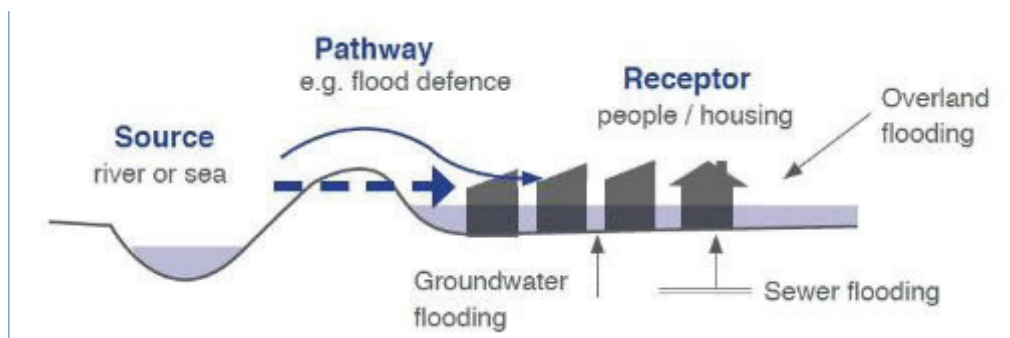


Figure 2.1: Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

Principal sources of flooding are intense or prolonged rainfall or higher than normal sea levels while the most common pathways are rivers, drains, sewers, overland flow and river and coastal flood plains and their defence assets. Receptors can include people, their property and the environment. All three elements must be present for flood risk to arise. Mitigation measures, such as defences or flood resilient construction, have little or no effect on sources of flooding but they can block or impede pathways or remove receptors.

Flood risk assessments require identification and assessment of all three components:

- The probability and magnitude of the source(s) (e.g. high river levels, sea levels and wave heights);
- The performance and response of pathways and barriers to pathways such as floodplain areas and flood defence systems, and
- The consequences to receptors such as people, properties and the environment.

The planning process is primarily concerned with the location of receptors, taking appropriate account of potential sources and pathways that might put those receptors at risk.

2.3 The Staged Approach

The Guidelines recommend a staged approach to be adopted to ensure that only such an appraisal or assessment as is needed for the purposes of decision making at the various plan levels is undertaken. The stages include:

Stage 1 - Flood risk Identification: To identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the area of the regional planning guidelines, development plans or local area plans (LAPs) or a proposed development site that may warrant further investigation at the appropriate lower level plan or planning application levels. If the Planning Authority considers that there is potential flood risk issue, then stage 2 shall be entered into.

Stage 2 - Initial flood risk assessment: To confirm sources of flooding that may affect a plan area or proposed development site, to appraise the adequacy of existing information and to scope the extent of the risk of flooding which may involve preparing indicative flood zone maps. Where hydraulic models exist, the potential impact of a development on flooding elsewhere and of the scope of possible mitigation measures can be assessed. In addition, the requirement of the detailed assessment should be scoped; and

Stage 3 - Detailed flood risk assessment: To assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk to a proposed or existing development or land to be zoned, of its potential impact on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures.

2.4 Climate Change

Climate change can be expected to generally increase flood risk and consequences of flooding. Due to the uncertainty associated with the potential effects of climate change, the Guidelines recommend that a precautionary approach to dealing with climate change is adopted and provide the following examples:

- Recognising that significant changes in the flood extent may result from an increase in rainfall or tide events and accordingly adopting a cautious approach to zoning land in these potential transitional areas;
- Ensuring that the levels of structures designed to protect against flooding, such as flood defences, land-raising or raised floor levels are sufficient to cope with the effects of climate change over the lifetime of the development they are designed to protect; and
- Ensuring that structures to protect against flooding and the development protected are capable of adaptation to the effects of climate change when there is more certainty about the effects and still time for such adaptation to be effective

2.5 Vulnerability of Developments

The Guidelines have outlined three Vulnerability Classifications for developments based on the proposed land use and type of development. These classifications and particular examples of development types which would be included in each classification are summarised as follows;

- **Highly Vulnerable Development:** This would include emergency services, hospitals, schools, residential institutions, dwelling houses, essential infrastructure, water & sewage treatment etc.
- **Less Vulnerable Development:** Retail, leisure, commercial, industrial buildings, local transport infrastructure.
- **Water-compatible development:** Docks, marinas and wharves. Amenity and open space, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms.

The Guidelines also include a matrix of vulnerability versus flood zone to differentiate between developments which are appropriate in various flood zones and those which require a Justification Test. This table is reproduced as Table 2.1 below.

Vulnerability Classification	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly Vulnerable Development	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less Vulnerable Development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible Development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

Table 2.1: Vulnerability Matrix

2.6 Flood Zones

In the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines document, the likelihood of a flood occurring is established through the identification of Flood Zones which indicate a high, moderate or low risk of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. Table 2.2 below includes the definition of Flood Zones as well as the implications for planning.

It is important to note that the Flood Zones do not take other sources of flooding, such as groundwater or pluvial, into account, so an assessment of risk arising from such sources should also be made, where appropriate.

Flood Zone	Description & Summary of Planning Implications
<p>Zone A</p> <p>High probability of flooding</p>	<p>More than 1% probability (1 in 100) for river flooding and more than 0.5% probability (1 in 200) for coastal flooding.</p> <p>Most types of development would be considered inappropriate in this zone.</p>
<p>Zone B</p> <p>Moderate probability of flooding</p>	<p>0.1% to 1% probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000) for river flooding and 0.1% to 0.5% probability (between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000) for coastal flooding.</p> <p>Highly vulnerable development, such as hospitals, residential care homes, Garda, fire and ambulance stations, dwelling houses and primary strategic transport and utilities infrastructure, would generally be considered inappropriate in this zone.</p>
<p>Zone C</p> <p>Low probability of flooding</p>	<p>This zone defines areas with a low risk of flooding from rivers and the coast (i.e. less than 0.1% probability or less than 1 in 1,000). Development in this zone is appropriate from a flooding perspective (subject to assessment of flood hazard from sources other than rivers and the coast).</p>

Table 2.2: Definitions of Flood Zones



Figure 2.2: Example of Flood Zone Mapping (Planning System and Flood Risk Management, 2009)

2.7 The Sequential Approach

The sequential approach makes use of flood risk assessment and of prior identification of flood zones for river and coastal flooding and classification of the vulnerability to flooding of different types of development. The principle of the Sequential Approach mechanism is to:

- **Avoid:** Preferably choose lower risk flood zones for new development
- **Substitute:** Ensure the type of development proposed is not especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of flooding
- **Justify:** Ensure that development is being considered for strategic reasons
- **Mitigate:** Ensure flood risk is reduced to acceptable levels
- **Proceed:** Only Justification Test is passed. Ensure emergency planning measures are in place.

The application of the Sequential Approach mechanism in the planning process is illustrated on Figure 2.3 which is an extract from the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

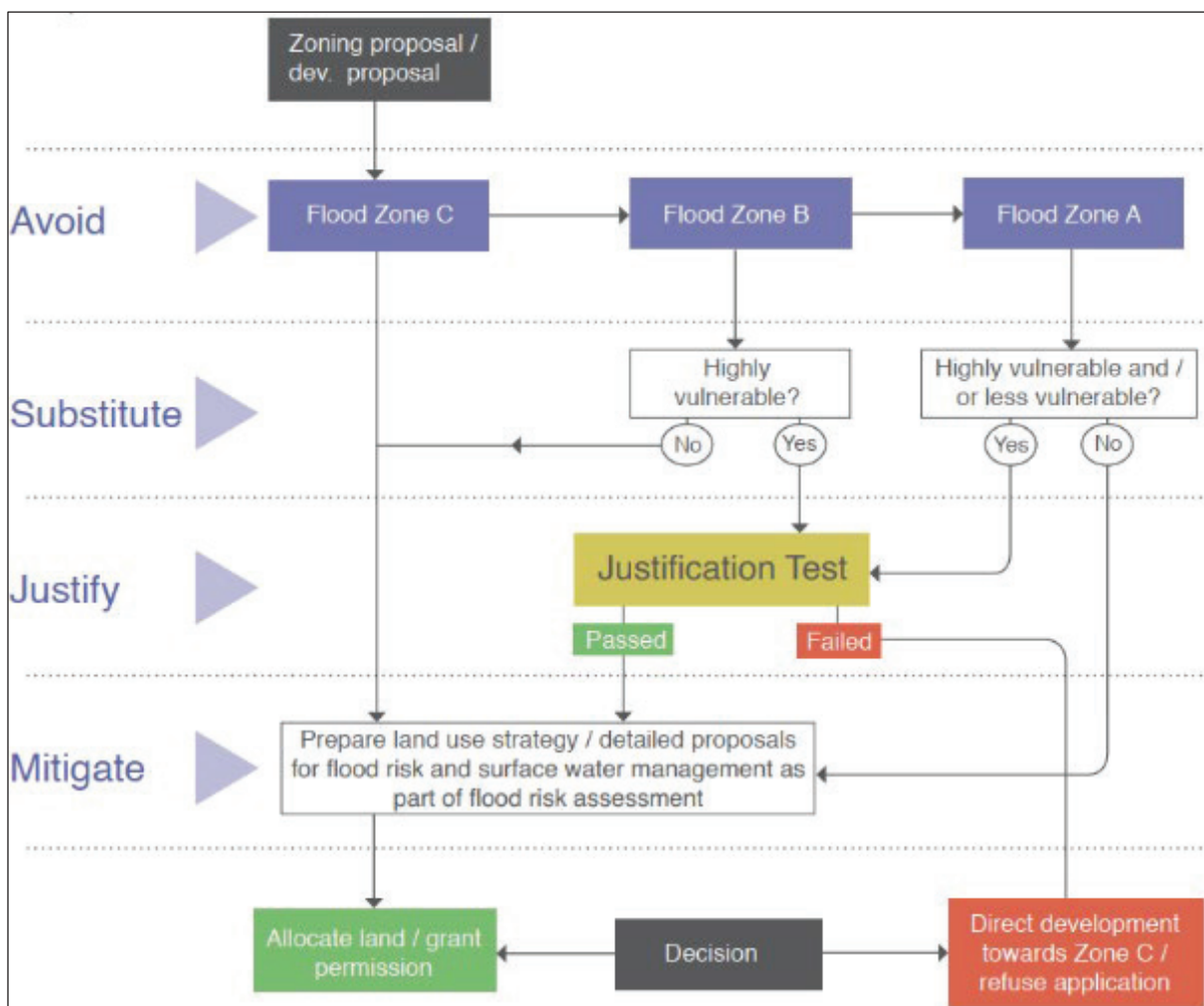


Figure 2.3: The Sequential Approach Mechanism in the Planning Process

3. Sources of Flooding

This SFRA has reviewed flood risk from the following sources;

- Fluvial
- Coastal
- Pluvial
- Groundwater
- Drainage systems
- Reservoirs and canals and other artificial or man-made systems

3.1 Fluvial Flooding

Flooding of watercourses is associated with the exceedance of channel capacity during higher flows. The process of flooding on watercourses depends on a number of characteristics associated with the catchment including; geographical location and variation in rainfall, steepness of the channel, degree of channel maintenance and surrounding floodplain and infiltration and rate of runoff associated with urban and rural catchments. Generally there are two main types of catchments; large and relatively flat or small and steep, resulting in two very different responses during large rainfall events. In a large, relatively flat catchment, flood levels will rise slowly and natural floodplains may remain flooded for several days, acting as the natural regulator of the flow. In small, steep catchments, local intense rainfall can result in the rapid onset of deep and fast-flowing flooding with little warning. Such “flash” flooding, which may only last a few hours, can cause considerable damage and possible threat to life. Both of these catchment types occur in Kerry.

The form of the floodplain, either natural or urbanised, can influence flooding along watercourses. The location of buildings and roads can significantly influence flood depths and velocities by altering flow directions and reducing the volume of storage within the floodplain. Critical structures such as bridge and culverts can also significantly reduce capacity creating pinch points within the floodplain.

3.2 Coastal Flooding and Erosion

Coastal flooding is caused by higher than normal sea levels **which occur primarily due to extreme high tides, storm surges, wave action or due to high river flows combining with high tides**. Kerry has an extensive coastline with numerous settlements in areas of coastal flood risk.

Coastal erosion of both the foreshore and the shoreline itself is intimately linked with coastal flooding. The loss of natural coastal defences, such as sand dunes, due to erosion (or mechanical removal of sand) can increase the risk of flooding in coastal areas

As part of the Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS) process, coastal flood event (hazard) maps and predictive erosion maps have been prepared. The primary areas of potential coastal flood risk identified for Kerry are:-

- Castlemaine Harbour, Co. Kerry,
- Tralee to Derrymore, Co. Kerry,
- Ballyheige to Barrow, Co. Kerry,
- Moneycashen to Finuge, Co. Kerry.

In addition, six primary areas of potential significant coastal erosion hazard were identified for Kerry as follows:

- Waterville to Ballinskelligs, Co. Kerry
- Ardcost to Ballycarbery, Co. Kerry
- Rossbehy to Cromane, Co. Kerry
- Fermoyle to Tonakilly, Co. Kerry
- Ballyheige to Banna, Co. Kerry
- Ballybunnon, Co. Kerry

3.3 Pluvial flooding

Flooding of land from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense rainfall that may only last a few hours. The resulting water follows natural valley lines, creating flow paths along roads and through and around developments and ponding in low spots, which often coincide with fluvial floodplains in low lying areas. Any areas at risk from fluvial flooding will almost certainly be at risk from surface water flooding.

SFRA's at local area plan level in Kerry will require a strategic assessment of the likelihood of surface water flooding for which overland routing is suitable and appropriate. This includes consideration of the following:

- Are there zoned lands which may need to accommodate and retain surface water flow routes?
- Are there zoned lands which might discharge upstream of an area vulnerable to surface water flooding?

Pluvial flood risk should be assessed as part of site-specific flood risk assessments and drainage management strategies, and appropriate measures should be implemented to mitigate any potential risks.

3.4 Groundwater flooding

Groundwater flooding is caused by the emergence of water originating from underground, and is particularly common in Karst landscapes. This can emerge from either point or diffuse locations. The occurrence of groundwater flooding is usually very local and unlike flooding from rivers, does not generally pose a significant risk to life due to the slow rate at which the water level rises.

However, groundwater flooding can cause significant damage to property, especially in urban areas and pose further risks to the environment and ground stability. Groundwater flooding can persist over a number of weeks and even months. In most cases groundwater flooding cannot be easily managed nor lasting solutions engineered although the impact on buildings can be mitigated against through various measures.

Groundwater flooding is not considered to be currently a significant or widespread concern in the county. Nonetheless, the assessment of the potential for specific zoned lands to be vulnerable to groundwater flooding, will be undertaken based on the OPW indicative groundwater flood maps, at local area plan preparation level.

3.5 Flooding from Drainage Systems

Flooding from artificial drainage systems occurs when flow entering a system, such as an urban storm water drainage system, exceeds its discharge capacity, it becomes blocked or it cannot discharge due to a high water level in the receiving watercourse.

Flooding in urban areas can also be attributed to sewers. Sewers have a finite capacity which, during certain load conditions, will be exceeded. In addition, design standards vary and changes within the catchment areas draining to the system, in particular planned growth and urban creep, will reduce the level of service provided by the asset. Sewer flooding problems will often be associated with regularly occurring storm events during which sewers and associated infrastructure can become blocked or fail. This problem is exacerbated in areas with under-capacity systems. In the larger events that are less frequent but have a higher consequence, surface water will exceed the sewer system and flow across the surface of the land, often following the same flow paths and ponding in the same areas as overland flow. Foul sewers and surface water drainage systems are spread extensively across the urban areas with various interconnected systems discharging to treatment works and into local watercourses.

3.6 Flood Defence Failures

The condition of existing flood management assets is an important consideration for local authority planners when allocating new development. The 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management' considers that defended areas are still at risk of flooding due to the risk of overtopping or breach, and therefore sites within these areas must be assessed with respect to the adequacy of the defences.

Should defended areas be identified, the consideration of residual risk, i.e. the likelihood of flooding occurring as a result of breach or overtopping, forms an important element of the SFRA.

Flood defences in the County of various types include those associated with the River Feale / Cashen Catchment in North Kerry and those associated with the Rivers Maine and Laune in Mid Kerry. In addition, coastal flood defences are located at various locations along the coastline.

Defence Asset Condition Surveys were undertaken as part of the Shannon and South West CFRAM studies. This has informed the Standard of Protection of these defences.

3.7 Climate change

The 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management' recommends that a precautionary approach to climate change is adopted due to the level of uncertainty involved in the potential effects.

There is general scientific consensus that climate change is occurring, while international and national research indicates that the instances and extent of flooding are likely to increase as a result. For Ireland, an increase in extreme weather events has been predicted, including periods of intense rainfall during the summer months and more prolonged rainfall during the winter months. Under either these scenarios, flood events would be more likely to occur, although this would be very much location dependent. The nature of the relevant catchment will ensure that impacts on flood risk vulnerability will vary.

The OPW notes in the Draft National PFRA6 that the information required to undertake a predictive analysis of the potential flood risk impacts of climate change is not currently available, but is under development, and once available will be used to review the PFRA outcomes. The CFRAM Studies will undertake detailed assessments of the potential impacts of climate change on the flood risk in the Areas for Further Assessment (AFAs) and Individual Risk Receptors (IRRs) with these potential impacts being taken into account in the development of appropriate flood risk management measures.

The ICPS report published in 2013 does not include a consideration of future climate change scenarios.

4. Flood Risk Identification

The purpose of Flood Risk Identification is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to a plan area or proposed development site that may warrant further investigation.

4.1 Collation & Review of Existing Flood Risk Information

Existing flood risk information which has been collated and reviewed as part of this SFRA as summarised on Table 4.1 below.

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021	<p>Predictive national scale coastal flood maps including flood depths and extents for the current and future scenarios.</p> <p>Useful data for flood zone mapping but undertaken at a national scale.</p>
Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018)	<p>Point data only, not directly useful for this SFRA but was used as an input to the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping.</p>
National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020	<p>Predictive national scale indicative mapping covering catchments greater than 5km² where not already available from the National CFRAM Programme.</p> <p>May be used for Flood Risk Identification but not suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions.</p>
South Western CFRAM Study (UoM21 & UoM22)	<p>Includes Flood Risk Management Plans and predictive catchment scale coastal and fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios.</p> <p>Generally considered to be suitable for flood zone mapping in the strategic flood risk assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>UoM 21 AFA's include: Kenmare</p> <p>UoM 22 AFA's include: Killarney, Castleisland, Dingle, Glenflesk, Milltown, Portmagee, Tullig (Castleisland).</p>
Shannon CFRAM Study (UoM23 & UoM24)	<p>Includes Flood Risk Management Plans and predictive catchment scale coastal and fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios.</p> <p>Generally considered to be suitable for flood zone mapping in the strategic flood risk assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Some maps are under review in the Tralee area.</p> <p>UoM 23 AFA's include: Abbeydorney, Banna, Listowel, Moneycashen, Tralee.</p> <p>UoM 24 AFA's include: Ballylongford, Tarbert (Power Station).</p>
Flood Relief Schemes	<p>The main schemes in County Kerry have not progressed significantly. It is unlikely significant new information will be</p>

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
	<p>available for the SFRA that is not already provided from the CFRAM Studies.</p> <p>Ongoing schemes include: Abbeydorney, Banna, Kenmare, Tralee.</p> <p>Future schemes include:</p> <p>Ballylongford, Castleisland & Tullig, Dingle, Killarney, Listowel.</p>
<p>Previous Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Local Area Plans, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corca Dhuibhne LAP 2020 – 2026, January 2021 • Listowel MD LAP 2019-2025, June 2020 • West Iveragh LAP 2019 – 2025, January 2019 • Killarney MD LAP 2018-2024, May 2018 • Tralee MD LAP and Variation to Tralee Town Development Plan, April 2018 	<p>Includes information on historical flooding, flood risk in each settlement and zoning objectives.</p>
<p>Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS 2010 - 2014)</p>	<p>Coastal flood extents maps for current and future scenarios. Can be used to identify potential flood zones, although largely superseded by the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021.</p>
<p>Consultation with Local Authorities who may be able to provide knowledge on historic flood events and local studies etc.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Information on flood defence condition and performance;</p>	<p>Yes, primarily from CFRAM Studies</p>
<p>Past flood event point data and extents from http://www.floodmaps.ie</p>	<p>Provides an indication of areas which have experienced flooding in the past, from various possible sources. Specific information relating to flooding mechanisms and affected areas is often not available. Useful to assist in validating other information or as a flood risk indicator where other information is not available.</p>
<p>Drainage Districts, Benefiting Land Maps and Arterial Drainage Schemes</p>	<p>These areas are indicative of low lying poor quality land which has/had insufficient ability to natural drain however this is not specifically related to flooding. Can be used as a potential flood risk indicator where no other information exists. Not suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making.</p>
<p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) mapping 2011</p>	<p>Largely superseded by more recent studies. Not considered suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making.</p>
<p>Alluvial deposit maps of the Geological Survey of Ireland</p>	<p>Not considered suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making. May be useful as a flood risk indicator where no other information exists.</p>
<p>Geological Survey of Ireland Groundwater Flooding Probability Maps</p>	<p>Focused primarily on limestone regions and turloughs. Generally not applicable for County Kerry.</p>
<p>Geological Survey of Ireland Historic Groundwater Flood Map</p>	<p>Groundwater flood extent map based on satellite images, mostly from the Winter of 2015/2016. Not relevant to SFRA</p>

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
	fluvial/coastal flood zone mapping or for development plan decision making but could be used as a flood risk indicator.

Table 4.1: Existing Flood Risk Information and Review Summary

4.2 Overview of Flood History & Predictive Mapping in County Kerry

A brief overview of flood risk identified in the available predictive mapping and from past flood events is provided on Figure 4.1 through to Figure 4.2 below. Flood risk and historic flooding in the settlements is addressed further in Section 5.

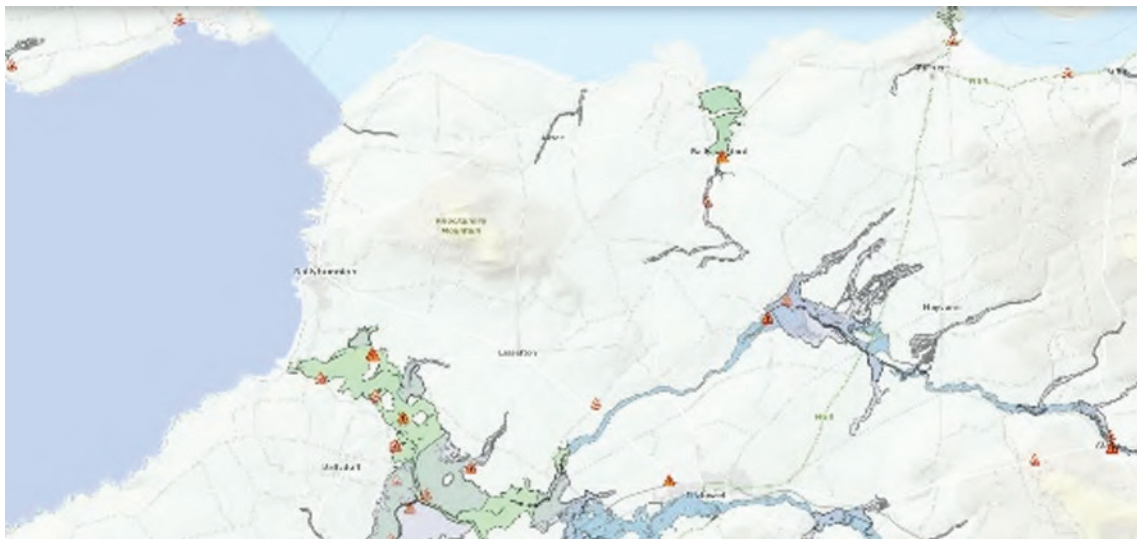


Figure 4.1: Flood Risk Overview – Map 1

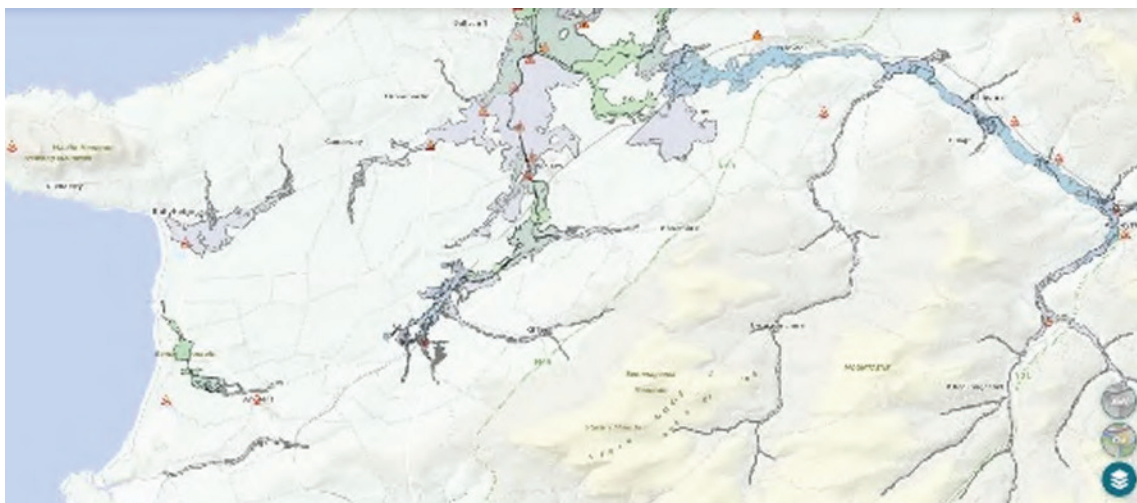


Figure 4.2: Flood Risk Overview – Map 2



Figure 4.3: Flood Risk Overview – Map 3



Figure 4.4: Flood Risk Overview – Map 4

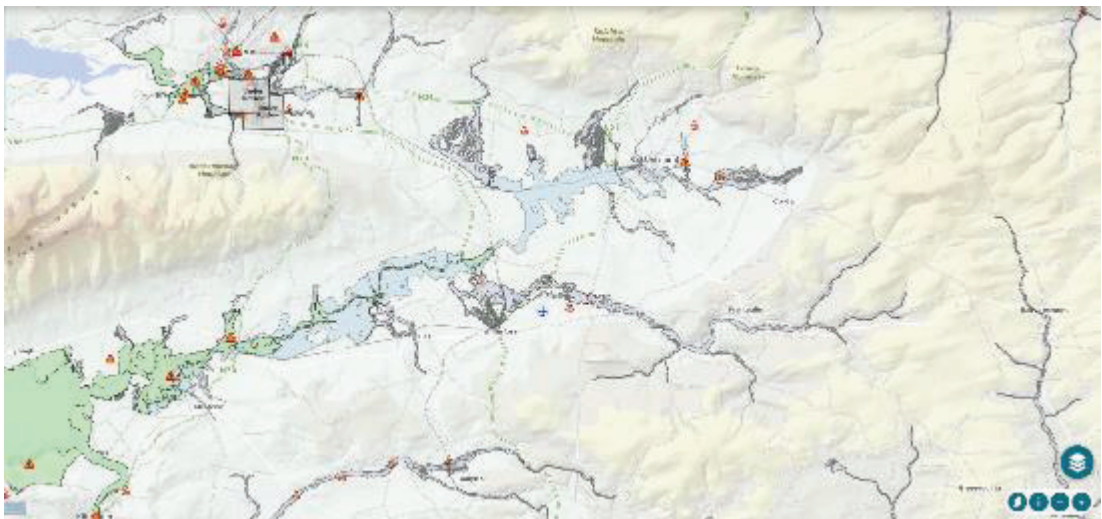


Figure 4.5: Flood Risk Overview – Map 5

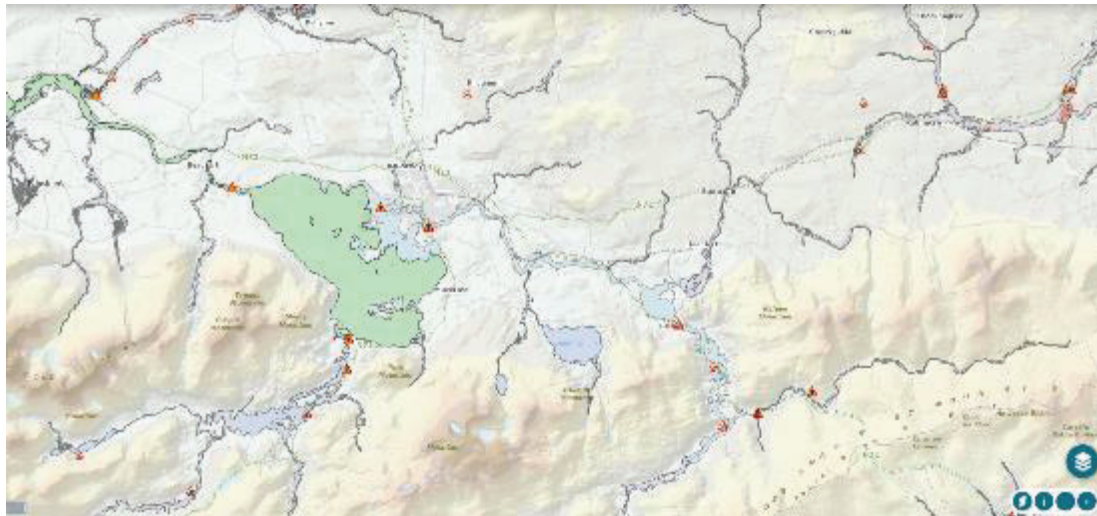


Figure 4.6: Flood Risk Overview – Map 6

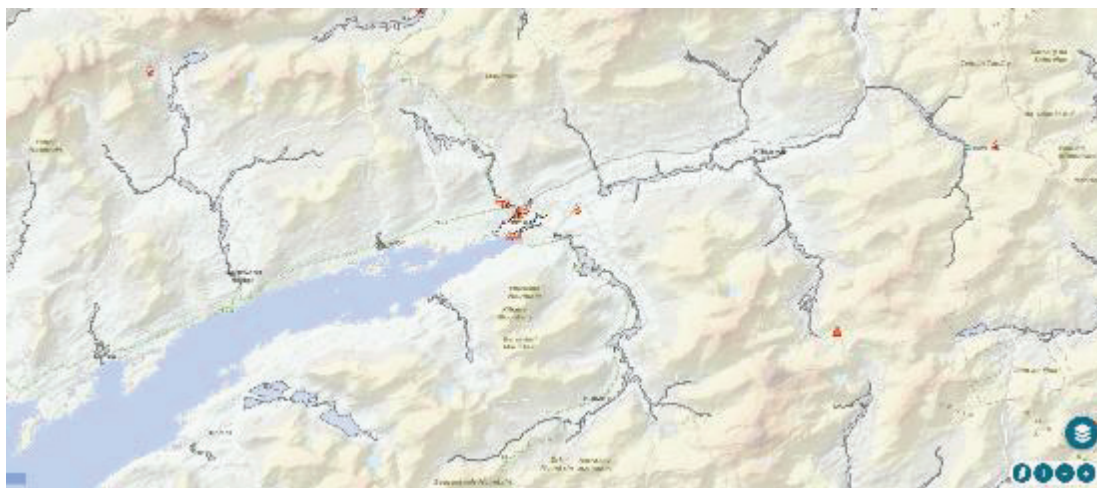


Figure 4.7: Flood Risk Overview – Map 7

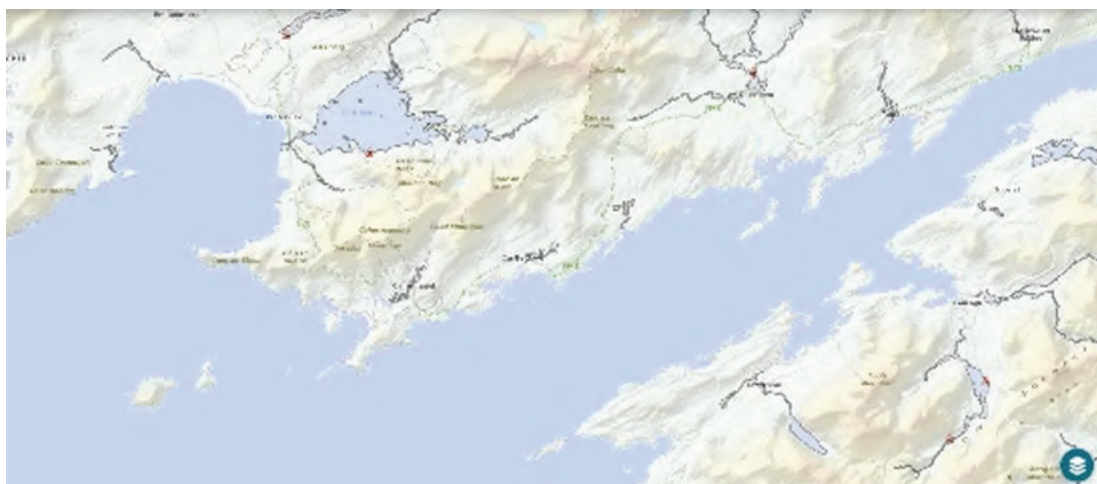


Figure 4.8: Flood Risk Overview – Map 8

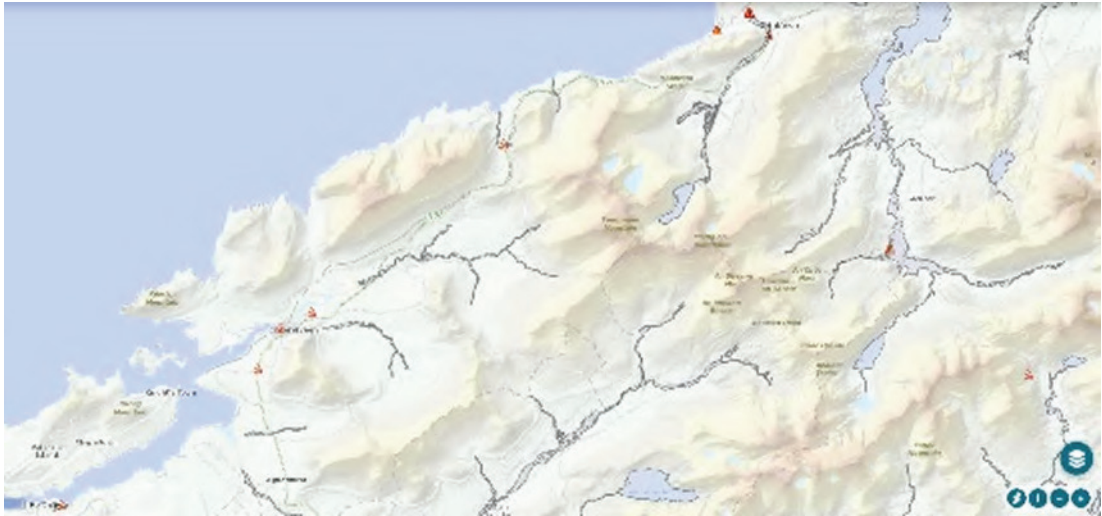


Figure 4.9: Flood Risk Overview – Map 9

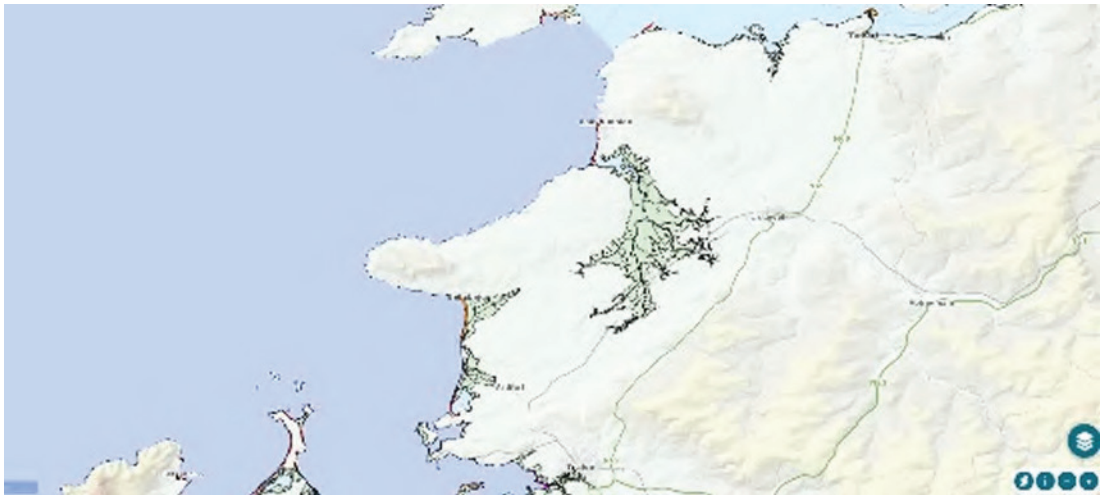


Figure 4.10: Flood Risk Overview – Map 10



Figure 4.11: Flood Risk Overview – Map 11

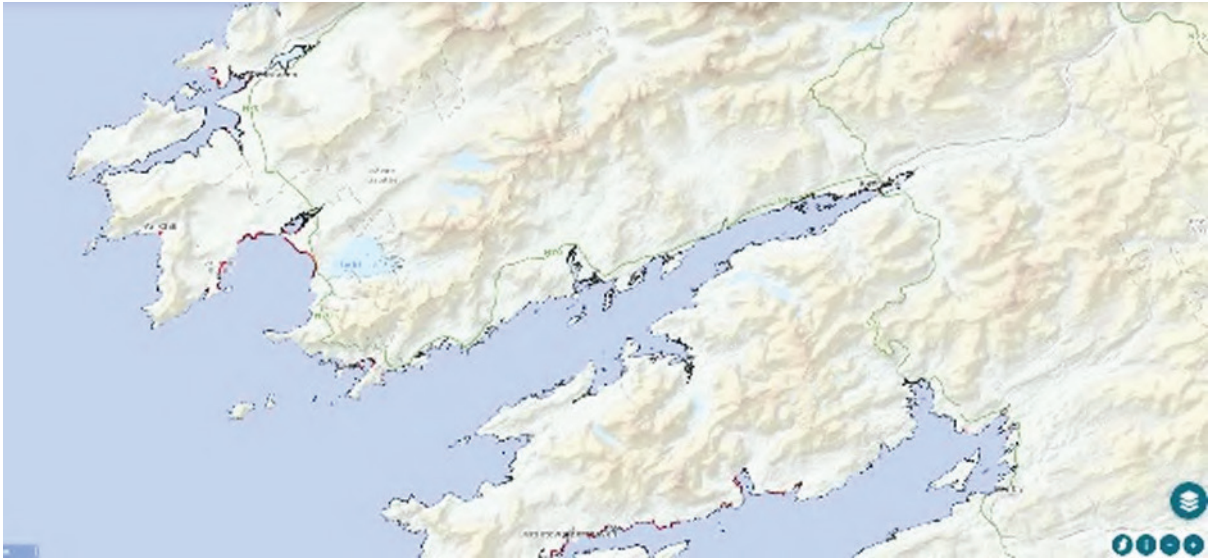


Figure 4.12: Flood Risk Overview – Map 12

4.3 Summary of Identified Flood Risk by Settlement

Based on a reviewed of all available existing flood risk information, a summary of the identified sources of flooding in all settlements in County Kerry is included on Table 4.1.

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary ¹						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Key Towns						
Tralee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial, Urban Drainage
Killarney	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Regional Towns						
Ballybunion	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Cahersiveen	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Castleisland	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Dingle/Daingean Uí Chúis	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Killorglin	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Kenmare	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Listowel	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Fluvial, Pluvial, Urban Drainage
Milltown	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
District Towns						
Ardfert	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Ballyheigue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Ballylongford	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Barraduff	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Castlemaine	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary ¹						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Farranfore	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Fenit	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater
Fieries	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Kilcummin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Rathmore	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Sneem	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Tarbert	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Waterville	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Village						
Abbeydorney	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Annascaul	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Baile an Sceilg	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Ballyduff	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Blennerville	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Beaufort	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Brosna	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Castlegregory	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Causeway	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Ceann Trá	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Chapeltown	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary ¹						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Cloghane	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Currow	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Duagh	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Dún Géagáin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Fossa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Glenbeigh	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Gneeveguilla	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Kilflynn	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Kilgarvan	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Knightstown	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Knocknagoshel	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Lios Póil	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Lixnaw	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Moyvane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required
Portmagee	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Scartaglin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
The Spa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Small Village Settlements						
An Bóthar Buí	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
An Chillín Liath	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
An Fheothanach	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
An Gleann	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary ¹						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
An Mhuiríoch	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Asdee	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Aughacasla	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Baile na nGall	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Ballyfinane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Bonane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Boolteens	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Brandon	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Caherdaniel	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Camp	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Castlecove	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Clogher	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Cordal	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Cromane	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Currans	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Dun Chaoin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Faha	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Finuge	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Glencar	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Glenflesk	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Headfort	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Inch	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary ¹						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Kells	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Kilgobnet	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Kilmoyley	No	No	Pluvial	No	No	Pluvial
Knockanure	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Lauragh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Lisselton	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Lyreacrompane	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Stradbally	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Tahilla	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Templenoë	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Tuosist	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required ²
Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
¹ Flood risk identified in this SFRA based on information available from desktop study. Further reviews of all possible sources of flooding should be completed at LAP and project level stages.						
² Even where no flood risk has been identified, there may be potential sources of flooding which require further consideration. Refer to Section 5.1 for further comments.						

Table 4.2: Summary of Identified Flood Risk for Settlements in County Kerry

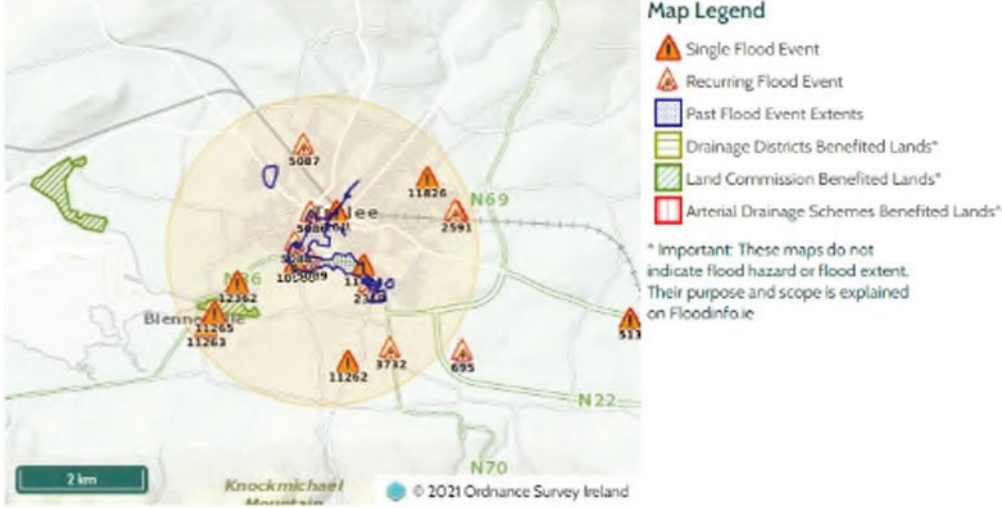
5. Initial Flood Risk Assessment

5.1 Flood Risk Assessment of Settlements in County Kerry

An initial flood risk assessment of the settlements in County Kerry has been completed in the following Sub-sections and recommendations have been provided for further consideration of flood risk in the relevant Local Area Plans.


5.1.1 Key Towns



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Key Towns	
Tralee Town	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p> <p>Flood History</p> <p>There are a total of twenty records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie dating from 1916 to 2014. Additional information on historic flooding is available in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. A brief summary is included as follows.</p> <p>The flooding in December 1973 caused extensive flooding throughout the town, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Big River: Castle St., The Mall, Castlecountess, Ballymullen, Gas Terrace, Rock St., Castle St., Ashe St., Denny St., Rock St., Dominick St., Bridge St., The Square, Russell St., James's St., Gas Terrace, Skehanagh, The Casherlee, Pembroke St • From the River Lee and Balloonagh River: Ballymullen Area, Shamrock Mills, Town Arch. <p>Flooding in 1980 occurred at Oakview and Ashe Street from the Big River and in the Killierisk and Ballymullen areas due to surcharging drainage, possibly affected by high water levels in the River Lee.</p> <p>Extensive flooding in August 1986 occurred throughout the town centre due to the Big River whilst the Ballymullen and Castecountess areas were flooding from the River Lee.</p> <p>A report from 2005 indicates that there is recurring flooding (on average once per year) at Ballinorig where 5/6 houses are affected. The cause was attributed to inadequate capacity of a culvert under the N21 Castleisland to Tralee road at Clashlahane roundabout which causes a stream to over flow in vicinity of houses at Ballinorig. This flooding is due to the Ballybeggan River and a flood study was carried by UCC in 2005 to examine hydraulic options to alleviate flooding.</p> <p>Recurring flooding occurs in the Ballymullen area due to the River Lee. There are some reports, including from November 1980 and, November 2009 and November 2011, which indicate flooding from sewer or drains, caused or exacerbated by high water levels in the River Lee. Surface water flooding is also reported in the Ballyard and Blennerville Areas.</p> <p>In November 2009 flooding at Ballymullen affected six residential properties and a Public House and flooded the N70 from the Army Barracks to Ballymullen Roundabout.</p> <p>Significant flooding occurred at the Racecourse and Clash road due to heavy rainfall in August 2012, where it appears that surface water accumulated to depths of up to 1m behind gates within the racecourse lands until they breached and flooded Clash Road and surrounding areas.</p> <p>There is a history of tidal flooding at Kearney's Road (Blennerville) in 2011 and Ballyvelly in 2008 and January 2014. In the latter event, tidal waters filled the canal and overtopped the tow path walk leading to the fields being flooded. Estimate of 200mm depth of water above the tow path in places.</p> <p>In September 2015 fluvial flooding occurred in the River Lee and the Big River. Several commercial and residential properties experienced internal flooding. The Ballyard Road, a local access road was flooded.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>The N70 National Route was flooded at the junction with the L6548 (Ahern’s Road) Local Road. The Clashlehane Roundabout on the N21 National Road was flooded.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Tralee (floodinfo.ie):</p>  <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding within the town. Flooding from artificial drainage systems has also occurred. Fluvial flooding sources are from the Big River, the River Lee, the Ballybeggan River.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>A Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is currently being undertaken by the OPW. The potential scheme would protect 462 residential properties and 227 commercial properties. The timeline for the completion of the project is 2030/2031.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p>
<p>Killarney Town</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p> <p>Flood History</p> <p>There are two records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flooding occurred on the River Flesk in November 1980, although there are no specific references to flooding within the town in the local area report. However, a more recent press report recounts the event, reporting that areas around New Street and Countess road were flooded.</p> <p>The River Deanagh flow hydrograph is discussed in a 1987 report in relation to Hurricane Charlie which occurred in 1986 however there is no reference to flooding of the town.</p> <p>A press report indicates pluvial/urban drainage flooding occurred in June 2019 causing flooding Chapel Lane and ArdshanaVooley housing estate.</p> <p>Out of bank flows are reported to occur occasionally on the Flesk which can affect Killarney National Park however flooding of properties is not typical. The worst example available is November 2009 which coincided with high water levels in Lough Leane. This event also caused flooding of parts of the N70 and the local road network as well as flooding of the Lake Hotel, the first record of such an occurrence in the past 190 years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Killarney (floodinfo.ie):</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Map Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Flood Event Recurring Flood Event Past Flood Event Extents Drainage Districts Benefited Lands* Land Commission Benefited Lands* Arterial Drainage Schemes Benefited Lands* <p>* Important: These maps do not indicate flood hazard or flood extent. Their purpose and scope is explained on Floodinfo.ie</p> </div> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal and Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There are some indications of previous fluvial flooding within the town. Fluvial flooding sources are from the River Deenagh and the River Flesk. Pluvial flooding and flooding from artificial drainage systems has also occurred, although no properties were identified as having flooded.</p> <p>The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse.</p> <p>The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p>




5.1.2 Regional Towns


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Regional Towns	
Ballybunnion	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballybunnion. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. There is potential for higher flood risk in the future.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Cahersiveen	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal flooding within the town. Furthermore, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas in proximity to the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents are not significantly larger for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS), although flood depths can be expected to increase appreciably.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>There are rivers/streams in proximity to the settlement boundary which have not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Castleisland</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 1% and 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, with an additional area of flooded lands to the west of the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p>

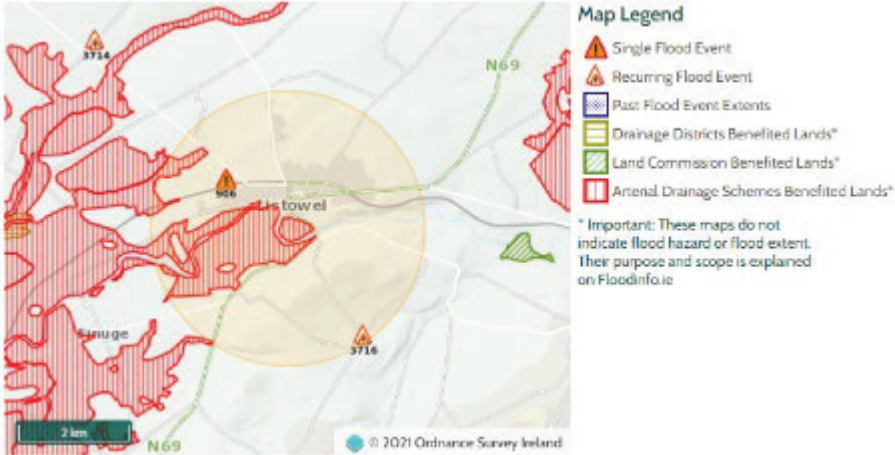
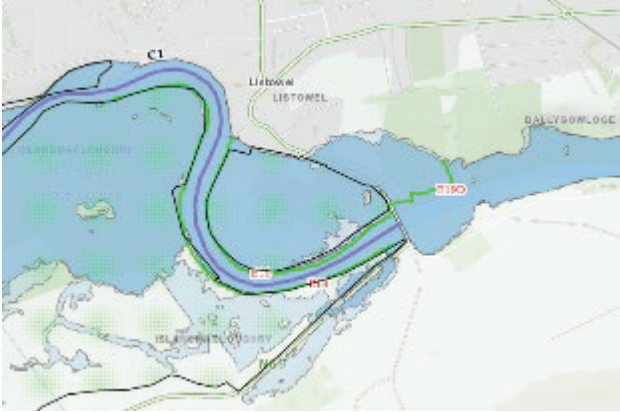
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>1% AEP & 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Dingle / An Daingean Uí Chúis</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Killorglin</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a historic record of flooding from January 2014 when the River Laune overtopped its banks during heavy rain and high tides. The predictive mapping from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) and the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The flood extents for future scenarios are not significantly larger than the present day, although the flood depths can be expected to increase appreciably.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publically available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist</p>




Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>A stream runs through the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Kenmare</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>The coastal and fluvial flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Listowel</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p> <p>Flood History</p> <p>There are two records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie and additional information on historic flooding is available in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. A brief summary is included as follows.</p> <p>In August 2003, pluvial and fluvial in combination flooded land at Coilbee as a result of storm events which generate high surface runoff beyond the capacity of the drainage system.</p> <p>Pluvial and fluvial also occurred in November 2002 when a house at Curraghatoosane and septic tank at Gortnaminch were flooded as a result of storm events which generate high surface runoff beyond the capacity of the drainage system. In July 2002 a field at Greenville flooded and in February 2001 a field in Shrone West flooded for a similar reasons.</p> <p>Flooding is known to have previously occurred in the Clievragh area of Listowel which affected the R552 road and the Clievragh Industrial Estate.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Listowel (floodinfo.ie):</p>  <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal or Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. The source is the River Feale and a small stream in the Clievragh area.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2.</p> <p>Many areas of the town are defended from flooding by embankments, although the Standard of Protection is variable, ranging from 5% AEP to 0.1% AEP according to the Shannon CFRAM Study.</p> <p>Flood Defences and Benefitting Lands (www.floodinfo.ie)</p>  <p>A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping (see below). It was not possible to find any historic record of flooding due to this stream or in this area of the town. The stream appears to be predominantly culverted in the town and is unlikely to present any significant flood risk issues for land zoning.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse.</p> <p>The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>A potentially viable flood relief scheme for Listowel has been identified in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. The key measures involve raising of the existing flood defence embankments to provide a 1% AEP Standard of Protection. Listowel has not been included in the first tranche of schemes to be delivered under the Flood Risk Management Plans.</p> <p>Kerry County Council intends to progress flood relief works in the Clievragh area of Listowel, under the OPW Minor Flood Mitigation Works & Coastal Protection Scheme, in line with the recommendations set out in the Report of May 2016.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p>
<p>Milltown</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town.</p> <p>However, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, with an additional area of flooded lands to the west and north of the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is anticipated that further information could be obtained from the OPW in relation to flood levels at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse.</p> <p>It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p>

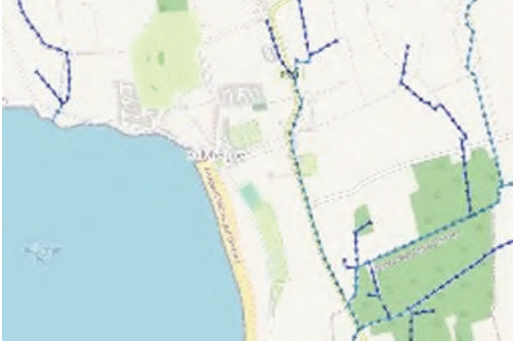


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.


5.1.3 District Towns



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
District Towns	
Ardfert	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Killarney Hub Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record from 2005 of recurring flooding on the R551 running through the village of Ardfer. 10 houses are reported to be affected. It is stated that the <i>“cause of the problem is heavy rainfall and consequent surface water runoff from steep land at the south east of the village running onto road and lack of adequate drainage for this runoff”</i>.</p> <p>There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town however National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, although the additional floodplain is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>The pluvial flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> 



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p> <p>Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.</p>
<p>Ballyheigue</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring flooding attributed to runoff to the south of the settlement. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred in a similar area.</p> <p>There is also a historic record of fluvial flooding in November 1980 in the same area. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Historic flooding issues appear to be concentrated predominantly to the south of the settlement boundary.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, however, given the projected sea level rise for this scenario, the area does not appear to be particularly sensitive to climate change impacts. Flood depths are expected to be appreciably larger for future coastal events. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>The pluvial/surface water flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>A stream runs adjacent to the eastern fringes of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p> <p>Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.</p>
<p>Ballylongford</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the settlement. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> <div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p> <div> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Barraduff</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas to the east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding. These areas are outside the settlement boundary.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM indicate that the settlement boundary is a reasonable distance from the maximum predicted flood extents. However, there is an additional watercourse adjacent to the northern boundary of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Castlemaine</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown.</p> <p>The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. There appears to be some differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM & NCFH, 2021]:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Farranfore</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p>

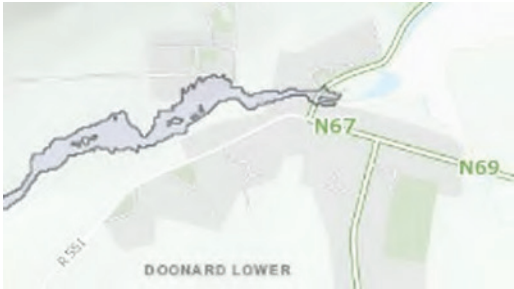

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Fenit</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Killarney Hub Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>The Geological Survey of Ireland Maximum Historic Groundwater Flooding maps indicate there was groundwater/surface water flooding in areas within the settlement boundary, as indicated on the map below.</p> <p>There is no identified history of coastal flooding within the town however the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents are larger for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) which may influence land zoning decisions.</p> <p>GSI Groundwater/Surface Water Historic Flood Extent (floodinfo.ie):</p>  <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>The extent of groundwater/surface water flooding and the likely frequency and consequences of same should be considered further in the LAP SFRA and on a site specific basis.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p>


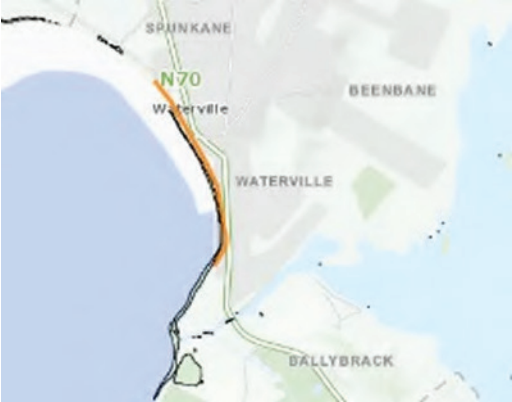
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>6</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p> <p>Any development applications in areas of identified groundwater, pluvial or surface water flood risk should be accompanied by a suitable site specific flood risk assessment with proposals to appropriately manage the risk.</p>
<p>Fieries</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024 and in the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Kilcummin</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilcummin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Rathmore</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of fluvial flooding within the settlement, although there are incidences of fluvial flooding on watercourses upstream and downstream of the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM, although there is also an additional watercourse flowing through the settlement which is not included in the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Sneem</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the Cahersiveen, Waterville & Sneem Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019. Moving forward, flood risk will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding upstream of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Tarbert</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Waterville</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas along the southern fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the western fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p>


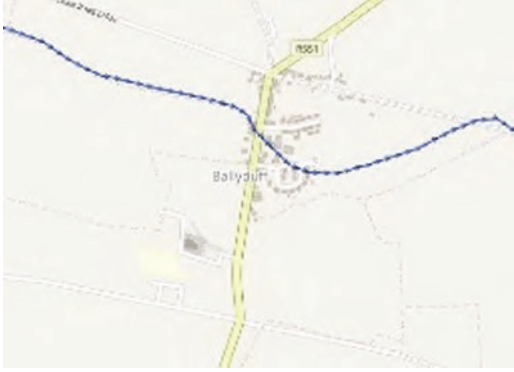
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.



5.1.4 Villages

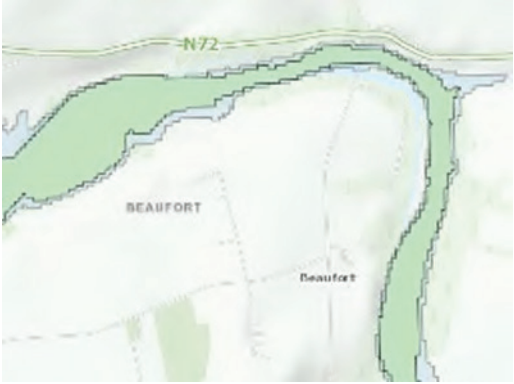
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Villages	
Abbeydorney	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a recurring history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. Furthermore, the Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, in particular to the south of the settlement where additional areas of land are flooded. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p align="center">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Annascaul</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p align="center">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p>

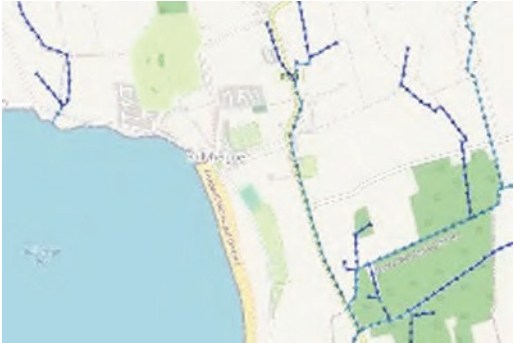
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Baile an Fheirtéaraigh</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Baile an Fheirtéaraigh. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Baile an Sceilg</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>There is a stream in proximity to the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>The map displays the settlement of Baile an Sceilg, located on the coast. A network of blue lines represents rivers and streams in the area. A prominent stream flows from the north-west towards the settlement, then turns east. Another stream flows from the north-east towards the settlement. The settlement itself is shown as a cluster of buildings and roads, with a road labeled 'Baile an Sceilg'. The map also shows surrounding fields and a body of water to the east.</p>

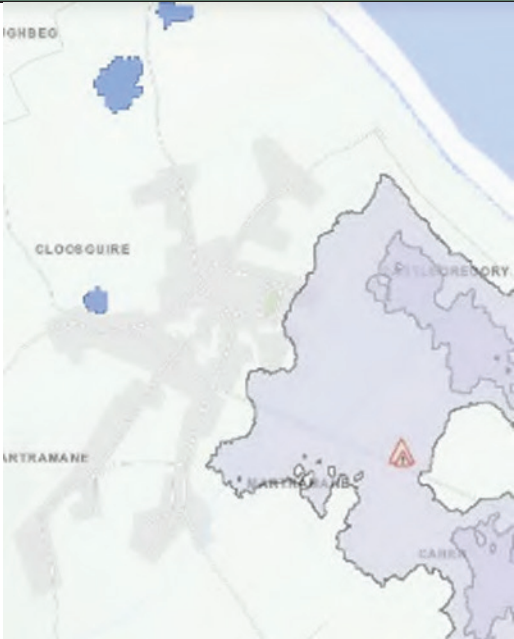
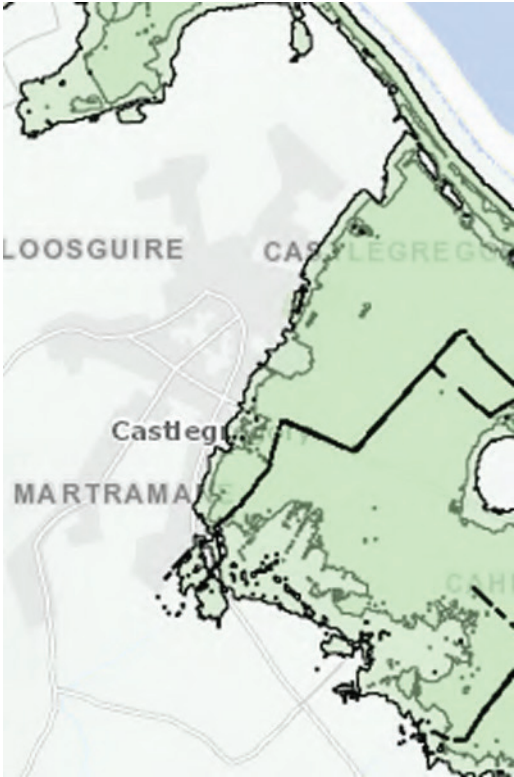
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Ballyduff</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballyduff. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>There is a stream within the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p>
<p>Blennerville</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Killarney Hub Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a historic record of pluvial flooding from November 2009 and February 2011 caused by surface run off during exceptionally heavy rainfall. Inadequate pipe/culvert capacity was also a contributing factor. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred within the proximity south east of the settlement.</p> <p>Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The coastal and fluvial flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p> <p>Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.</p>
<p>Beaufort</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of flooding within the town.</p> <p>The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the north and east fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred in close proximity to the settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding predict no coastal flood risk in this area. These differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM, 2021]:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Brosna</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Killarney Hub Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town however National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas along the western fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Castlegregory</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring flooding attributed to runoff to the south west of the settlement. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate surface water pluvial flooding occurring within the settlement boundary.</p> <p>There is also a record recurring flooding attributed to coastal flooding to the south east of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for the HEFS, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, however, given the projected sea level rise for this scenario, the area does not appear to be particularly sensitive to climate change impacts. Flood depths are expected to be appreciably larger for future coastal events. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>The pluvial/surface water flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>A stream runs adjacent to the south and eastern fringes of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p>


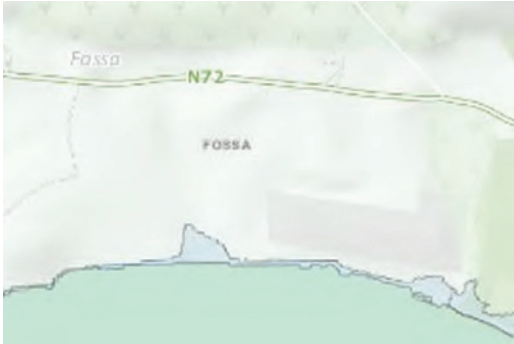
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p> <p>Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals to manage this risk.</p>
<p>Causeway</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Causeway. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Ceann Trá</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p> <div> </div>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Chapeltown</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Chapeltown However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Cloghane</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of coastal flooding within this settlement boundary. However, the predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Two streams run through/within close proximity of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Currow</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p> 


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
Duagh	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Duagh. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Dún Géagain	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Dún Géagain. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Fossa	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of flooding within the town.</p> <p>The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the southern fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p>


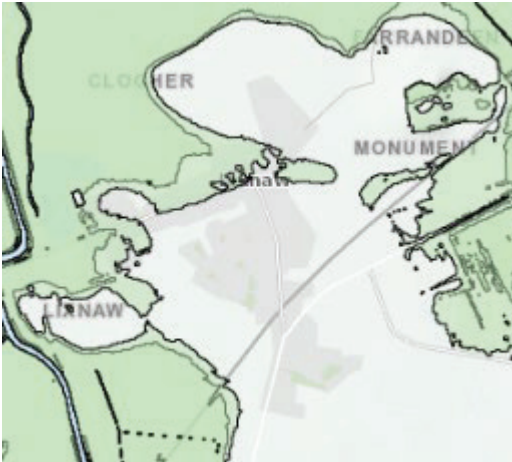
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM, 2021]:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Glenbeigh</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
Gneeveguilla	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Gneeveguilla. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Kilflynn	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that southern areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p>




Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Kilgarvan</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilgarvan. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Knightstown</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>There is a stream within the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams within Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Knocknagoshel</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 – 2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Knocknagoshel. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Lios Póil</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Lixnaw</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within close proximity to the west of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas along the north west fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within close proximity west of the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas in close proximity to the western fringes of the settlement boundary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. Flood extents for the HEFS are larger with areas within the settlement boundary at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP HEFS flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Moyvane</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Moyvane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Portmagee</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown.</p> <p>The Laune – Maine – Dingle Bay Flood Risk Management Plan indicates that pluvial flooding occurred in December 2015 which came from higher ground in Coomanaspig.</p> <p>The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Coastal flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. There appears to be some differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage.</p> <p>However, there is an additional watercourse adjacent to the eastern boundary of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [CFRAMS & NCFHM]</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Scartaglin</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Scartaglin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>The Spa</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas to the east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding. These areas are outside the settlement boundary, and it is not expected to influence land zoning decisions..</p> <p>There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM indicate that the settlement boundary is a reasonable distance from the maximum predicted flood extents.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS</p> 


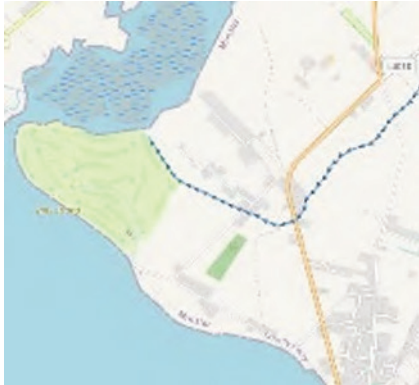
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>


5.1.5 Small Village Settlements


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Small Village Settlements	
An Bóthar Buí	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of An Bóthar Buí. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
An Chillín Liath	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas along the northern fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p>

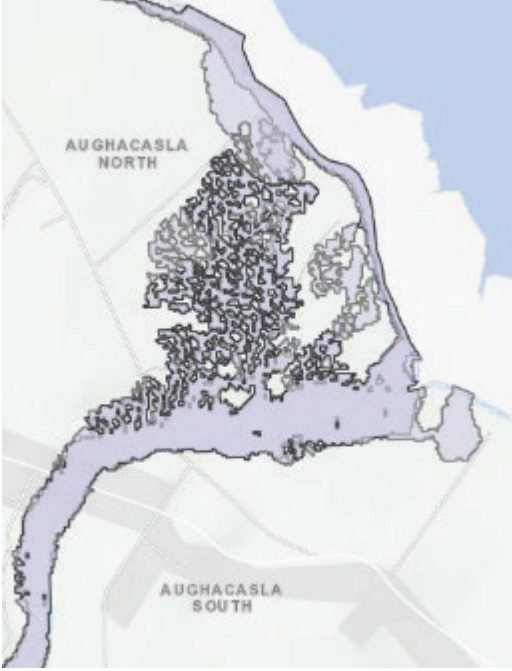

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>An Fheothanach</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas along the north western fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the north western fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding in both present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p>

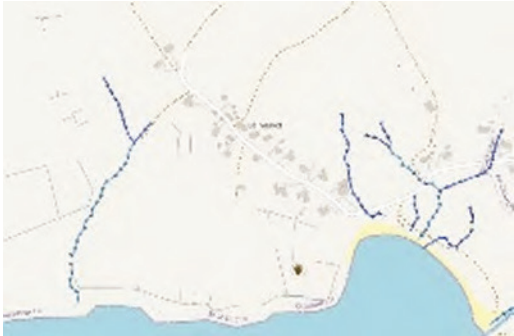
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>An Gleann</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of An Gleann. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>An Mhuiríoch</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>There is a stream that flows through the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 

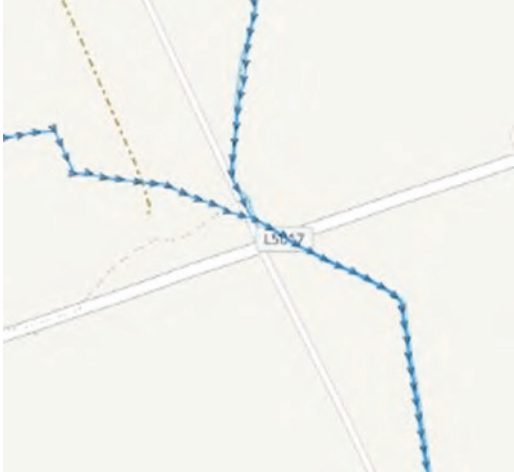
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourse which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Asdee</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Aughacasla</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Baile na nGall</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas south east of the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A number of streams run within close proximity of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 

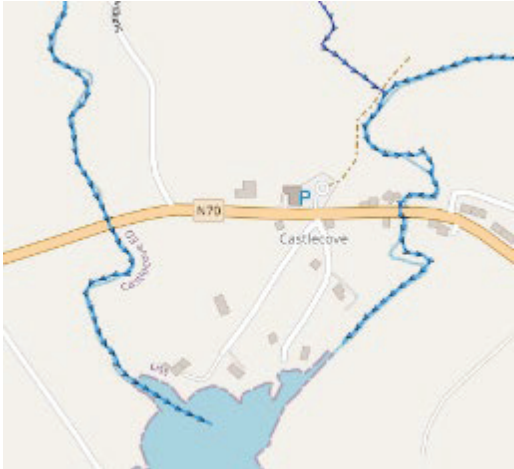
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Ballyfinnane</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballyfinnane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows through the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
Bonane	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Bonane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Boolteens	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Boolteens. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
Brandon	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p>

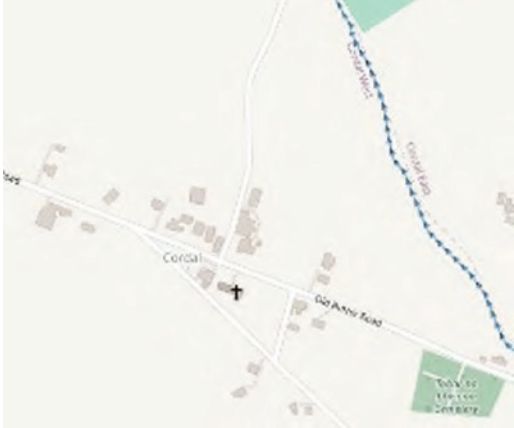
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream runs within close proximity south of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Caherdaniel</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p>

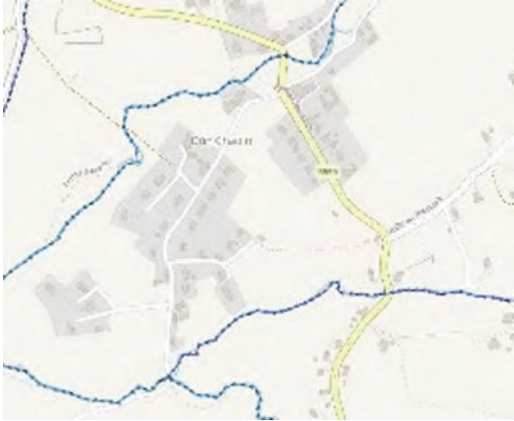
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
Camp	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Camp. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Two streams run through the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p>

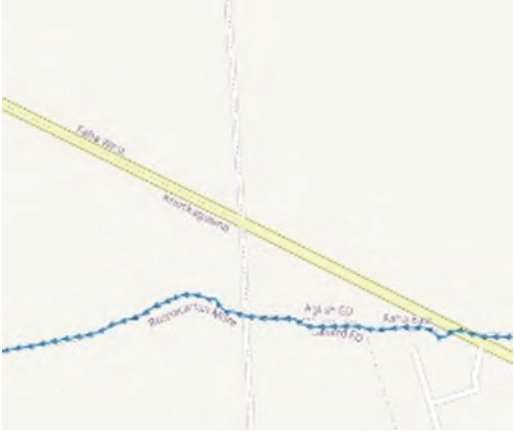

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Castlecove</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas south of the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream runs within close proximity west of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Clogher</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Currans. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>
<p>Cordal</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Cordal. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p>

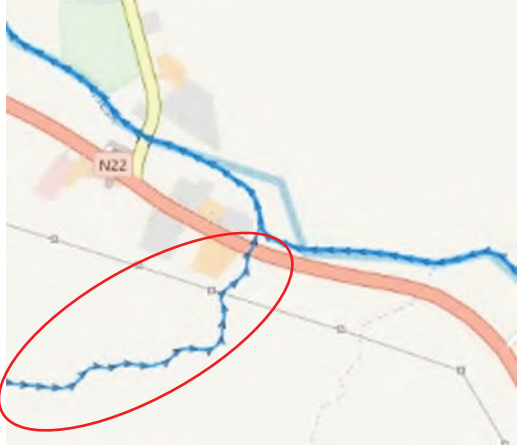

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows in close proximity to the west of the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
Cromane	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a history of coastal in proximity to the north of the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. Flood extents for future scenarios are larger which may influence land zoning decisions in the northern fringes of the settlement. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial [CFRAM] & Coastal [NCFH] Flood Extent Map Present Day:</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 <p>0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Currans</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Currans. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.</p>



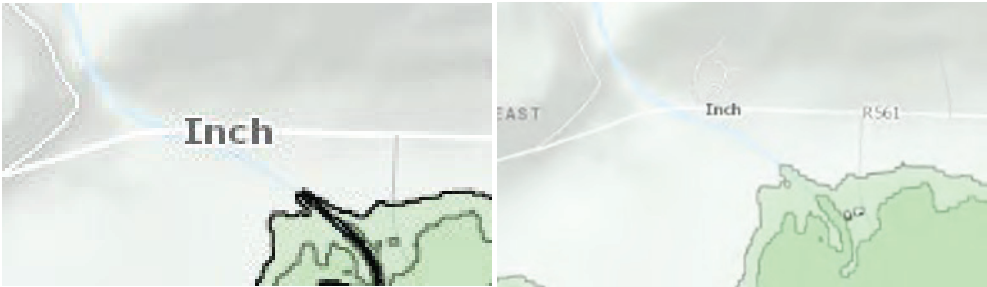
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Dun Chaoin</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Dun Chaoin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Two streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Faha</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Faha. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows through the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Finuge</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. Flood extents for future scenarios are larger which may influence land zoning decisions.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> 



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Glencar</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Glencar. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A number of streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Glenflesk</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is a recurring history of fluvial flooding within this settlement. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows in close proximity to the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [CFRAM, 2021]:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Headford</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p> <div> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourse is not currently included in suitable flood risk mapping.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
<p>Inch</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 and South Western CFRAMS study indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>A stream flows in close proximity to the west of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p>  <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [NCFH & CFRAMS]:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p>



Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Kells</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that coastal areas within close proximity of the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>A recurring flood from surface runoff was identified in close proximity affecting the N70 at Mountfoley 5/6 times per annum.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Two streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Kilgobnet</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilgobnet. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Kilmoyley</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) Winter 2015/2016 Surface Water Flooding indicates that pluvial flooding has occurred within the settlement boundary of Kilmoyley.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>The pluvial flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Knockanure</p>	<p>Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Knockanure. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Lauragh</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement.</p> <p>Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas north of the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p> 


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:</p>  <p>The map displays the coastal flood extent for the Lauragh area, divided into Lauragh Lower and Lauragh Upper. The flood extent is shown in light blue, indicating the 0.1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) level. The map includes labels for 'Lauragh', 'LAURAGH LOWER', and 'LAURAGH UPPER'.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.</p>
<p>Lisselton</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Lisselton. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Lyracrumpane</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal Distract Local Area Plan 2018-2024.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone</p>


Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>
Stradbally	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Stradbally. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>A stream flows through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.</p> <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 



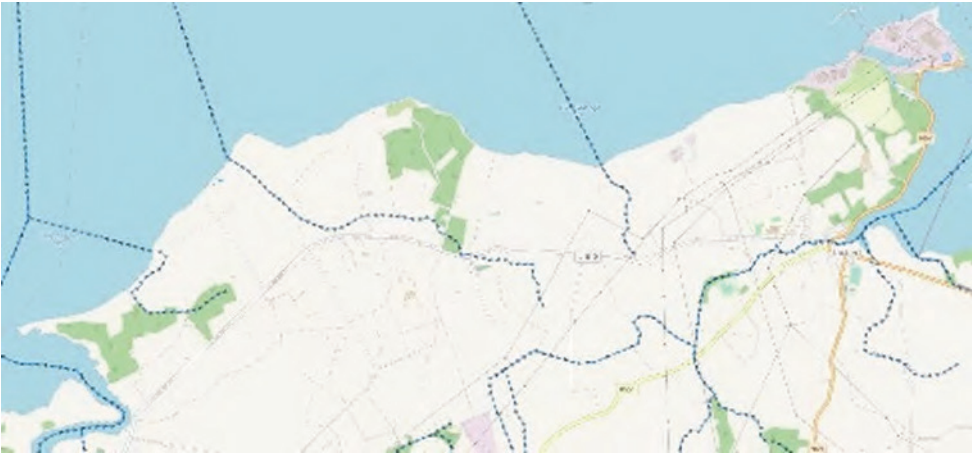
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
Tahilla	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.</p> <p>There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.</p> <p>Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:</p>  <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.</p>

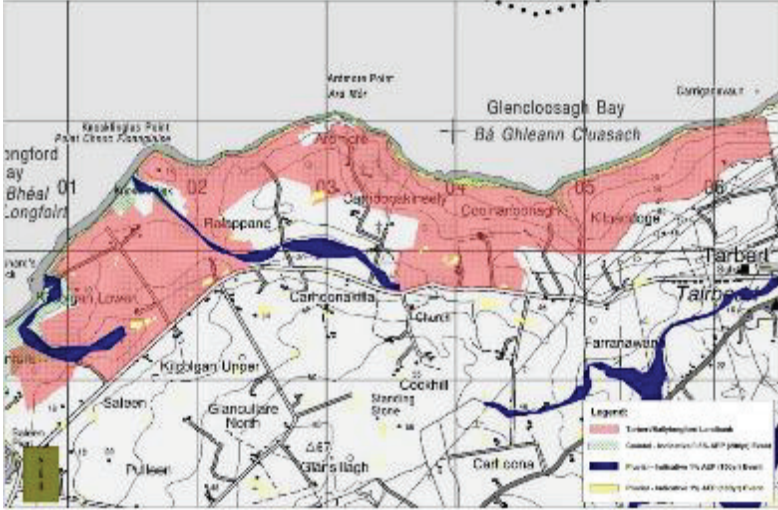
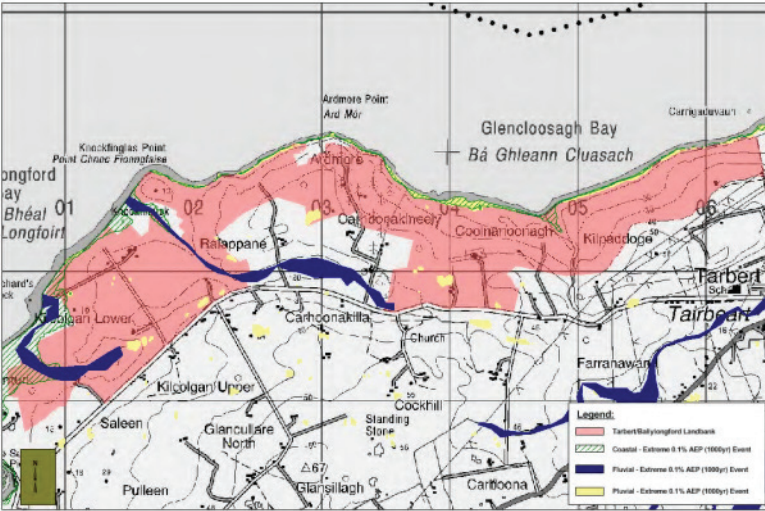
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Templenoe</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within close proximity of Tempenoe. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>
<p>Tuosist</p>	<p>Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no identified flood risk within close proximity of Tuosist. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.</p> <p>Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary</p>

5.1.6 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
<p>Key Towns</p>	
<p>Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location</p>	<p>Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank is a Strategic Development Location (SDL) in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA. The boundary of the SDL is shown below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank SDL Boundary</p> 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood History</p> <p>There is a history of recurring flooding in Ballylongford village and at Ferry Road, Tarbert however flooding has not been recorded within the strategic landbank.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Location of Past Floods in Tarbert and Ballylongford Areas (floodinfo.ie):</p>  <p>Flooding Sources & Risk</p> <p>There is no history of flooding within the SDL boundary.</p> <p>Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater, Pluvial and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the SDL boundary.</p> <p>Tarbert Power Station (on Tarbert Island) was included as an Individual Risk Receptor in the Shannon Estuary South Flood Risk Management Plan. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas of Tarbert Power Station are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.5% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood extent map provided below.</p> <p>The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the eastern side of Tarbert Island is potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping.</p> <p>It is notable that the buildings in Tarbert Power Station which were identified as at risk of flooding in the Shannon Estuary South Flood Risk Management Plan are auxiliary buildings to Tarbert Power Station. Following consultation with the Operations Manager it was confirmed that that the flood risk to these areas/receptors constitutes no operational concern or difficulties to the power station. Consequently, no structural flood relief scheme was proposed in the FRMP.</p> <p>The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas near the coastal boundary of the SDL adjacent to the southern shore of the Shannon Estuary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the flood extent map below.</p> <p>According to the EPA map viewer, three streams flow through the SDL lands (see below). Of these, the largest is the Ralappane Stream which has a catchment area in the order of 3.1km². Due to this, the streams are not included in the National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM).</p> <p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment carried out on the Kerry County Development Plan 2015 – 2021 includes indicative 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood extent maps for the Reenturk and Ralappane Streams which are reproduced below. This suggests that relatively small areas of the landbank may be at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Appraisal of Existing Information</p> <p>Coastal flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021). Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data.</p> <p>Indicative fluvial flood extent maps are available. These maps are not considered suitable for flood zone mapping. However, since the CDP does not assign specific land uses within the SDL boundary, the information available is deemed appropriate for this SFRA.</p>

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Flood Zone Maps (www.floodinfo.ie)</p> <p>Tarbert Power Station - 0.5% and 0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day (Shannon CFRAMS)</p>  <p>SDL - 0.5% and 0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)</p>  <p>Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):</p> 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	<p>Indicative 1% AEP Flood Extents (SFRA of Kerry CDP 2015-2021):</p>  <p>Indicative 0.1% AEP Flood Extents (SFRA of Kerry CDP 2015-2021):</p>  <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>None</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Flood risk within the SDL is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.</p>

5.2 Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings

The flood risk to specific land use zonings is assessed further in the following sub-sections. This has been used to assist in the application of the Sequential Approach and to determine where a Justification Test is required. Recommendations have also been provided for incorporating any specific Objectives in the Development Plan and for assessing flood risk at a site-specific scale.

This applies to Tralee, Killarney, Listowel and the Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location as these are the only settlements where lands are zoned in the CDP.

The land use zoning map and flood zone maps for each town is provided at the end of each sub-section.

5.2.1 Tralee Land Use Zoning Assessment

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C2.1	C2.1.1	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial from the Hospital stream which flows through the site.</p> <p>The lands are currently used for agriculture but are surrounded by industrial/commercial uses to the south and west and residential uses to the east and northeast.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that flows for the 1% AEP event remain within the main channel however shallow flooding (< 0.25m deep) would occur near the southeast end of the site for a 0.1% AEP event.</p> <p>The lands are appropriately located within the industrial area and the vulnerability of the zoning for Flood Zone B is appropriate in the context of the Guidelines.</p> <p>Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected or appropriately designed and positioned compensation storage is provided. Climate change risk should be considered in the design of mitigation measures and in the assessment of residual risks. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. <p>Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.</p>	Not Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A and B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding.</p> <p>The lands contain the Blennerville Windmill and Visitor Centre tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
C5	C5.2	Tourism & Related	Water-compatible * (* See comments)	A and B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding.</p> <p>The lands contain the Tralee Bay Wetlands Eco & Activity Park tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. This is a water-compatible development and future development proposal at the site should be ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, a Justification Test is not required.</p> <p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required
C5	C5.3	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	Tidal: A & B Fluvial: B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding.</p> <p>The lands contain the Tralee Aqua Dome tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management</p>	Not Applicable


Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					Guidelines (2009).	
C5	C5.4	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	Tidal: A & B Fluvial: B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands contain the Woodlands Caravan and Camping Park and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
C5	C5.5	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	A & B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands are defended by an embankment running parallel to the River Lee. Consequently it is not identified in the Shannon CFRAM Study as being at risk of flooding. The lands contain the Rose Hotel to the west whilst the lands to the east are used for the Rose of Tralee Festival. The land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Given these lands are defended, less vulnerable development could be accommodated with suitable mitigation measures, including flood resilient construction, a specific flood awareness, emergency planning and evacuation procedures.</p>	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B							
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements	
					<p>Having regard to the outcome of the Justification Test completed for this site, an Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only less vulnerable or water-compatible development is permitted. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual risks are to be assessed and managed within the development design. The likelihood and consequences of a breach or overtopping of the embankment occurring, taking account of future climate changes scenarios. Acceptable proposals for flood resilience, flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures that need to be put in place. 		
G1	N/A	Open space, park	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required	
G2	N/A	Walkway, Cycleway	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required	
G4	N/A	Active Open Space	Water-compatible Development	B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required	

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required
M1	M1.1	Mixed Use/Opportunity Site	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	A & B	<p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands are defended from tidal flooding and from fluvial flooding from the River Lee by an embankment running adjacent to the southern boundary. Consequently, it is not identified in the Shannon CFRAM Study as being at risk of tidal flooding.</p> <p>However, according to the Shannon CFRAM Study there is a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River due to it overtopping its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. Water flows through the town before discharging to the River Lee at this site. A small portion of the lands are within Flood Zone A due to this source and the balance of the lands are within Flood Zone B.</p> <p>There is a history of flooding from urban drainage systems in this area. A storm sewer runs through the site and discharges to the River Lee via a flap valve. When the river levels are high, the sewer becomes surcharged leading to flooding in the surrounding areas. There is no record of flooding within the site due to this source however it is anticipated that such a risk exists.</p> <p>The lands are currently disused and consist predominantly of a non-vegetated gravel hardstand.</p> <p>Given these lands are substantially defended and the fluvial flooding is due to a secondary overland flow path, less vulnerable development could be accommodated with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would need to address the means of discharging stormwater and fluvial floodwaters from the site and surrounding areas in the event of high water levels occurring simultaneously in the River Lee. This would likely require the introduction of a suitable storm holding and pumping system. A conveyance channel for the overland flow path should also be provided through the site. In terms of</p>	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B


Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>floodplain storage losses, it is unlikely that the volume of storage associate with the overland flow path will be significant in reducing downstream flood risk and in any case it is anticipated that this could be accommodated on site if necessary. However, this will need to be assessed quantitatively in the site specific flood risk assessment and all measures necessary to ensure downstream flood risk is not increased should be included in any development proposal for the site.</p> <p>Having regard to the outcome of the Justification Test completed for this site, an Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only less vulnerable or water-compatible development is permitted. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The means of discharging stormwater and fluvial floodwaters from the site and surrounding areas in the event of high water levels occurring simultaneously in the River Lee. • The provision for conveyance of the secondary flow path from the Ballybeggan River through the site. • The impact on the development on flood risk elsewhere, including any measures necessary to compensate for floodplain storage loss. • Residual risks are to be assessed and managed within the development design. The likelihood and consequences of a breach or overtopping of the embankment occurring, taking account of future climate changes scenarios. • Acceptable proposals for flood resilience, flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures that need to be put in place. 	
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. There is also a history of pluvial flooding and flooding from urban drainage systems.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at</p>	Not Applicable

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
P1	N/A	Agriculture	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The land use zoning is appropriate and significant development is not envisaged. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required
R1.6	R1.6.1	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>A small portion of these lands adjacent to the northern boundary have been identified as being at risk of tidal flooding and fluvial flooding from the River Lee.</p>  <p>The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B.</p> <p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p>	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B

Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R1.6	R1.6.2	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. <p>These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the Big River.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that a small portion of the site would be inundated in the 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood events. The flood depths are less than 0.25m.</p> <p>Taking cognisance of the inundation area and the shallow depth of flooding predicted, it is considered that the development of this site could occur with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would include compensation storage within the site to ensure that the flood risk elsewhere is not increased.</p> <p>Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained Compensation storage is provided within the development site. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. 	Required
R1.6	R1.6.3	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>A small portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the Ballybeggan River.</p>	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B

Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					 <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that a small portion of the site would be inundated in the 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood events. The flood depths are less than 0.25m.</p> <p>Taking cognisance of the inundation area and the shallow depth of flooding predicted, it is considered that the development of this site could occur with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would include compensation storage to ensure that the flood risk elsewhere is not increased. The lands adjacent to the site are zoned G1 (Open Space/Park) and would be available for the provision of compensation storage. However, these lands are in Flood Zone A therefore the effectiveness of compensation storage in the lands cannot be assured without the benefit of a detailed hydraulic analysis. Consequently, compensation storage should be provided within the subject site unless it can be demonstrated in a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment that another location would be effective for the full range of annual exceedance probable events.</p> <p>Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing flow paths are maintained • Compensation storage is provided. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. 	

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
S1	S1.1	Education	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>A small portion of the lands near the southern boundary have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. According to the Shannon CFRAM Study, this is owing to a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River where it overtops its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. The portion of the site inundated does not appear to be an active flow path or conveyance area.</p> <p>This site is currently under construction as a Gaeilscoil. The permitted site layout includes for less vulnerable uses (amenity and carparking) in Flood Zones A and B with the school accommodation and main playing areas located to the north of the site in Flood Zone C.</p> <p>Since these lands have been developed, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p>	Not Applicable
S3	S3.1	Community Facilities	Less Vulnerable	A and B	<p>The lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>According to the Shannon CFRAM Study, this is owing to a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River where it overtops its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. Water flows through this site before discharging to the River Lee further south.</p> <p>This site has been designated for the extension of the graveyard (New Rath Cemetery) which bounds to site on the south and west.</p> <p>The predicted flood depth is less than 0.25m. Due to its intended use, the site is not expected to be frequently occupied, particularly during times of heavy rainfall when flooding would be anticipated. For these reasons the hazard to</p>	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>users of the site is considered low.</p> <p>The CDP Objective KCDP 6-49 is noted which seeks to ensure all new burial grounds are developed in the open lawn style. The construction of the graveyard extension would not involve the construction of significant structures that would significantly impede the flow path, reduce floodplain storage, or exacerbate flood risk elsewhere. It is considered that the flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level and the potential impact of the development on flooding elsewhere can be mitigated.</p> <p>The current timeline for completion of the Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is 2030/2031. It is expected that the flood risk at this site will have been mitigated by this scheme. Given that a facility such as this would be developed gradually over a period of time, it is envisaged that development can initially commence at the western side where flood risk is low.</p> <p>Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained, or suitable alternative flood paths are provided. Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. Phasing of the development prioritises the use of lands in Flood Zone C. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. 	

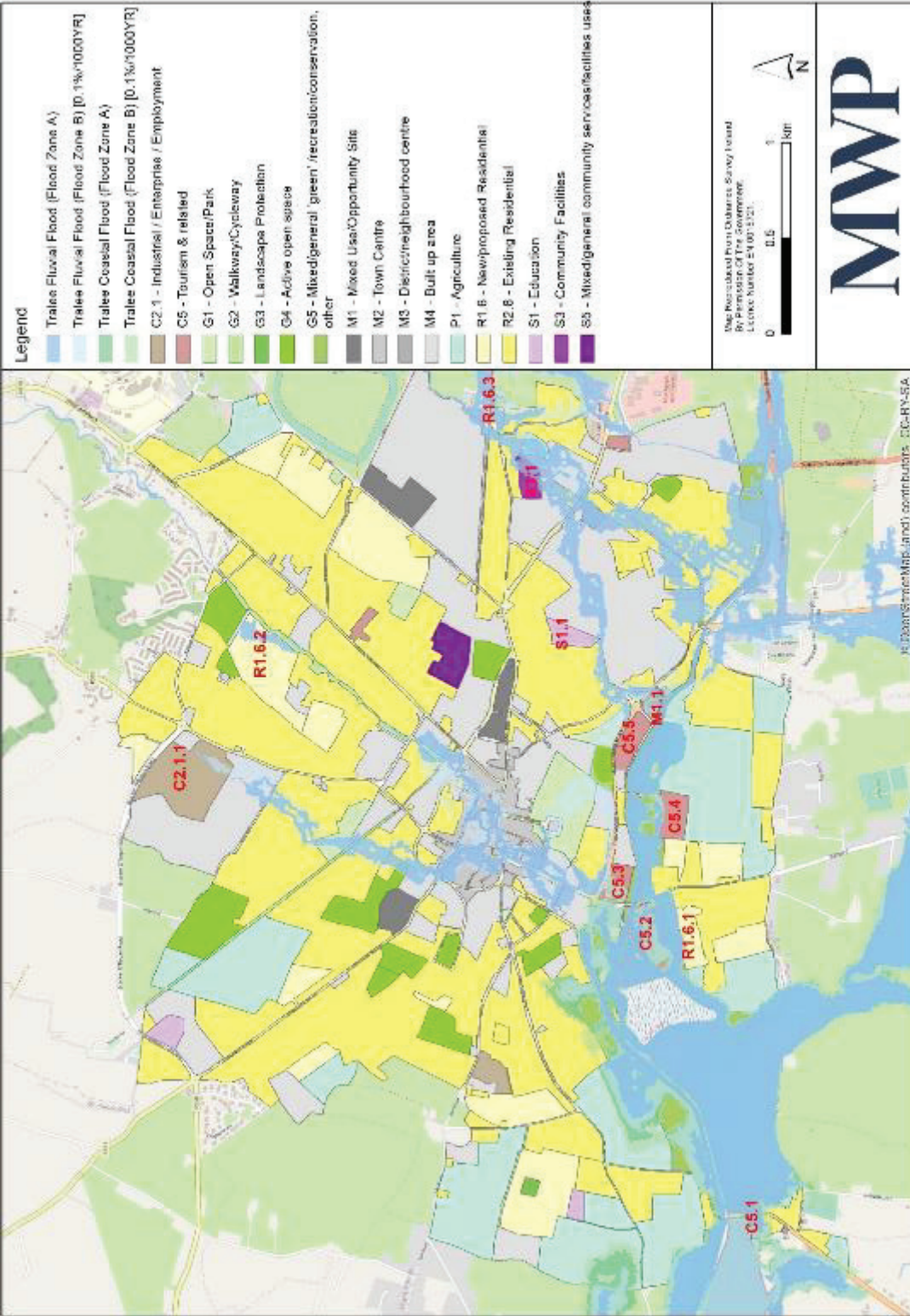


Figure 5.1: Tralee Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map (From CFRAM Study Data)

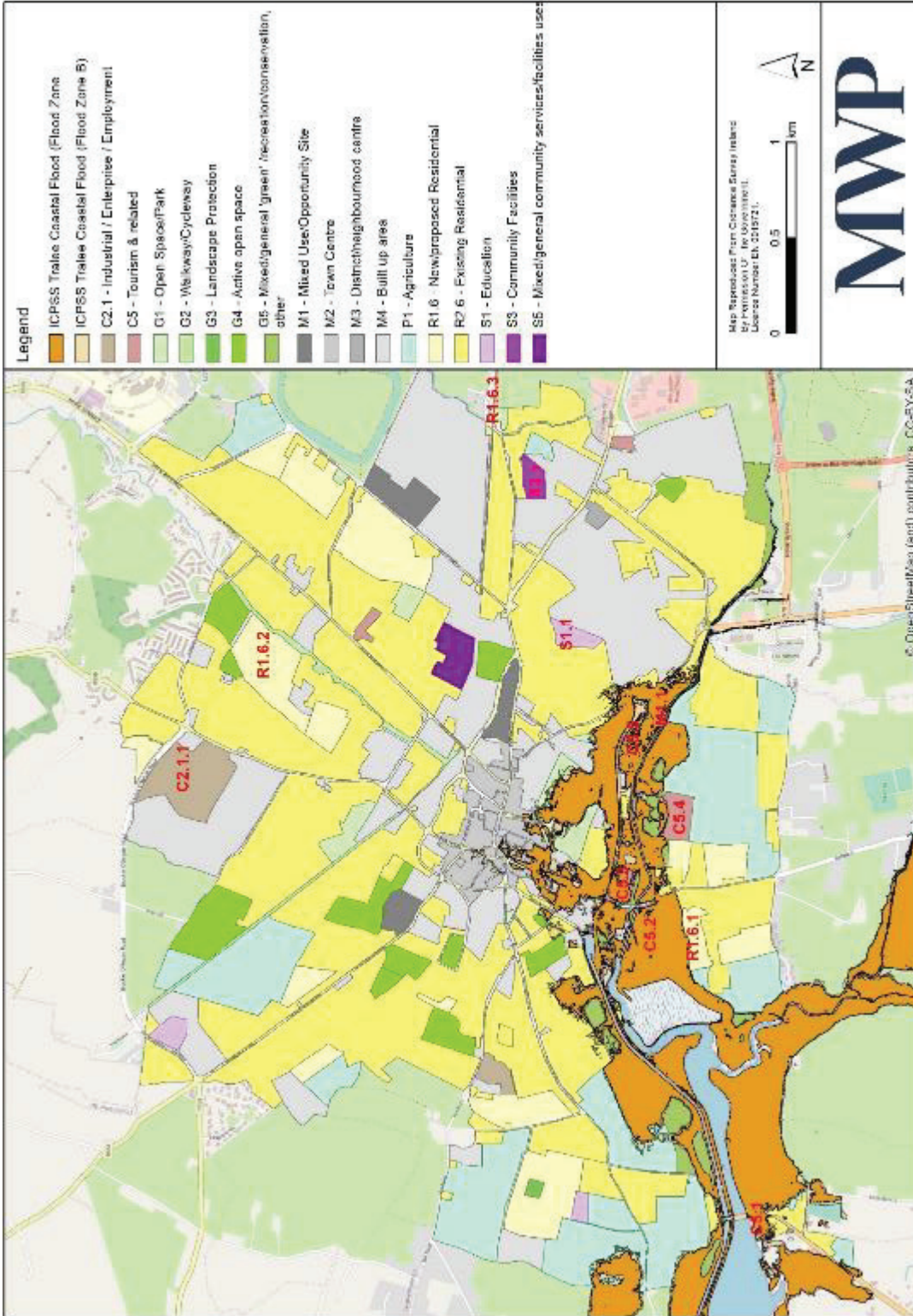


Figure 5.2: Tralee Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map (From ICPSS Data)

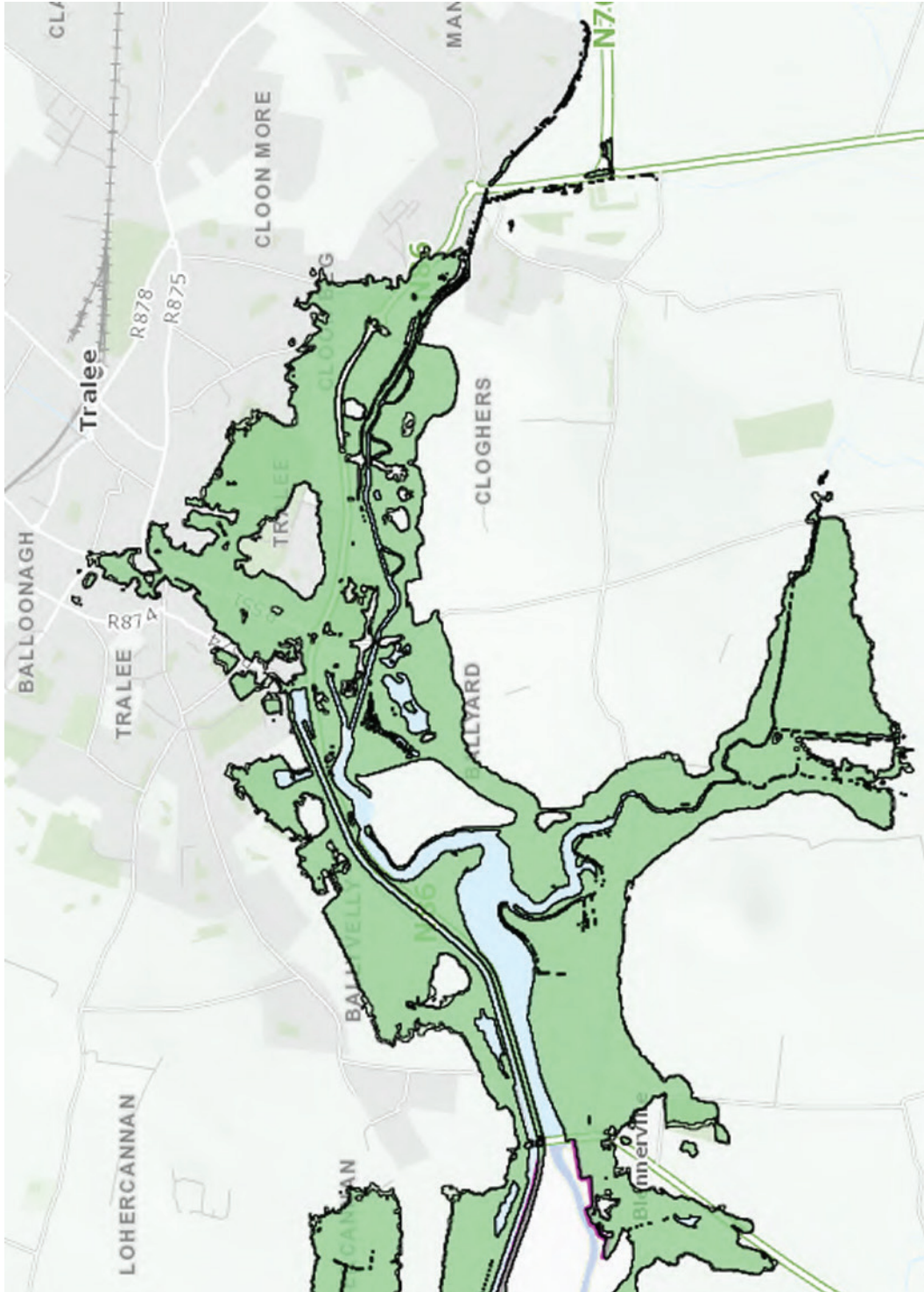



Figure 5.3: Tralee Town –Flood Zone Map (From National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021)


5.2.2 Killarney Land Use Zoning Assessment

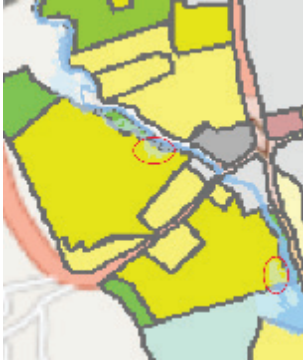
Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>A small portion of the lands near the north-eastern boundary have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk.</p> <p>The lands which are at risk of flooding comprise part of the private open space at the rear of the existing residential holiday homes backing onto the river. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not applicable
C5	C5.2	Tourism & Related	Highly Vulnerable	B	<p>Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk.</p> <p>The lands comprise an existing Guest House and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not applicable
G1	N/A	Open space, park	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed</p>	Not Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
G2	N/A	Walkway, Cycleway	Water-compatible Development	A and B	in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G3	N/A	Landscape Protection	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G4	N/A	Active Open Space	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.	Not Applicable

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	
N2.2	N2.2.1	Wastewater	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>Part of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The lands which are at risk of flooding comprise existing wastewater treatment plant facility. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
P1	N/A	Agriculture	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The land use zoning is appropriate and significant development is not envisaged.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required
R1.6	R1.6.1	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	B	<p>A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Fleck.</p>	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R1.6	R1.6.2	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	B	 <p>The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B.</p> <p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. <p>A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Fleesk.</p>	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a localised overland flow path from the River Fleesk. This should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p>  <p>The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B.</p> <p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. 	

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
R4.6	R4.6.1 & R4.6.2	Strategic Residential Reserve	Highly Vulnerable	R4.6.1: B R4.6.2: A & B	<p>A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Fleck.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for residential development at some future date.</p>  <p>The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B.</p>	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. 	

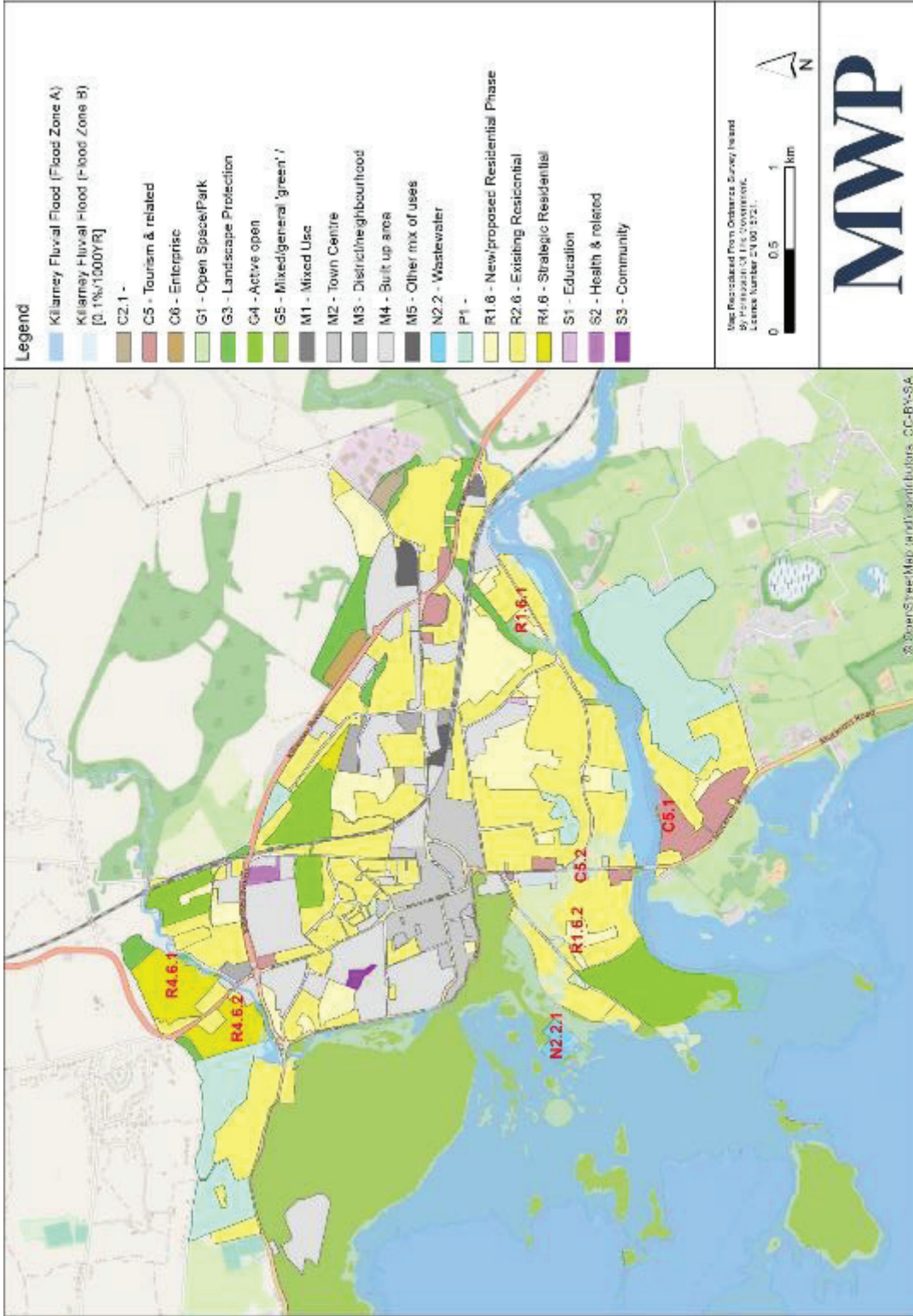



Figure 5.4: Killarney Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map

5.2.3 Listowel Land Use Zoning Assessment

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C2.1	C2.1.1	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	A and B	<p>A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale.</p>  <p>The majority of the lands in Flood Zone B consist of an existing industrial development, as indicated above. There are undeveloped lands to the east of the existing development which are in Flood Zone B where development is appropriate without a Justification Test. The undeveloped lands to the west are in Flood Zones A and B. This is a less vulnerable land use therefore a Justification Test is required.</p> <p>The 0.1% AEP flood extent shown within the central portion of the undeveloped site is due to an overland flow path from the river. It would be feasible to maintain this flow path in the developed site.</p> <p>The 0.1% and 1% AEP flood extents shown towards the north of the undeveloped site are associated with the River Feale floodplain. Development in this area of the site is not considered appropriate without the provision of compensation storage. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flow paths are maintained 	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C2.1	C2.1.2	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	A/B/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. <p>Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from a small stream in the Clievragh area.</p> <p>The flooding is caused by surcharging of culverts on the R552 road and on culverts on the private laneway.</p> <p>This is a strategic Economic site and as such is a very important resource for Listowel and offers a strategic asset for attraction of external investment to North Kerry.</p> <p>The Final 'Listowel Flood Risk Assessment and Preliminary Flood Relief Option Assessment Report (May 2016)', presents a flood risk assessment for the area, and a number of recommendations, including the construction of an offline storage area between Clievragh Road (R552) and Ballybunion Road to attenuate peak flows. Kerry County Council intends to progress the flood relief works in the Clievragh area of Listowel, under the OPW Minor Flood Mitigation Works & Coastal Protection Scheme, in line with the recommendations set out in the Report of May 2016.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the development of these lands will not take place until after the flood relief works have been carried out at which time flood risk will have been mitigated.</p> <p>Before any development occurs at this site, a site-specific flood risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A	<p>Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale.</p> <p>This is a brownfield site which is located on the N69 between the River Feale and the town centre.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that the site would be completely inundated in 1% AEP flood event and the flood depth would be in the order of 1.5m to 2.0m. This site and the surrounded lands are defending to a Standard of Protection of between 5% and 2% AEP event (i.e. 1 in 20 year to 1 in 50 year return periods). Flow velocity is not available but it is unlikely to be high due to the presence of the N69 approach bridge walls to the west and the flood defences to the south and east.</p> <p>It is proposed that this site will be used for Tourism related activity and specifically for the development of an Activity Trail Head for the proposed greenways and River Feale Blueway. Possible uses include toilet facilities, car parking and campervan facilities. These are Less Vulnerable uses.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the development of this site for these uses would not include significant new buildings and that the site would be less likely to be used during adverse weather conditions. With careful consideration of the site design, it is considered feasible to provide such a facility on this site once appropriate mitigation is put in place to prevent adverse impacts elsewhere and to ensure the risk to users of the site is acceptable.</p> <p>Before any development occurs at this site, a site-specific flood risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flood defences are assessed and the likelihood and consequence of an embankment breach is considered. Existing flow paths are maintained. 	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. Flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures need to be put in place. 	
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The land use zoning is appropriate.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Required
M2	N/A	Town Centre	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	<p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>	Not Applicable

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
O1	O1.1	Strategic Reserve	Water-compatible / Less Vulnerable / Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p> <p>Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale.</p> <p>This zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for development at some future date, but where no specific land use has been identified. Consequently, the vulnerability of the development cannot be established at this time. Uses under consideration in the CDP include a landmark waterfront site with new mixed use/tourist facilities, possibly supplementing the tourist offerings in the Square and with a link between the square and the outdoor activity hub at the former Neodata Site. Such uses could include all vulnerability classifications.</p> <p>The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that the majority of the lands would be inundated in a 1% AEP flood event and all areas would be flooded in a 0.1% AEP event. The flood depths would range from 0m to >2m. The site would not be flooded in a 10% AEP event.</p> <p>Given the land use for this strategic reserve has not been identified, it is premature to consider potential measures or restrictions on development. If it is intended to apply a specific land use zoning to these lands in the future, it is recommended that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment is carried out so that the sequential approach can be used and to establish appropriate land use zonings throughout the site, in conjunction with a Justification Test, where necessary. The Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment should be completed in</p>	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	<p>accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the flood risk and flood zones for the existing and future scenarios. • Considering a range of possible land uses, establish what measures are necessary to mitigate flood risk and provide for the sustainable development of the lands without increasing flood risk elsewhere. • Identify the requirements for any compensation storage, the possible locations of same and the implications that has on zoning and development management. • Assess the residual risks associated with the development and the hazards to users of the site. <p>Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.</p> <p>Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p>	Not Applicable

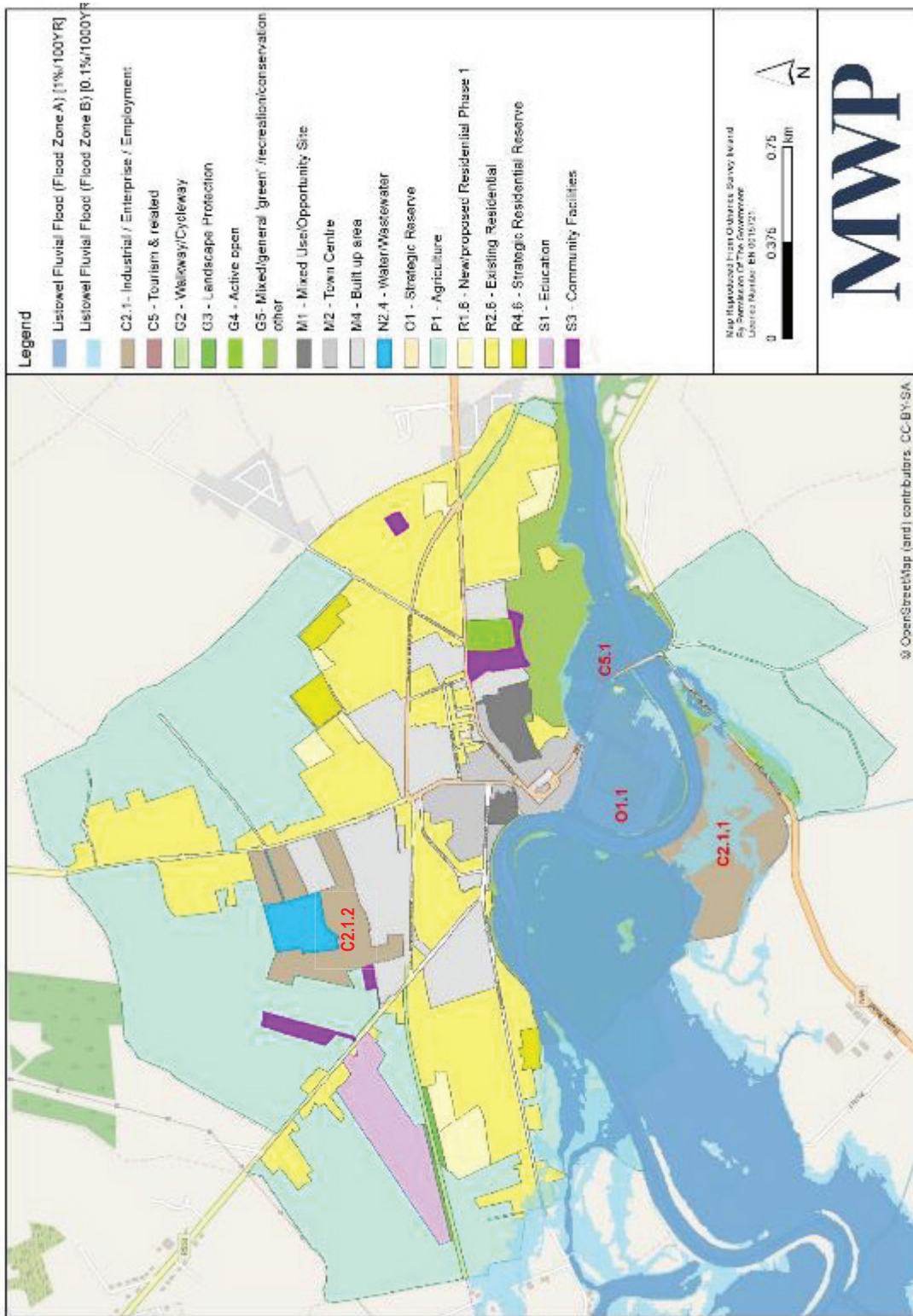


Figure 5.5: Listowel Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map

5.2.4 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location Land Use Zoning Assessment

Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL - Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
N/A	N/A	Strategic Development Location	Water-compatible / Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A and B	<p>The coastal fringes of these lands adjacent to the southern shore of the Shannon Estuary have been identified as being at risk of coastal flooding. There is also potential for relatively small areas of the SDL to be at risk of fluvial flooding from the streams which flow through the land.</p> <p>The lands have a total area of 437 Hectares and spread linearly along the Shannon Estuary shoreline from Tarbert Island to Ballylongford. Apart from the existing power plant at the Tarbert side, the lands are currently undeveloped. The vision for the SDL is the development of an Energy Hub, potentially consisting of marine related industry and general industrial development related to the Energy Hub and existing uses. This type of use would typically be water-compatible or less vulnerable development.</p> <p>The majority of these lands are within Flood Zone C and therefore have a low risk of flooding. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>Areas of the existing power plant are within Flood Zones A and B however, according to the Shannon Estuary South FRMP, the flood risk is associated with auxiliary buildings and does not pose any operational difficulties at the power plant. Any possible future development of these lands is expected to be minor in nature and ancillary to the existing land use.</p> <p>Undeveloped areas of the SDL which are in Flood Zone A due to coastal flooding would be suitable for water-compatible development. This includes marine related development, such as docks, marinas and wharfs.</p> <p>Undeveloped areas of the SDL which are in Flood Zone B due to coastal flooding would be suitable for less vulnerable development. This would include industrial buildings and developments. Notwithstanding this, it is preferable to locate this type of development in Flood Zone C where possible.</p>	Required

Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL - Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					<p>The potential impact of developing water-compatible facilities within Flood Zone A or B is expected to be minimal in the context of coastal flooding.</p> <p>The indicative maps available suggest that there is a potential for areas of fluvial flood risk in proximity to the stream channels. Given the rural location, any flood risk receptors will be predominantly within the development itself. It is considered that the flood risk associated with these streams can be adequately managed within the SDL boundary. Regardless of development vulnerability, it is preferable to avoid any development in fluvial Flood Zones A or B. Where this is not possible, the potential impact of the development on flood risk must be quantified and appropriate mitigation measures put in place.</p> <p>It is recommended that any application for development of these lands is accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment to provide quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk. • Confirm the flood risk and flood zones for the existing and future scenarios from all possible sources of flooding. • Locate land uses types in appropriate locations within the SDL boundary, in accordance with the sequential approach. 	

5.3 Justification Tests

5.3.1 Tralee Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.1.

5.3.1.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Tralee and is outlined on Table 5.1 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Tralee has been identified as a large scale ‘Key Town’ in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region and is highlighted as one of six towns with significant population scale that are “major centres for delivery of public services, with large hospitals, third level institutions, courts, local and national government functions as well as economic and business roles and higher order retail functions. These Key Towns are self-sustaining regional drivers and have a comparable structure to the five regional growth centres identified in the NPF.”¹ The RSES also identifies Tralee as an economic driver on the strategic road network and Atlantic Economic Corridor and a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle with Killarney and Killorglin.</p> <p>It is an objective of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 to facilitate for growth of Tralee of more than 30% by 2040 which is in line with RSES Objective RPO 11a.</p> <p>Other objectives for facilitating growth in Tralee are included in RSES RPO 15 and in particular RPO 15a, 15f, 15g and 15h, which state:</p> <p><i>“a. To sustainably strengthen the role of Tralee as a self-sustaining regional economic driver, key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and on the Atlantic Economic Corridor and build on inherent strengths as an administrative capital, centre of skills and education, innovation, enterprise growth, culture and tourism accessible to regional airport, port, rail and strategic road network assets”</i></p> <p><i>f. To support the regeneration of opportunity sites, such as the Island of Geese, Fels Point, and underused, vacant or derelict town centre lands for residential and enterprise development to facilitate population and employment growth.</i></p> <p><i>g. To support the development and delivery of infrastructure for the delivery of additional employment through modern office, enterprise and manufacturing space.</i></p> <p><i>h. To support Tralee as an urban coastal tourism destination while protecting the natural resources on which it relies.”</i></p>

Table 5.1: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Tralee

5.3.1.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (C5/C5.5)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; o Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; o Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; o Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and o There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>The site is located on the N86 road in proximity to services and adjacent to existing employment uses including a range of tourist, retail and commercial facilities which form a core part of the town. The lands contain the Rose Hotel to the west whilst the lands to the east are used for the Rose of Tralee Festival amongst other activities. The zoning is consistent with the existing land use. The lands are currently defended from fluvial and tidal flooding by embankments.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective KCDP 10-7 seeks to promote and facilitate tourism as one of the key economic pillars of the County's economy and a major generator of employment and to support the provision of facilities such as hotels, aparthotels, tourist hostels, cafes, restaurants and visitor attractions. Objective KCDP 10-11 seeks to encourage tourism developments, visitor accommodation, interpretation centres, and commercial / retail facilities serving the tourism sector to be located within established settlements thereby fostering strong links to a whole range of other economic and commercial sectors and sustaining the host communities. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for growth in key towns and in Tourism;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.2: Justification Test – Tralee - C5 Tourism & Related

Justification Test (M1/M1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>The site is located on the N86 road in proximity to services and adjacent to existing employment uses including a range of tourist, retail and commercial facilities which form a core part of the town. The site consists of a gravel type hardstand area. The lands are substantially defended from tidal and fluvial flooding by embankments.</p> <p>Potential use for this site includes a new landmark building incorporating a mixed-use with office space. According to the Retail Strategy and based on the Retail Planning Guidelines, Key Towns should offer a full range of types of retail services from newsagents to specialist shops, large department stores, convenience stores of all types, shopping centres and a high level of mixed uses. The County Development Plan Objective TR 49 seeks to support the sustainable regeneration of opportunity sites, such as the Island of Geese, Fels Point, and underused, vacant or derelict town centre lands for mixed-use development to facilitate population and employment growth. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. The site is significantly under-utilised. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.3: Justification Test – Tralee – M1 (M1.1) Mixed Use/Opportunity Site

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>This is an infill site which is surrounded by existing residential development to the south and the Tralee Bay Wetlands Eco & Activity Park to the North. The site is within walking distance of the town centre. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.4: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities, including schools and childcare. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.5: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.2) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.3)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities, including schools and childcare. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.6: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (S3/S3.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>This site has been designated for the extension of the existing graveyard (New Rath Cemetery) which bounds to site on the south and west. The eastern portion of the site is located in Flood Zones A and B with the balance of the lands (over 50% in area) being in Flood Zone C.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective KCDP 6-49 seeks to facilitate the sustainable provision of new burial grounds and the extension of existing cemeteries as appropriate to cater for the needs of the County. Develop all new burial grounds in the open lawn style with adequate provision of car parks.</p> <p>The current timeline for completion of the Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is 2030/2031. It is expected that the flood risk at this site will have been mitigated by this scheme. Given that a facility such as this would be developed gradually over a period of time, it is envisaged that development can initially commence at the western side where flood risk is low.</p> <p>For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.7: Justification Test – Tralee – R3 (S3.1) Mixed/General Community Services/Facilities Uses

5.3.2 Killarney Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.2.

5.3.2.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Killarney and is outlined on Table 5.8 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Killarney has been identified as a ‘Key Town’ in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region. It is one of eight towns in the South West which will play a significant role in strengthening the urban structure of the Region. This is based on its strategic location and influence, record of performance and delivery, employment and service functions, potential for employment led growth, subregional interdependencies and scope for collaboration.</p> <p>It is an objective of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 to facilitate for growth of Killarney of more than 30% by 2040 which is in line with RSES Objective RPO 11a.</p> <p>Other objectives for facilitating growth in Killarney are included in RSES RPO 18 and in particular RPO 18a which states:</p> <p><i>“To sustainably strengthen the role of Killarney as a strategically located urban centre of significant influence in a sub-regional context, a centre of excellence in tourism, recreation and amenity sectors, to promote its role as a leader in these sectors, in particular training and education, and strengthen its overall multi-sectoral dynamic as a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle accessible to regional airport, port, rail and road assets”</i></p>

Table 5.8: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Killarney Town

5.3.2.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.</p>

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is adjacent to residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities.</p> <p>The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective KA 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 1,277 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. The site is significantly under-utilised. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.9: Justification Test – Killarney – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p>	<p>This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities.</p>

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective KA 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 1,277 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.10: Justification Test – Killarney – R1.6 (R1.6.2) Residential

Justification Test (R4.6/R4.6.1/4.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 	<p>These are strategic residential reserve sites adjoining existing residential development in a serviced location.</p> <p>The majority of each site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p>

Justification Test (R4.6/R4.6.1/4.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands;</p> <p>3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement;</p> <p>4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and</p> <p>5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.</p>	<p>The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. It is anticipated that the development of these sites would occur after the sites zoned for residential in closer proximity to the town are developed. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.11: Justification Test – Killarney – R4.6 (R4.6.1 & R4.6.2) Strategic Residential Reserve

5.3.3 Listowel Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.3.

5.3.3.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Listowel and is outlined on Table 5.12 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region recognises and supports the economic role and potential of Listowel as an economic driver in a in a potential North Kerry/West Limerick/Clare network connected with the Shannon Estuary. This includes the Shannon Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) area and strategic locations identified under the SIFP as a Shannon Estuary Coastal Network.</p> <p>Listowel is identified as a Regional Town in Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. Regional Towns provide a housing, employment or service function. It is a larger urban town and is targeted for a 10% population growth.</p> <p>The Plan recognises Listowel’s connection and accessibility to other higher order employment and enterprise centres in the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle, to the port of Foynes and the Ballylongford/Tarbert Industrial lands and to its position on the strategic road network of the Atlantic Economic Corridor and proximity to the Wild Atlantic Way.</p> <p>Listowel’s strategic location within the County makes it an important centre for employment, health, education and busy retail centre for North Kerry and West Limerick and its large agricultural community.</p>

Table 5.12: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Listowel Town

5.3.3.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.</p>

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 	<p>Over 50% of these lands contain Kerry Foods Listowel industrial facility. The majority of the lands at risk of flooding are already taken up by this existing use. The agri-food sector is a key economic driver in Listowel which is vital to economic development.</p> <p>The CDP supports the Food Vision 2030 Strategy. The zoning of this site is required to assist in the sustainable growth of the agri-food sector in Listowel and to support the targeted population and employment growth. For the reasons outlined above;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. The site is significantly under-utilised. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.13: Justification Test – Listowel – C2.1 (C2.1.1) Industrial/Enterprise/Employment

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 	<p>This is a strategic Economic site and as such is a very important resource for Listowel and offers a strategic asset for attraction of external investment to North Kerry. Flooding at the site will be mitigated by the implementation of the Clievragh Flood Relief Scheme.</p> <p>For these reasons and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is;</p>

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.2)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	1. Essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment, in conjunction with the Clievragh Flood Relief Scheme. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.14: Justification Test – Listowel – C2.1 (C2.1.2) Industrial/Enterprise/Employment

Justification Test (C5/C5.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and	This is a brownfield site which is located on the N69 between the River Feale and the town centre. It is proposed that this site will be used for Tourism related activity, specifically for the development of an Activity Trail Head for the proposed greenways and River Feale Blueway. Possible uses include toilet facilities, car parking and campervan facilities. These are Less Vulnerable uses. The construction of the North Kerry Greenway from Abbeyfeale to Tralee, linking to Limerick potential greenway to Ballybunion and the River Feale blueway offers a significant opportunity for Listowel to become a major cycling and outdoor tourism hub. The vision for Listowel is to establish the town as a greenway hub. The County Development Plan Objective LIS 6 seeks to realise the socio-economic potential of the North Kerry Greenway and facilitate the development of the Greenway Trail Head and Outdoor Activity Facilities

Justification Test (C5/C5.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.</p>	<p>Hub and the Tralee to Listowel greenway link as well as greenways to Tarbert and Ballybunion. LIS 52 seeks to facilitate the sustainable development of the River Feale walkway and Blueway for Listowel and its incorporation into the trailhead. LIS 55 is to facilitate the sustainable development of a campervan and motor home facility at the Outdoor Activity Facility on the interface of the Greenway and Blueway. LIS 80 seeks to facilitate the development of an Activity Trail Head in Listowel at the designated Outdoor Facility Hub incorporating a Trail head (at the Neodata site and Council Depot site) to serve the North Kerry Greenway.</p> <p>For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.15: Justification Test – Listowel – C5 (C5.1) Tourism & Related

Justification Test (O1/O1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 	<p>This zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for development at some future date, but where no specific land use has been identified. Consequently, the vulnerability of the development cannot be established at this time. Uses under consideration in the CDP include a landmark waterfront site with new mixed use/tourist facilities, possibly supplementing the tourist offerings in the Square and with a link between the square and the outdoor activity hub at the former</p>

Justification Test (O1/O1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands;</p> <p>3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement;</p> <p>4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and</p> <p>5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.</p>	<p>Neodata Site. Such uses could include all vulnerability classifications.</p> <p>The County Development Plan Objective LIS 35 requires the preparation of masterplans/design briefs where appropriate prior to the redevelopment of the Castleinch lands for the development of a landmark riverfront site in a sustainable manner, providing new mixed use/ tourist facilities, subject to a flood risk assessment in accordance with ‘The Planning systems and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities’.</p> <p>For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. Prior to establishing a specific land use zoning for the Strategic Reserve, it is recommended that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment is carried out so that the sequential approach can be used to establish appropriate land use zonings throughout the site, in conjunction with a Justification Test, where necessary. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.16: Justification Test – Listowel – O1 (O1.1) Strategic Reserve

5.3.4 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location

The Plan-making Justification Test carried out for the Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location is outlined below.

Justification Test for Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region states that the South-West has strategic energy assets, power generation infrastructure and is a significant contributor to State renewable energy production with more generation than demand. The RSES highlights the Tarbert/Ballylongford landbank as an example of an opportunity for Energy and Renewable Energy Production. These lands are relevant to numerous RSES Regional Policy Objectives including RPO 219 which seeks to support the sustainable reinforcement and provision of new energy infrastructure and RPO 221 which requires Local Authorities to support the sustainable development of renewable energy generation and demand centres. RPO 225e seeks to:</p> <p><i>“Strengthen the gas network sustainably to service settlements and employment areas in the Region, support progress in developing the infrastructures to enable strategic energy projects in the Region. An example is the Tarbert/Ballylongford landbank in Co Kerry which is a strategic development site under the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary and support for the extension of the Gas Network from Listowel into the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Tri-Angle settlements of Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin.”</i></p> <p>The Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary has identified the landbank as an appropriate location for marine related industry and complementary / compatible industry. It is noted that the SIFP was subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Directive Assessment and Flood Risk Assessment.</p>
<p>The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; ○ Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; ○ Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; ○ Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and ○ There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower 	<p>The Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location (SDL) has been identified as a suitable location for industrial purposes since the state purchased the first tranche of land at this location in the 1960’s.</p> <p>The Strategic Development Location (SDL) is recognised for its potential as an Energy Hub and for industrial development at a regional and national level. There are 437 Hectares of zoned lands available for development on the Southern shore of the Shannon Estuary with access to deep water (up to 23m).</p> <p>The location of these lands is unique with proximity to the existing power station at Tarbert Island and to the national gas network and electricity grid as well as access to deep water.</p> <p>The majority of these lands are within Flood Zone C and therefore have a low risk of flooding. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.</p>

Justification Test for Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location	
Justification Criteria	Justification
<p>risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.</p>	<p>A number of Objectives in the Kerry County Development Plan seeks to support the development of these lands. Example include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KCDP 9-26: Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of the Tarbert-Ballylongford landbank for industry, utilising the presence of deep water, existing infrastructure, natural resources, and waterside location to harness the potential of this Strategic Location. Proposals for marine related industry, general industrial development, and particularly those industries creating a synergism with existing uses and contributing to the development of a strategic energy hub at this location will also be encouraged. - KCDP 9-27: Safeguard the role and function of the Power Plant Hub at Tarbert, including the NORA Strategic Oil Reserves Plant, as a key driver of economic growth in the Region, encouraging its sustainable growth and diversification, in accordance with Regional and National Energy Objectives. - KCDP 12-3: Facilitate the expansion of the gas network, including the facilitation of a gas importation facility in the Tarbert/Ballylongford Landbank, and the expansion of the network to the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle settlements of Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin. <p>For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development and is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential to facilitate the expansion of the existing industrial development at Tarbert. 2. In the context of its strategic location, the site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the existing Tarbert Power Plant. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
<p>A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.</p>	<p>A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site.</p> <p>The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Refer to Section 5.2.4 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.</p>

Table 5.17: Justification Test – Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location

6. Flood Risk Management

6.1 Key Policies for the Plan

Flood Risk Management Policies and Objectives are provided in the relevant chapters of the Development Plan. The key policies for Flood Risk Management are:

- Adopt a sequential approach to flood risk management in the making of subsidiary plans and local area plans and to guide flood vulnerable development away from undeveloped areas that have been identified as being at risk of flooding.
- Zone/designate land other than water-compatible development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding (Flood Zones A & B) only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning or designation will facilitate the development of the land in a sustainable manner and in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (DoEHLG 2009).
- Adopt a strategic, integrated, sustainable and proactive approach to catchment management in the County to reduce and manage flood risk.
- Require the application of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and proposals to extend existing developments.
- Avail of opportunities to enhance biodiversity and amenity and to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive sites and habitats.
- Where applicable develop flood storage areas and/or other nature-based solutions to flood risk.

6.2 Integration of Flood Risk Management

Flood risk management in the County will need to be integrated with other statutory planning processes including:

- Land use zoning, land use allocation and policy development associated with the preparation and review of each of the County's Local Area Plans (LAP);
- Development management processes within the County.

6.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Local Area Plans

In reviewing and preparing LAP's, Strategic Flood Risk Assessments will continue to be prepared as part of the associated SEA process. Such assessments will:

- Produce a suitably detailed flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009, drawing on and extending existing data and information;
- Provide for an improved understanding of flood risk issues within the Local Area Plans and the development management process, and communicate this to a wide range of stakeholders;
- Identify where more detailed flood risk assessments may have to be carried out, for vulnerable development that is planned within areas at risk of flooding. These more detailed assessments will be used to identify and evaluate the potential for the development of the lands and associated environmental impacts;

- Produce an assessment of existing flood defence infrastructure and the consequences of failure of that infrastructure and also identification of areas of natural floodplain to be safeguarded;
- Conclude whether measures to deal with flood risks to the area proposed for development can satisfactorily reduce the risks to an acceptable level while not increasing flood risk elsewhere; and
- Produce guidelines/objectives on mitigation measures, for example, how surface water should be managed and appropriate criteria to be used in the review of site-specific flood risk assessments.

Any resultant development in flood risk areas must incorporate appropriate land uses and measures to manage and mitigate the flood risk. These measures must demonstrate that flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level.

The range of policies and objectives for each Local Area Plan will need to respond to the nature and extent of flood risk, the planning context and the application of the sequential approach at a local level reinforcing the flood risk management policies at a County level.

6.4 Flood Risk and Development Management

The key requirements for acceptable flood management of all development in County Kerry are summarised on Table 6.1 below.

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
SFRA_01	Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment	<p>A Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be carried out for all developments and should be completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).</p> <p>FRA's should build upon the strategic flood risk management measures outlined in this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and also consider new information and site-specific data to ensure that all potential flood risk issues are identified, mitigated and managed to an acceptable level.</p> <p>Site Specific FRA's should be carried out to an appropriate level of detail to identify flood risk to a development and quantify potential impacts of any proposal on flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>The minimum requirement is a Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment, and this requirement is not limited to areas or sites with an identified flood risk. Where a development site is in an area of low risk but in proximity to Flood Zone B, particular consideration should be given to the sensitivity of the development to flood risk, such as the impact of climate change and residual risks.</p> <p>Generally, a Stage 2 – Initial Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any site within or in close proximity to Flood Zone A or B and this may need to be further developed into a Stage 3 – Detailed Flood Risk Assessment, depending on the adequacy of the information available, the nature of the flood risk and details of the proposed development.</p>
SFRA_02	Addressing Flood Risk in New Development	<p>Any proposal in an area at risk of flooding that is considered acceptable in principle must demonstrate that appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place and that residual risks can be managed to an acceptable level.</p>

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
		Certain sites, including many assessed in this Plan, will require the application of the Sequential Approach to the development design to ensure that more vulnerable uses are sited in areas of lowest flood risk.
SFRA_03	Minor Proposals in areas of Flood Risk	Minor proposals for development, for example small extensions to existing houses or changes of use, in areas at moderate to high risk of flooding should be assessed in accordance with Section 5.28 of the Guidelines, incorporating the additional guidance in Planning Circular PL2/2014.
SFRA_04	Maintaining Existing Drainage Regime & Flow Paths	Existing overland and channelized flow paths should be maintained and floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. Where it is essential to modify flow paths or ground levels in floodplains, the impact of any such modifications should be quantified and mitigated as part of a site specific flood risk assessment.
SFRA_05	Development on Floodplains	In line with the precautionary approach recommended in the Guidelines, compensation storage shall be provided for any development which results in a loss of floodplain. Unless an alternative approach can be justified and agreed with Kerry County Council, this should be provided within the flood cell and on a level for level basis up to the 1% AEP MRFS flood level. Compensation storage shall be constructed prior to the development of the lands for which compensation is being provided.
SFRA_06	Finished Floor Levels	<p>In order to ensure there is no unacceptable flood risk to people or property, the finished floor level of all new developments should be constructed above the 1% AEP Mid-Range Future Scenario (MRFS) flood level plus freeboard. Appropriate freeboard is typically 300 to 500mm but this should be assessed on a case-by case basis depending on the sensitivity of the site the exceedance flows, climate change, residual risks, wave action etc.</p> <p>It is recognised that in existing town centres of built-up areas, a balance may need to be achieved between providing a suitable streetscape and mitigating flood risk. In such circumstances it may be acceptable to relax freeboard requirements subject to appropriate residual risk mitigation. The use of flood resistant or flood resilient construction may be an acceptable alternative.</p>
SFRA_07	Residual Risks	Residual Risks should be assessed at a site-specific scale and appropriate measures should be implemented to manage all identified residual risk. Typical residual risks that require assessment are flood defence failures (breach or overtopping), channel/structure blockages or failures of other critical infrastructure.
SFRA_08	Surface Water Management	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and other nature-based surface water drainage solutions should be incorporated into the design of new developments. Proposals shall also address pluvial flood risk in areas where surface water ponding could occur and ensure that floor and street levels are designed to manage any potential risks or exceedances. SuDS design should be carried out in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study 2005 and the CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015.

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
SFRA_09	Climate Change	<p>The impact of climate change on flood risk should be considered for all developments. Rainfall depths used for the design of the drainage system and associated SuDS components should include for the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Current industry standard is to accommodate the Mid-Range Future Scenario (MRFS) which corresponds to a 20% increase in fluvial flows and rainfall depths and a 0.5m sea level rise. However, the High-End Future Scenario (HEFS) corresponding to a 30% increase should be considered on a case-by-case basis for certain development such as critical infrastructure or where the consequences of exceedance are high. The implications of any flooding associated with a HEFS event should be examined and understood for all proposals.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that guidance in relation to climate change allowances may change during the lifetime of the Development Plan and the SFRA. Consequently, all future risk assessments and development designs should be based on the latest available guidance at the time of writing.</p>
SFRA_10	Safe Access/Egress & Emergency Planning	<p>An Emergency Plan should be established for all new developments interfacing with Flood Zones A and B. This should outline procedures to be followed in the event of an extreme flood event, such as; the roles and responsibilities of management and stakeholders with contact details; flood sources and depths; flood awareness and flood warning sources; methods for disseminating flood warnings/alerts; evacuation procedures; stand-down, recovery and clean-up operations.</p>

Table 6.1: Key Requirements for Flood Risk Management

7. Monitoring and Review of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The monitoring and reviewing of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is vital if it is to continue to be a relevant process for the lifetime of Plan. There are a number of key outputs from possible future studies and datasets which should be incorporated into any update of the SFRA as availability allows. A list of potential triggers for an SFRA review is provided in Table 7.1. Not all future sources of information should trigger an immediate full update of the SFRA; however, new information should be collected and kept alongside the SFRA until it is updated.

Trigger	Source	Envisaged timescales
CFRAM Flood Risk Final Flood Hazard Mapping	OPW	2022 and beyond
Changes to Planning and / or Flood Risk Management Policy	Various	-
SFRA's for Local Area Plans	Kerry County Council	As per LAP Review timeframes
Significant Flood Events	Various	-
Development Specific FRA's and IRR's	Various	-

Table 7.1: Potential Triggers of an SFRA Review

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
of the
Proposed Amendments / Material Alterations
to the
Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028**

May 2022

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1. Introduction
2. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of proposed Amendments / Material Alterations
3. Clarification of aspects of the SFRA raised by way of submissions / observations received at Draft Plan stage
4. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Conclusion and Summary of Main Findings

Introduction

This Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) report is an addendum report to the SFRA report prepared at the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 stage and primarily assesses the 'proposed amendments / material alterations to the draft Kerry County Development Plan (CDP) 2022-2028', within the context of sustainable flood risk management. Submissions / observations received at draft plan stage have also been taken into account at this stage in the SFRA process.

Proposed omissions and deletions to the Draft CDP referred to in this report have a strikethrough ~~in the text~~, while proposed additional text to the Draft CDP are highlighted in yellow. Where any discrepancy exists in the wording between the proposed amendments / material alterations as outlined in this report and as outlined in the 'Proposed Amendments / Material Alterations to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028' document, those outlined in the latter will take precedence.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Proposed Amendments / Material Alterations to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028
- Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 (Volumes 1-6)

Section 2 of this report contains the strategic flood risk assessment of proposed amendments, while Section 3 clarifies and reinforces aspects of the SFRA prepared at Draft plan stage, based on submissions / observations received. Section 4 provides a conclusion to the report and a summary of its main findings.

1. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of proposed Amendments / Material Alterations

The proposals under consideration as part of this assessment are the proposed amendments / material alterations to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, as set out in the document titled 'Proposed Amendments / Material Alteration to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028'.

As part of this, objectives, policies and supporting text are proposed to be amended. Key proposed amendments / material alterations as they relate to flood risk management are listed below in Section 2.1

Following on from this a detailed screening exercise was carried out on the proposed amendments / material alterations, the results of which are outlined in Section 2.2.

2.1 key proposed amendments / material alterations include;

Amend the flood zoning maps for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel towns indicating the flood Zones A and B, for fluvial/coastal.

Include the following text in section 11.5.2 **within the existing built-up areas of some town centres an existing residual flood risk remains pending the construction of flood mitigation infrastructure. The redevelopment of these existing sites and the undeveloped infill sites should take into consideration the identified and mapped flood risk in any design proposal. Development proposals in relation to these sites should seek to avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.**

Amend the Tralee zoning map from R1 (proposed residential) to P1 (agriculture) , **see map below.**

Insert new objectives

Land use & Flood risk management	
It is an objective of the Council to;	
11-	<p>Ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of flood relief schemes throughout the county.</p> <p>Ensure that access requirements are preserved for the maintenance of Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts</p>

Insert new objectives to read as follows;

(Note; An objective number will be placed on each site on the landuse map in Volume 2 for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel)

Tralee Flood Risk Management	
It is an objective of the Council to;	
TR114	Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted
TR115	Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
TR116	Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
TR117	Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures
TR118	Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
TR119	Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Killarney Flood Risk Management	
It is an objective of the Council to;	
KA84	Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in flood zone A and less vulnerable development is permitted in flood zone B.
KA85	Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
KA86	Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.
KA87	Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B (&C5.2); Ensure

	that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies
--	--

Listowel Flood Risk Management	
It is an objective of the Council to;	
Lis-98	Ensure that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk assessment shall be carried out as part of the preparation of a masterplan for these lands.
LIS-99	Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted.
LIS-100	Site specific flood risk assessment shall be submitted with any application.
LIS-101	Ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Insert text into s11.5.1; Kerry County Council will have full regard to the development of proposed Flood relief schemes, and ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures

Amend the wording

Flood Risk Management & Sustainable Planning		
It is an objective of the Council to;		
KCDP	11-63	Liaise with the OPW on all issues involving river drainage and flood relief, especially when dealing with any development consent applications in the vicinity of important drainage channels, benefiting lands and in maintaining access for OPW.

2.2 Detailed screening exercise on the proposed amendments / material alterations

All the material alterations/amendments were assessed. Table 1 contains only those material alterations/amendments that were considered relevant to the flood risk assessment. It is also considered that the remaining proposed amendments are likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective. The results of the strategic flood risk assessment on the proposed amendments / material alterations are presented in Table 1.

- (note; read table 1 in conjunction with the Proposed Amendments / Material Alterations to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Report)

Table 1: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of proposed amendments / material alterations

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 1.1-1.6	SFRA Comments / Recommendations.
Chapter 1 Introduction	
1.1	-
1.2 Amend Goal 9: Protect and enhance the Natural and Built Environment including biodiversity.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
1.3 – 1.6	-

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 2.1-2.16	SFRA Comments / Recommendations.
Chapter 2 Climate Action & Achieving a Sustainable Future	
2.1-2.3	-
2.4 KCDP 2-4: Support measures to build resilience to climate change throughout the county to address impact reduction, adaptive capacity, awareness raising, emergency planning, providing for giving priority, where feasible, to integrated nature-based solutions and emergency planning biodiversity.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
2.5 KCDP 2-5 Support the development of sustainable communities that enhance the health and wellbeing of our people and places giving priority to local biodiversity and integrated nature-based solutions.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
2.6	-
2.7 KCDP 2-10 Support integrated nature-based solutions and biodiversity to climate change challenges and also initiatives aimed at increasing soil carbon retention, sequestration, and storage.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
2.8-2.9	-
2.10 Promote awareness of the value of restored peatlands in storing carbon and mitigating climate change and promote and support efforts to both prevent further degradation of peatlands and to restore already-degraded peatlands.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
2.11-2.12	-
2.13 Actively implement measures detailed in the 'Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas Water Sensitive Urban Design Best Practice Interim Guidance Document'.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.
2.14	-

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 2.1-2.16	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 2 Climate Action & Achieving a Sustainable Future			
2.15 Engage with local community groups on a voluntary basis in relation to boglands to access funding for restoration.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective		
2.16 Support the continued cutting and distribution of turf in order for people to heat their homes.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 3.1-3.12	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 3 Core & Settlement Strategy			
3.1-3.10	-		
3.11 This Plan does not set out a quantum of lands to be zoned residential in order to meet the proposed population growth. The zoning of residential land will occur as part of the relevant settlement Local Area Plan (LAP) taking into consideration the level of housing demand indicated in the core strategy (see also Section 3.10), and a Settlement Capacity Audit of these settlements. Zoning Maps for Tralee, Killarney & Listowel are included in Volume 2 of the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. As per Table 3.7, the Zoned Land Required, has been determined based on the Settlement Capacity Audit contained in Volume 2 for these settlements. It is proposed to phase residential lands in Tralee and Killarney in order to meet the housing targets of these settlements allowing for the contribution of brownfield/infill sites and to reflect the tiered approach to zoning.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective.	While land/sites within urban areas can be located in flood risk areas this matter is assessed within the justification tests and will be further assessed at local area plan preparation stage when land use zonings are being proposed.	
3.12	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 4.1-4.12	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 4 Towns & Villages			
4.1-4.12	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 5.1-5.11	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 5 Rural Housing			
5.1-5.11	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 6.1-6.12	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 6 Sustainable Communities			
6.1 KCDP 6-3: Continue to support the creation of sustainable communities throughout the County by facilitating the creation of attractive neighbourhoods where there are strong links and connections to local services, community facilities and employment areas and where walking, cycling, and public transport is prioritised and which supports the retention of existing ecological features and supports the planting of native species in green and public areas.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective	
6.2-6.12	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 7.1-7.2	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 7 Housing for All			
7.1 Support the completion and consolidation of unfinished estates where services have been satisfactorily completed.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective such as SUDs measures	
7.2	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 8.1-8.28	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 8 Gaeltacht Areas, Culture & Heritage			
8.1-8.28			

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 9.1-9.28	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 9 Economic Development			
9.1-9.23	-		
9.24 Amend Chapter 9, Section 9.7.6.2.1, last paragraph, last line: The council will look favourably on the siting and design of these facilities within existing quarry sites subject to detailed environmental assessment. The council will have regard to the Quarries and Ancillary Activities-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) and the 'Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry'.		EIA and EIA Screening will provide additional flood risk management safeguards	
9.25 KCDP 9-66: Ensure all extractive development proposals comply		Proposed amendment likely to	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 9.1-9.28	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 9 Economic Development		
with the objectives of this plan including development management standards, flood risk management requirements and the protection of landscape, biodiversity, infrastructure, water and air quality, built, and cultural and geological heritage [Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry]		have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective
9.26-9.28	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 10.1-10.26	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 10		
10.1-10.15	-	
10.16 While the Council considers that camping sites should be located on appropriately zoned land within established/or adjacent to existing settlements, small-scale proportionate camping sites may be appropriate to complement tourism assets in rural and coastal locations within or adjacent to existing settlements.		Any such development proposals will be required to comply with flood risk management safeguards as outlined elsewhere in the plan.
10.17-10.26	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 11.1-11.16	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 11 Environment		
11.1 The conservation of biodiversity is also of particular significance in Kerry given its rich natural heritage of wildlife habitats, Kerry's Bogs, species, geological features and landforms, including some of international importance		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective as bogs retain a vast amount of water
11.2-11.3	-	
11.4 Facilitate and support the protection and enhancement of wetlands as nature-based solutions to flood management, climate change, and the biodiversity crisis.		The protection and enhancement of wetlands and watercourses is compatible with sustainable flood risk management
11.5-11.10		
11.11 Kerry County Council will have full regard to the development of proposed Flood relief schemes, and ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective
11.12 KCDP 11-63: Liaise with the OPW on all issues involving river drainage and flood relief, especially when dealing with any development consent applications in the vicinity of important		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 11.1-11.16	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 11 Environment		
drainage channels, benefiting lands and in maintaining access for OPW.		management perspective
11.13 Facilitate and support dredging and/or pumping where appropriate to protect rivers and waterways.		Any such proposals will be required to comply with habitat conservation and flood risk management safeguards as outlined elsewhere in the plan.
11.14 Include the following text in section 11.5.2 within the existing built-up areas of some town centres an existing residual flood risk remains pending the construction of flood mitigation infrastructure. The redevelopment of these existing sites and the undeveloped infill sites should take into consideration the identified and mapped flood risk in any design proposal. Development proposals in relation to these sites should seek to avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county.
11.15 Ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of flood relief schemes throughout the county.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county.
11.16 Ensure that access requirements are preserved for the maintenance of Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendments 12.1-12.23	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 12 Energy		
12.1-12.23	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendment 13.1-13.5	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Chapter 13 Water and Waste Management		
13.1; KCDP 13-16: Facilitate and support Irish Waters Investment Plan 2020-2024 and Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme (STVGP) and any other successor capital plans/ strategies in the county, including the consideration of Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW), at appropriate locations, which have the added benefits of providing any amenity area for the public and enhance biodiversity.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendment 13.1-13.5	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 13 Water and Waste Management			
13.2-13.5	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations) Amendment 14.1-14.44	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Chapter 14 Connectivity			
14.1-14.22	-		
14.23 Safeguard the capacity and efficiency of the national road network drainage regimes in County Kerry for national road drainage purposes.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective	
14.24-14.44	-		

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments	/
Vol 2 Tralee			
T1-T8	-		
T9; TR114-Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the town	
T10; TR115-Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
T11; TR116-Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
T12; TR117-Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
T13; TR118- Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
T14; Amend the zoning from R1 (proposed residential) to P1 (agriculture)		This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations	Comments /
Vol 2 Tralee		
	risk management	
T15; Amend the zoning maps to indicate Flood Zones A and B		This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood risk management
T16; Indicate Flood Zones A & B on the maps.		This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood risk management & in the interest of clarity.

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations	Comments /
Vol 2 Killarney		
K1 Facilitate and support Irish Water in developing solutions to the impacts of wastewater discharges to Lough Leane during summer droughts.		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective
K2-K4	-	
K5; KA84- Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in flood zone A and less vulnerable development is permitted in flood zone B.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county
K6; KA85- (R1.6) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county
K7; KA86-(R4.6.1/R4.6.2/R1.6.2) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county
K8; KA87-(C5.2) &Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.		This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county
K9	-	
K10 Amend the zoning maps to indicate Flood Zones A and B		This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood risk management
K11	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations	Comments /
Vol 2 Listowel		
L1-L2	-	
L3; LIS 36 Require the preparation of masterplans/design briefs and preliminary environmental assessments where appropriate		Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Vol 2 Listowel		
prior to the redevelopment of the Castleinch lands for the development of a landmark riverfront site in a sustainable manner, providing new mixed use/ tourist facilities, subject to a flood risk assessment in accordance with 'The Planning systems and Flood Risk Management -Guidelines for Planning Authorities' and compatibility with nature conservation objectives for the Lower River Shannon SAC	sustainable flood risk management perspective	
L4-L5	-	
L6; Lis-98 (O.1.1) Ensure that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk assessment shall be carried out as part of the preparation of a masterplan for these lands.	This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
L7; LIS; 99-(C5.1) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted.	This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
L8; LIS-100-(C2.1.1) Ensure that site specific flood risk assessment shall be submitted with any application.	This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
L9; LIS-101 –(C2.1. 2)Ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.	This proposed amendment will provide additional flood risk management safeguards and promote sustainable development in the county	
L10; Amend the zoning maps indicating Flood Zones A and B	This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood risk management	
	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Volume 2.6		
Amend Tables 1-3 of the Settlement capacity Audit to include a potential housing yield for each site.	This proposed amendment is compatible with sustainable flood risk management	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Volume 3,4 & 5		
RPS 1-4 (deletions) & RPS 1-7(additions)	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Volume 3,4 & 5		
ACA1	-	
TB1	-	

Policy/Objective/Text changes to Draft Plan (Text in yellow indicates change made to policy/objectives/text by way of proposed amendments / material alterations)	SFRA Recommendations.	Comments /
Vol6 Development Management Standards & Guidelines		
DM1-5	-	
DM6; The Council will require an Ecological Impact Assessment or Natura Impact Statement for all proposals within or in the vicinity of an SPA, SAC or NHA. Where a quarry development falls within a conservation designation, the developer is advised to consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service prior to making an application. As regards the protection of the county's geo-heritage, the developer is also advised to consult with Geological Survey Ireland (GSI). Such plans will need to consider the following geo-heritage mitigation, in consultation with GSI, as appropriate: 1. The facilitation, where feasible, of access to quarry faces by appropriate geo-scientists during quarrying to assess any geologically interesting new stratigraphies / relationships as they might become exposed and to establish if the quarry site is worthy of recognition post extraction and through aftercare/restoration planning, and 2. If deemed appropriate, exploring opportunities for a representative section of the quarry face at the end of the quarry life or inclusion of information panels to promote the geology to the public or develop tourism or educational resources if appropriate depending on the future use of the site, in consultation within the Geo-heritage Programme of GSI.	Proposed amendment likely to have a positive impact from a sustainable flood risk management perspective	
DM7-8	-	
BAP1	-	

3. Clarification of aspects of the SFRA raised by way of submissions / observations received at Draft Plan stage

3.1 Office of public works (OPW) & Office of the Planning Regulator.

Response and recommendations

Having regard to submissions from the OPR and the OPW, the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities(2009), as amended by Circular PL 2/2014,the planning authority consider it necessary to:

(i)incorporate all key flooding requirements and mitigation measures identified in the SFRA and Justification Test into the Plan, in particular in respect to sites in Tralee and Killarney.

(ii) include specific objectives in the plan to ensure development in those areas is restricted to minor development and to support the requirement for a site specific flood risk assessment-

The Planning Authority will use all datasets available to produce combined Flood Zone A and B mapping and this mapping will be overlaid on land use zoning, in order to assist the assessment of consistency of the plan with the sequential approach as set out in the Guidelines.

The towns have been identified by the OPW CFRAMS project as an area at risk of either/both fluvial and tidal flooding. Preliminary flood prevention measures have been developed and costed by the OPW.

The OPW have identified preferred flood mitigation infrastructure to mitigate flood risk arising from the river network and from the coast in the CFRAM Flood Risk Management Plan for Tralee Bay – Feale River Basin (UOM 23). It is an objective of the plan to facilitate the implementation of this infrastructure and the Tralee flood relief scheme subject to project level environmental assessments.

The OPW have identified preferred flood mitigation infrastructure to mitigate flood risk along the Feale in the CFRAM Flood Risk Management Plan for Tralee Bay – Feale River Basin (UOM 23). It is an objective of the plan to facilitate the implementation of this infrastructure and the Clieveragh flood relief scheme. For more details regarding flood risk management see Chapter 11 Environment, Chapter 13 Water and Waste Management and the Development Management Standards and Guidelines. It is also an objective to prepare a masterplan for the Castleinch lands, this plan will include flood management proposals.

In accordance with the Department Guidelines; The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, vulnerable development such as residential development should not be located upon lands at risk of flooding. The Planning Authority is satisfied that this approach is appropriate and will result in the sustainable development of the town.

It is necessary to include a new objective to ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in areas of flood risk. This new objective will be applicable to all those areas that are located within a flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B (namely those specified for Sites C5.2, C5.4, M1.1 in Tralee, and Sites C5.1.9, R1.6.1, R1.6.2, R4.6.1 and R4.6.2.)

The redevelopment of existing sites and the development of infill sites in the town centres/ settlements that are adjacent to /within flood risk areas should take into consideration the identified flood risk in any design proposal. Development proposals should seek to avoid flood risk areas of the site, or if not possible should ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction methods. Development proposals must be in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).

It is considered necessary to include additional mitigation measures for existing development in areas zoned Town Centre ((M2), Built Up Area (M4), Existing Residential (R2), and Tourism & Related zoned lands C5.1, C5.3 and C5.4. Applications for any future development in these areas shall be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 of the Guidelines, and that a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) will be required. Specific objectives shall be included in the plan to ensure development in these areas is restricted to minor development as defined therein, and to support the requirement for an SSFRA.

Site R1.6.1 (Ballyard, Tralee) is located within a Flood Zone A, it is considered necessary to amend the zoning to P1 Agriculture (see map below).

The zoning of a portion of the Tarbert/Ballylongford site has been amended for habitat reasons and therefore there will be no vulnerable development on the site (see map below).

Clieveragh(Listowel); A flood relief scheme is proposed for this area. Details of the flood risk area's A and B will be indicated on a map (see attached maps).

Greenville Road(Listowel); With respect to the lands at Island Ganniv North, on Greenville Road, the Planning Authority has carried out additional further assessment on these lands and is satisfied that this land is outside

flood zone B (the land rises sharply at this point) and that subject to a flood risk assessment at planning application stage that the development of these lands would be in accordance with the Guidelines.

The Council acknowledges the proposed flood relief schemes planned in Kenmare, Ballylongford, Castleisland & Tullig, and Dingle. The Council will have full regard to the development of these proposed schemes, to ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures, and it is considered prudent to include an additional objective regarding this.

The Council will have regard to all OPW schemes in the preparation of all plans and projects, it is not considered appropriate to include a county wide register for flood risk areas. All these areas are included within the SFRA for each MD LAP.

In relation to Arterial Drainage Schemes, the Council will endeavour to ensure that access requirements are preserved for the maintenance of Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts. It is acknowledged that applications for development on land identified as benefiting land may be prone to flooding, and as such site-specific flood risk assessments may be required in these areas, and it is considered prudent to include an additional objective regarding this.

Recommendations

1. Amend the flood zoning maps for the towns indicating the flood Zones A and B, for fluvial/coastal.
2. Include the following text in section 11.5.2 within the existing built-up areas of some town centres an existing residual flood risk remains pending the construction of flood mitigation infrastructure. The redevelopment of these existing sites and the undeveloped infill sites should take into consideration the identified and mapped flood risk in any design proposal. Development proposals in relation to these sites should seek to avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.
3. Amend the zoning from R1 (proposed residential) to P1 (agriculture) , see map below.
4. Include a new objective 11-66a; ensure that zoning or development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of flood relief schemes throughout the county.
5. Include a new objective 11-66b Ensure that access requirements are preserved for the maintenance of Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts
6. Include new objectives for following specific sites and indicate these on the maps;

Tralee;

TR114- (C5.2) ; Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted

TR115- (C5.4); Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures

TR116-(C5.5I); Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures

TR117- (M1.)1 Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures

TR118-(C2.1.1/R1.6.2/R1.6.3/S1.1); Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.

TR119-Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Killarney;

KA84- (C5.1) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in flood zone A and less vulnerable development is permitted in flood zone B.

KA85- (R1.6) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.

KA86-(R4.6.1/R4.6.2/R1.6.2) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B.

KA87-(C5.2) &Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B; Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

Listowel;

Lis-98 (O.1.1) Ensure that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk assessment shall be carried out as part of the preparation of a masterplan for these lands.

LIS; 99-(C5.1) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted.

LIS-100-(C2.1.1) Ensure that site specific flood risk assessment shall be submitted with any application.

LIS-101 –(C2.1. 2)Ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk areas or if not possible ensure that the flood risk is not increased for adjacent properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.

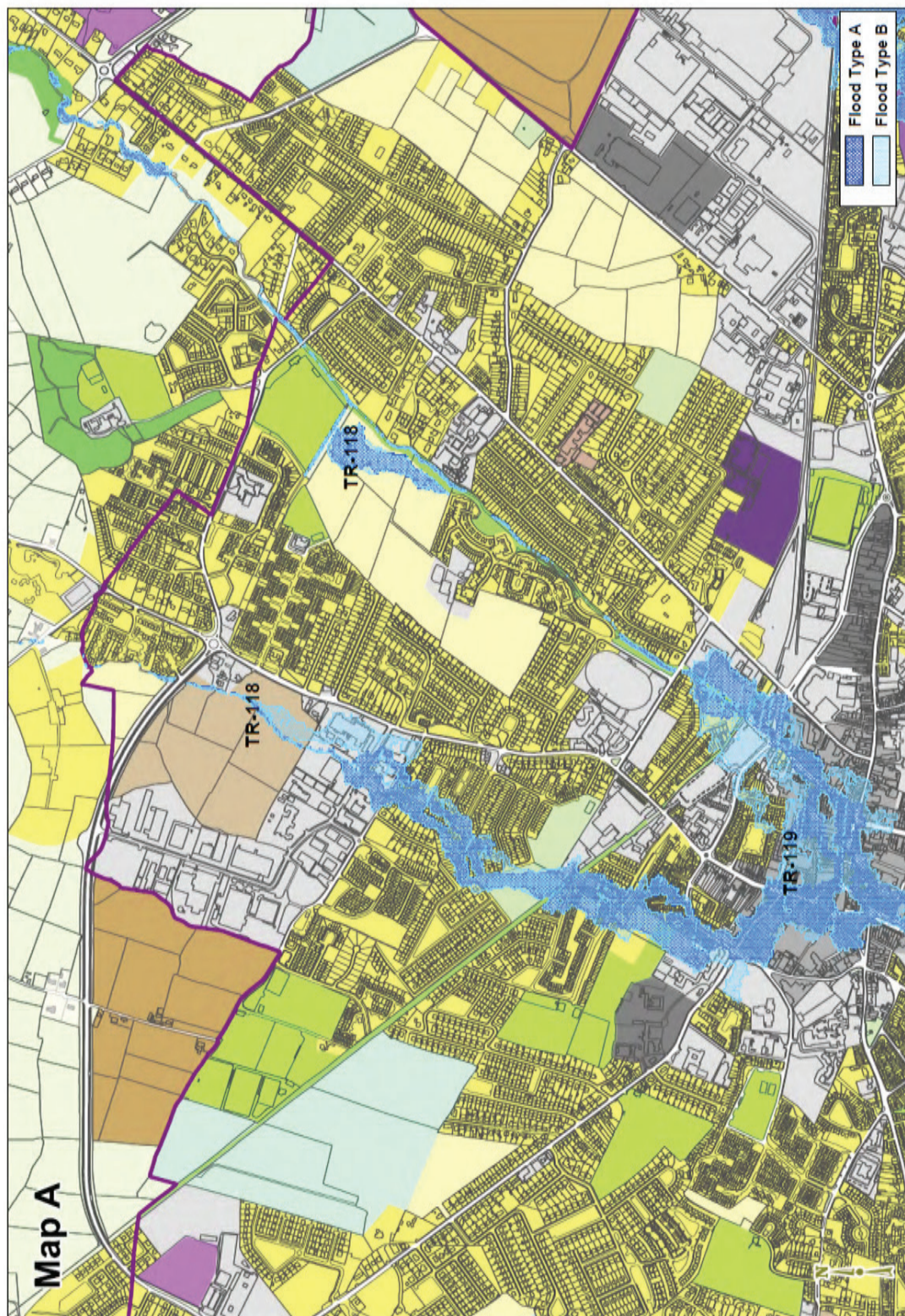
An objective number will be placed on each site (above) on the landuse map with a corresponding objective for Tralee, Killarney and Listowel. See maps below

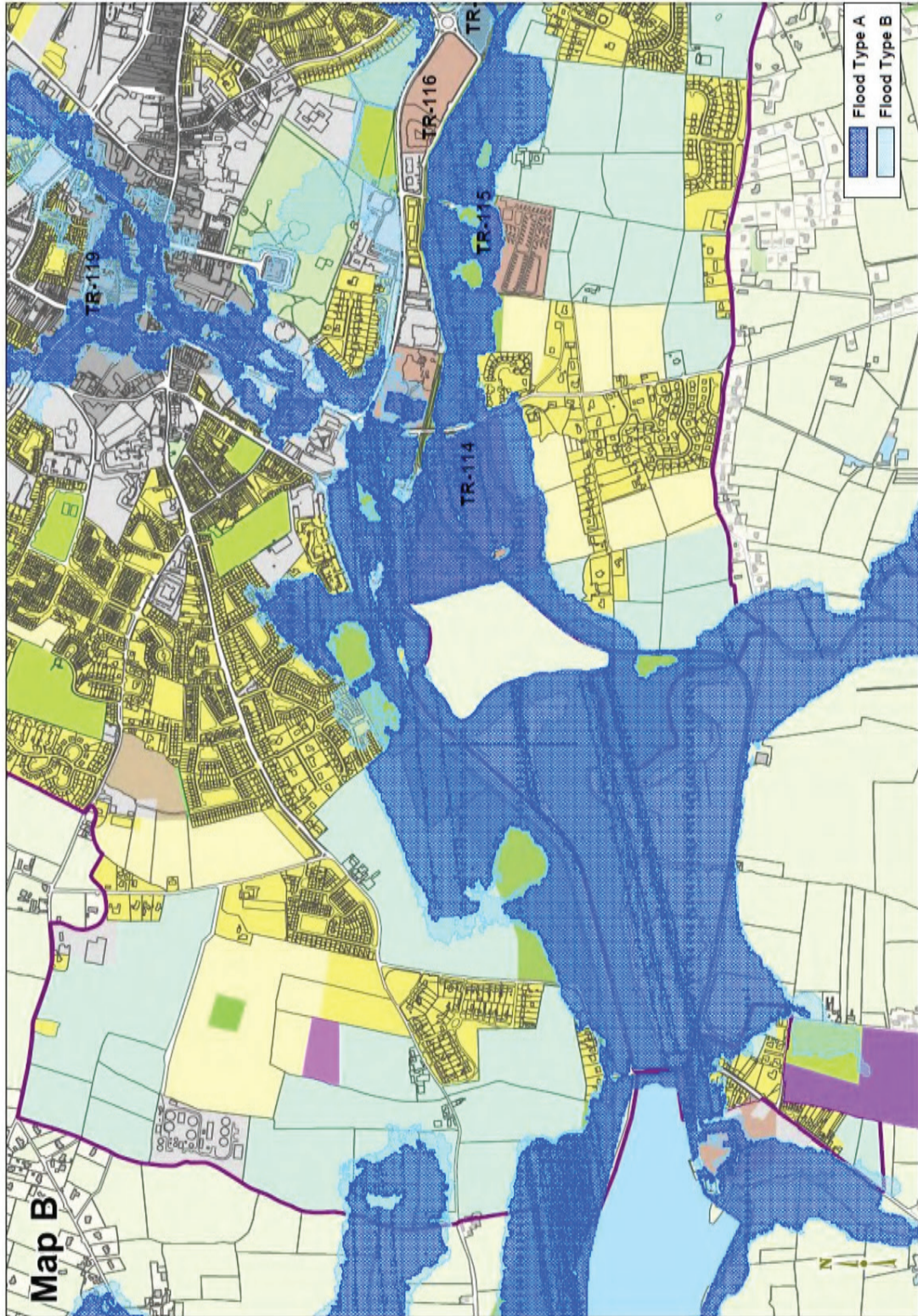
7. Additional text to be added to Section 11-5 “full regard to the scheme to ensure proposal support and do not impede”

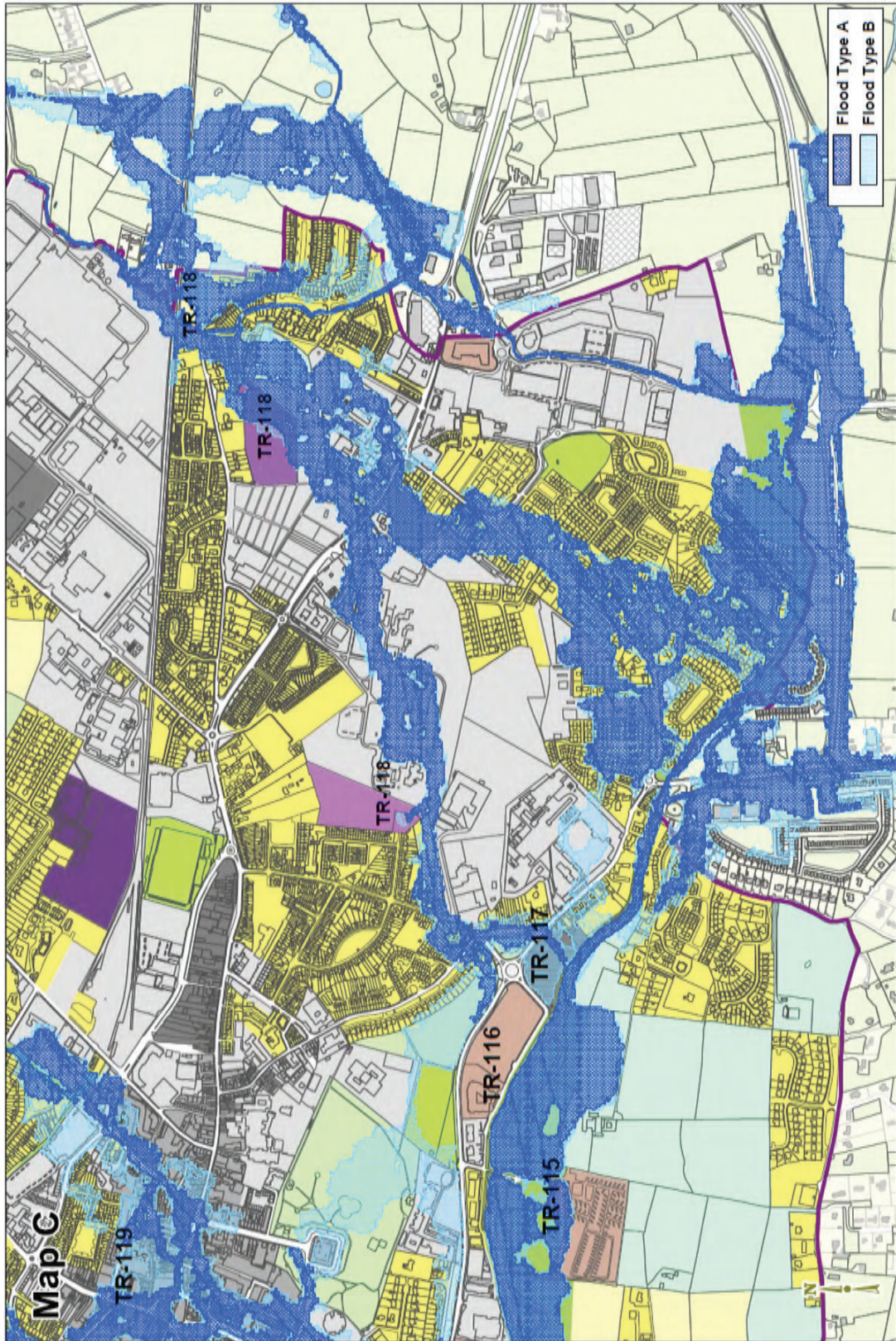
8. Amend Objective KCDP 11-63 – include benefiting lands and in maintaining access for OPW.

Revised Flood Risk Maps (Tralee, Killarney & Listowel)

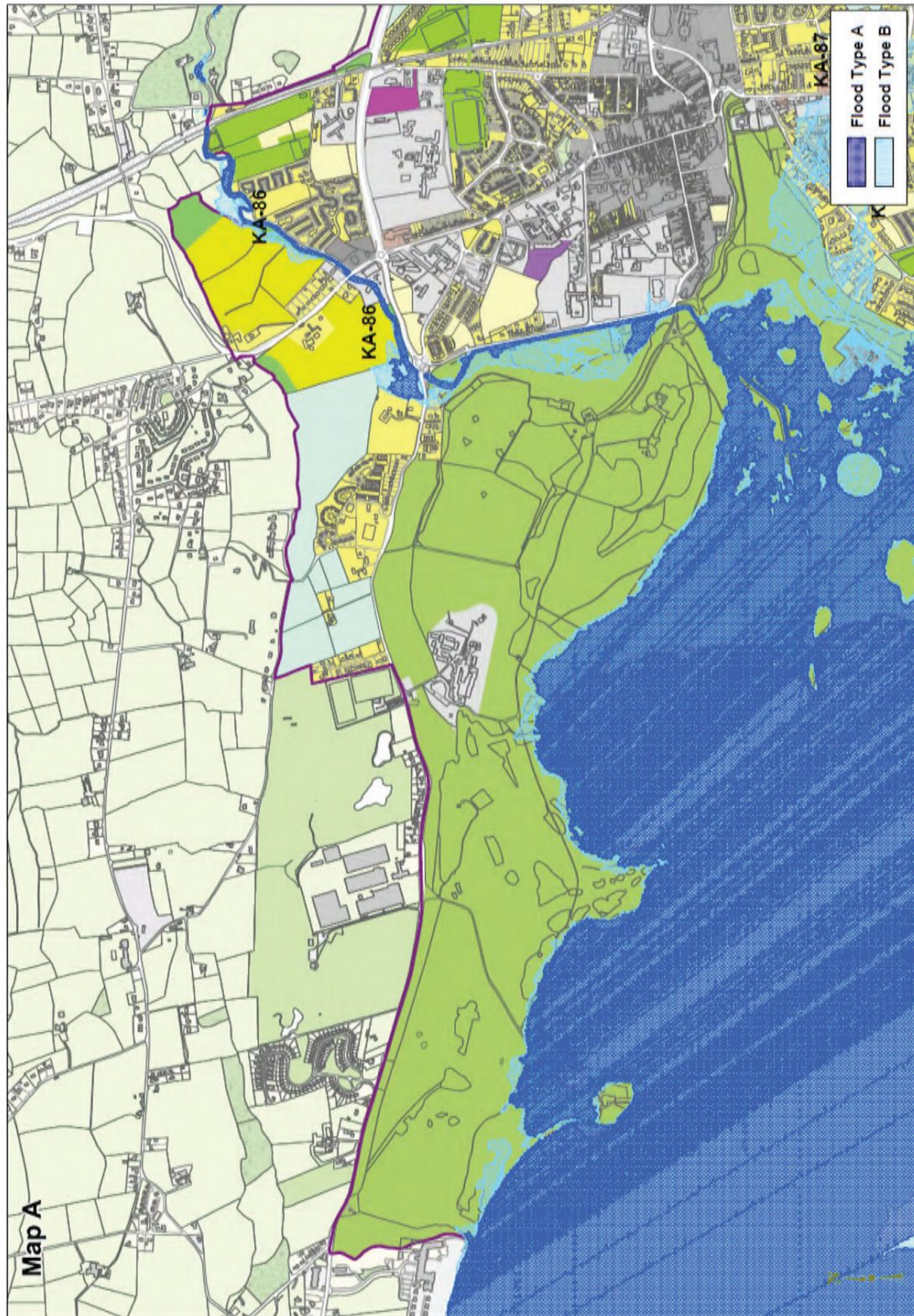
A. Tralee

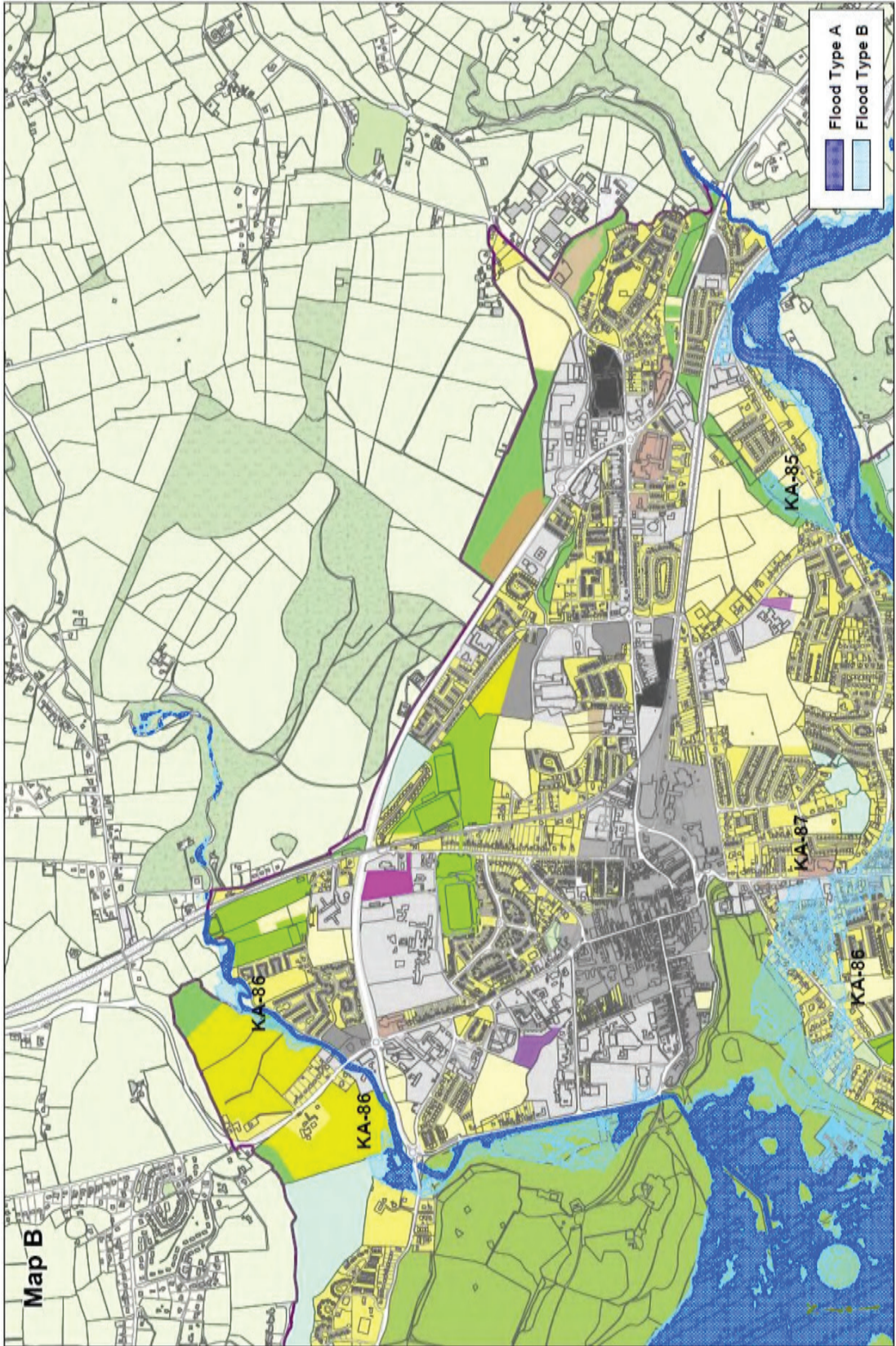


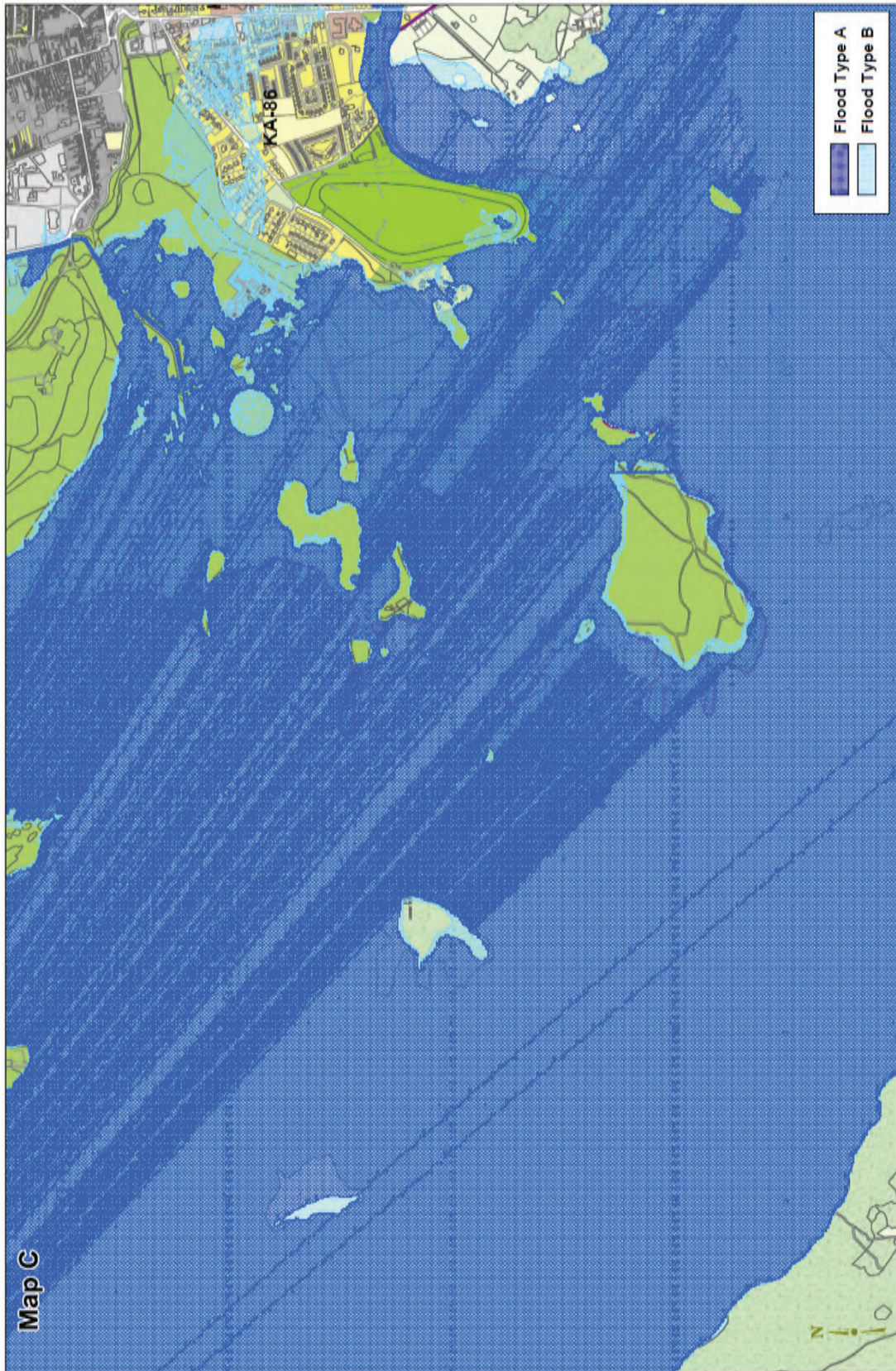


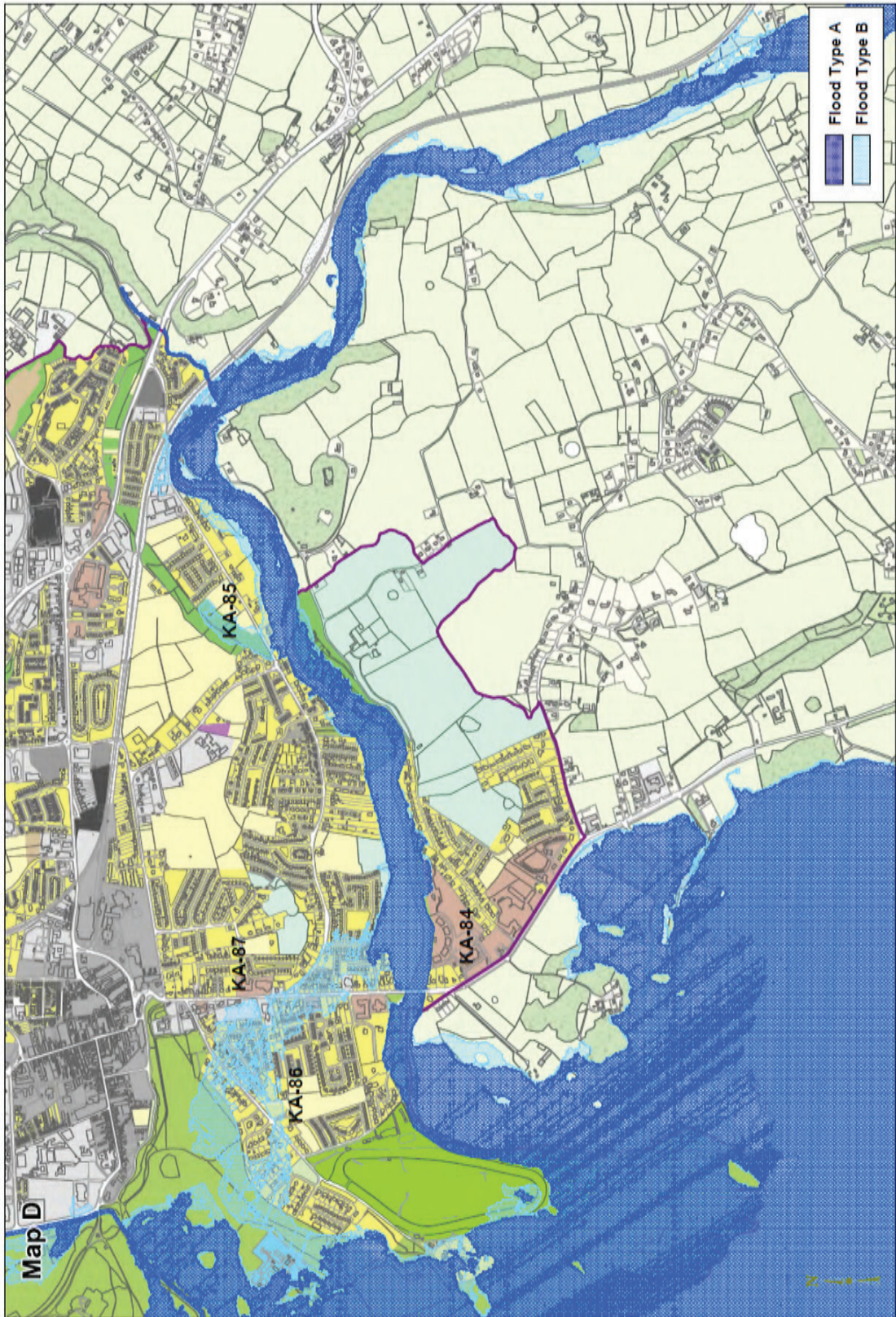


B. Killarney

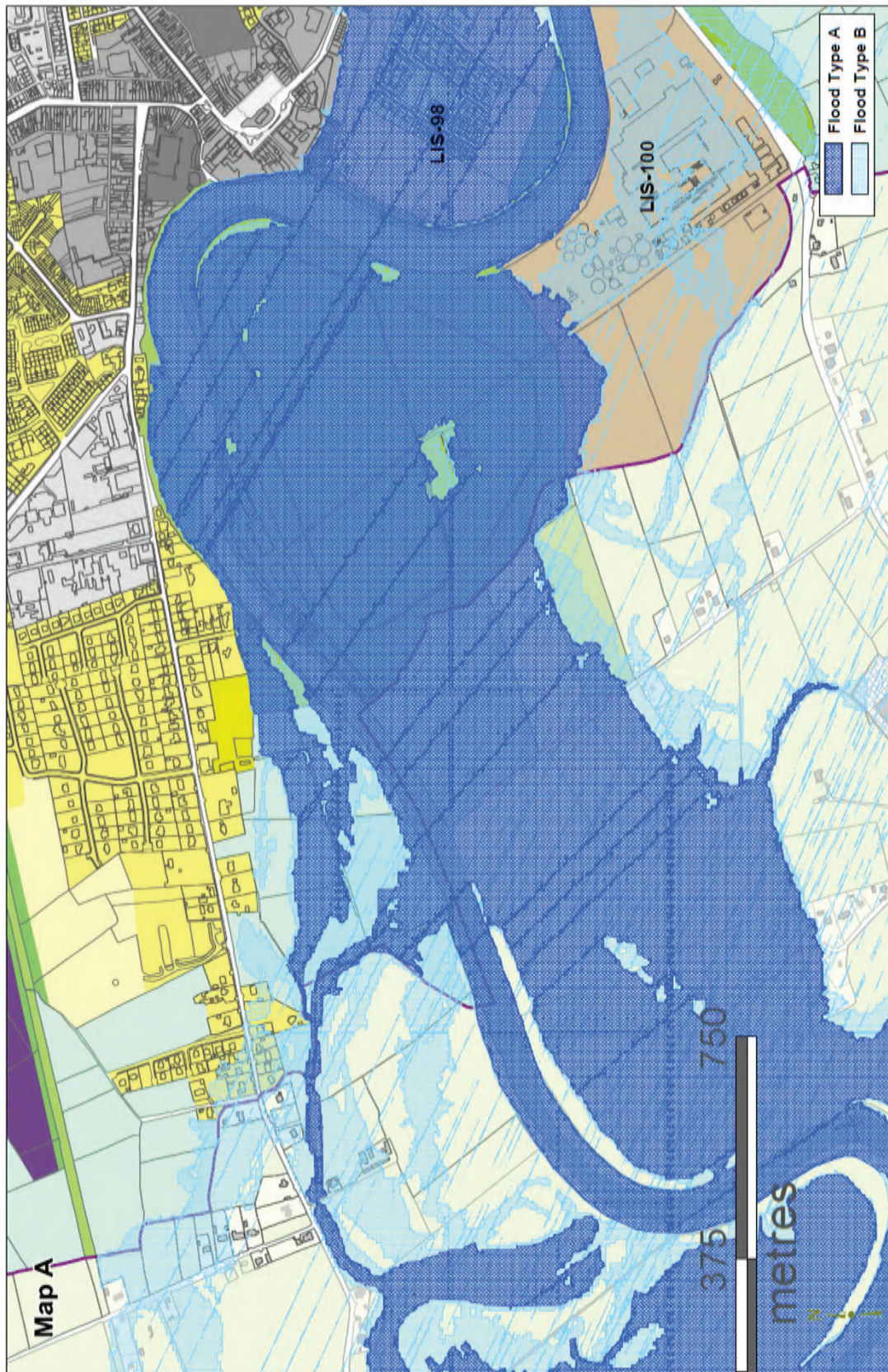


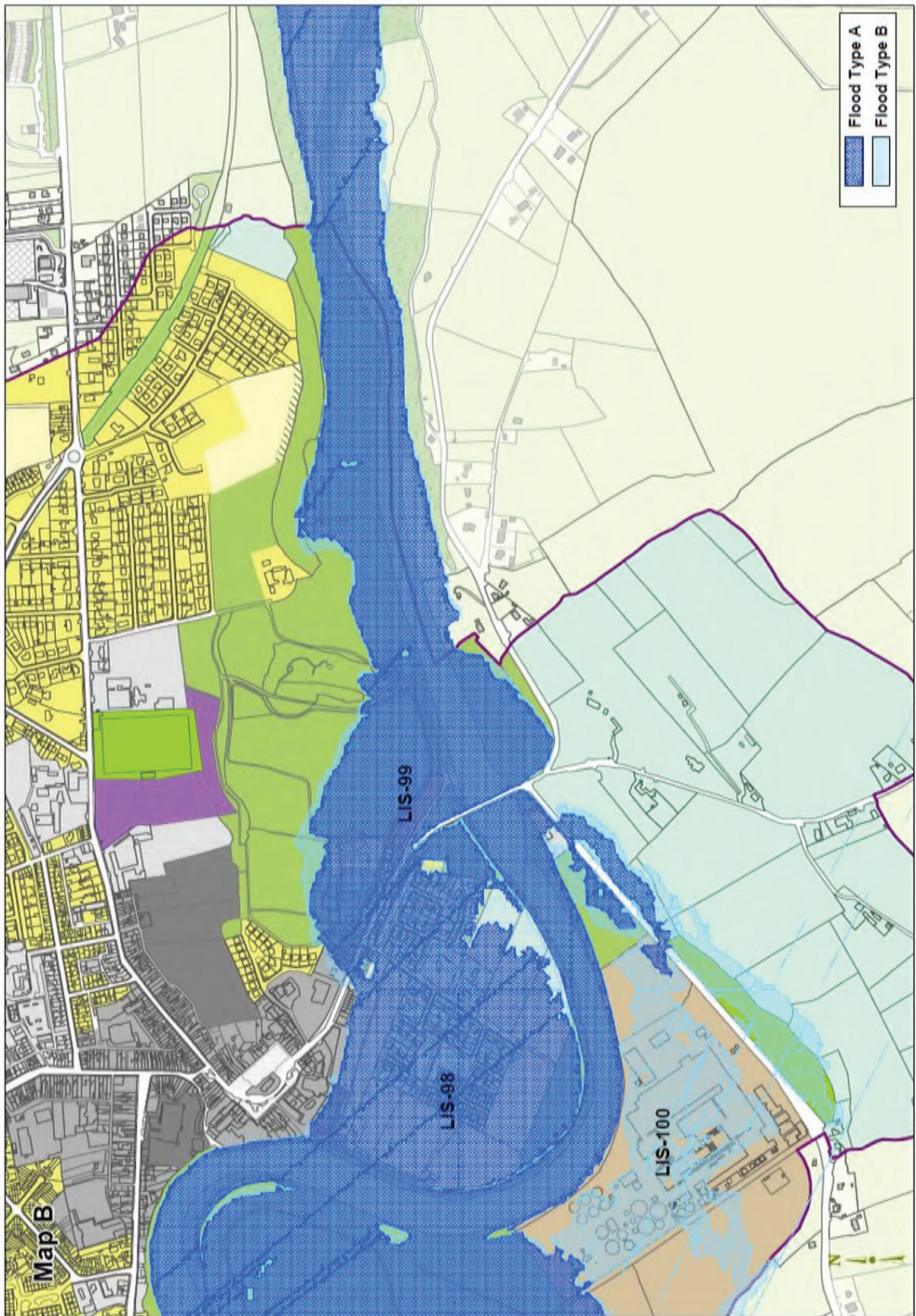


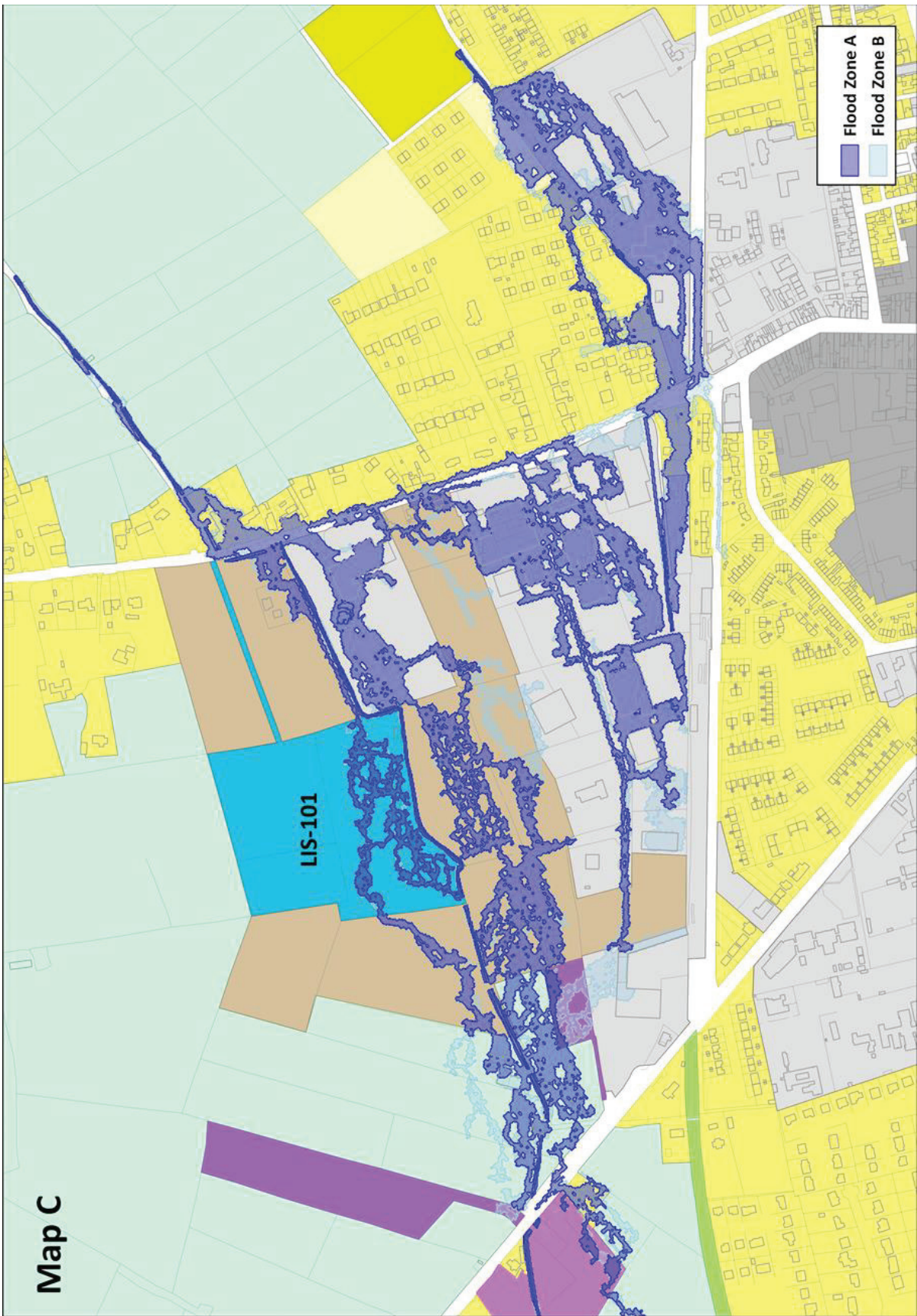




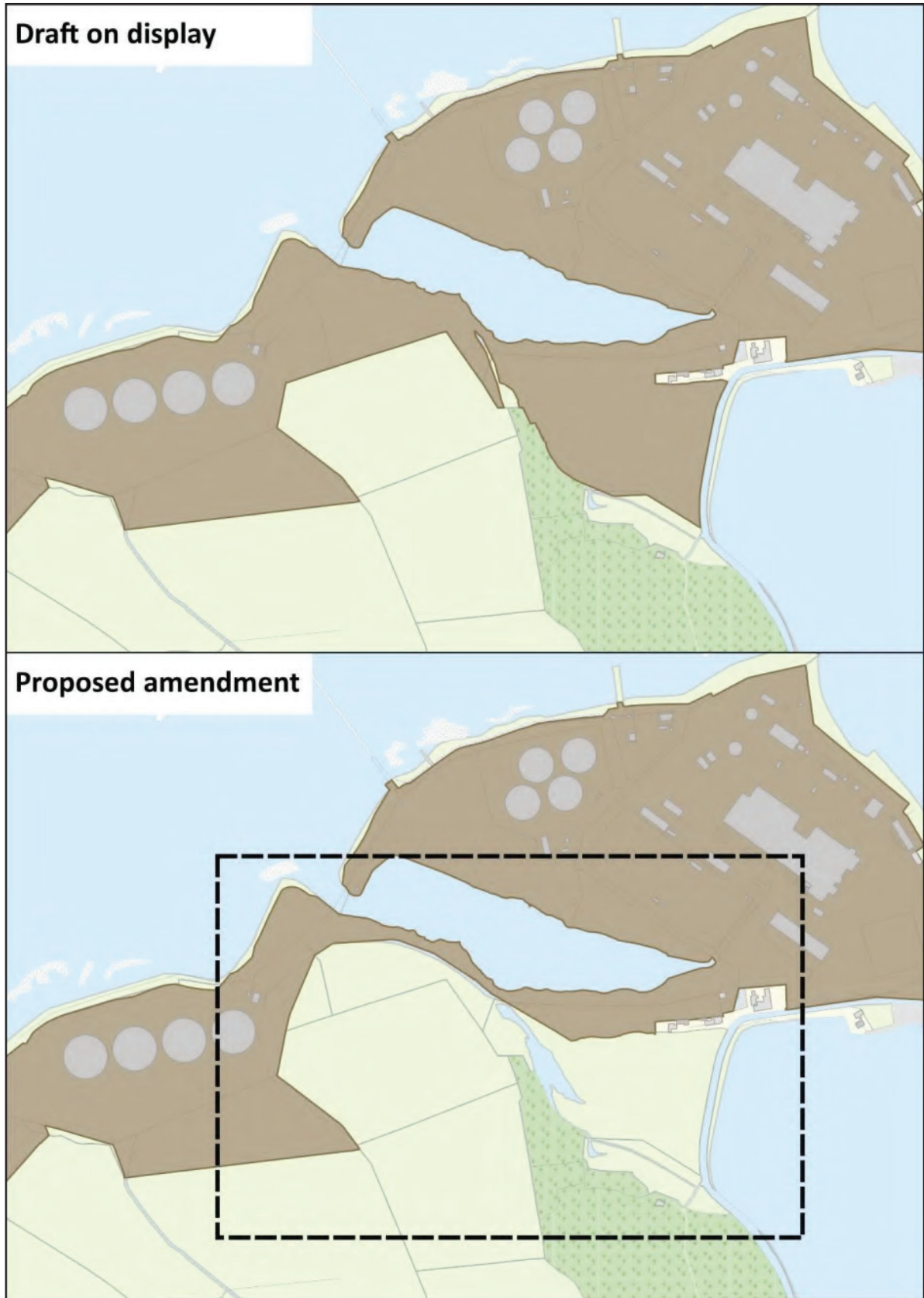
C Listowel



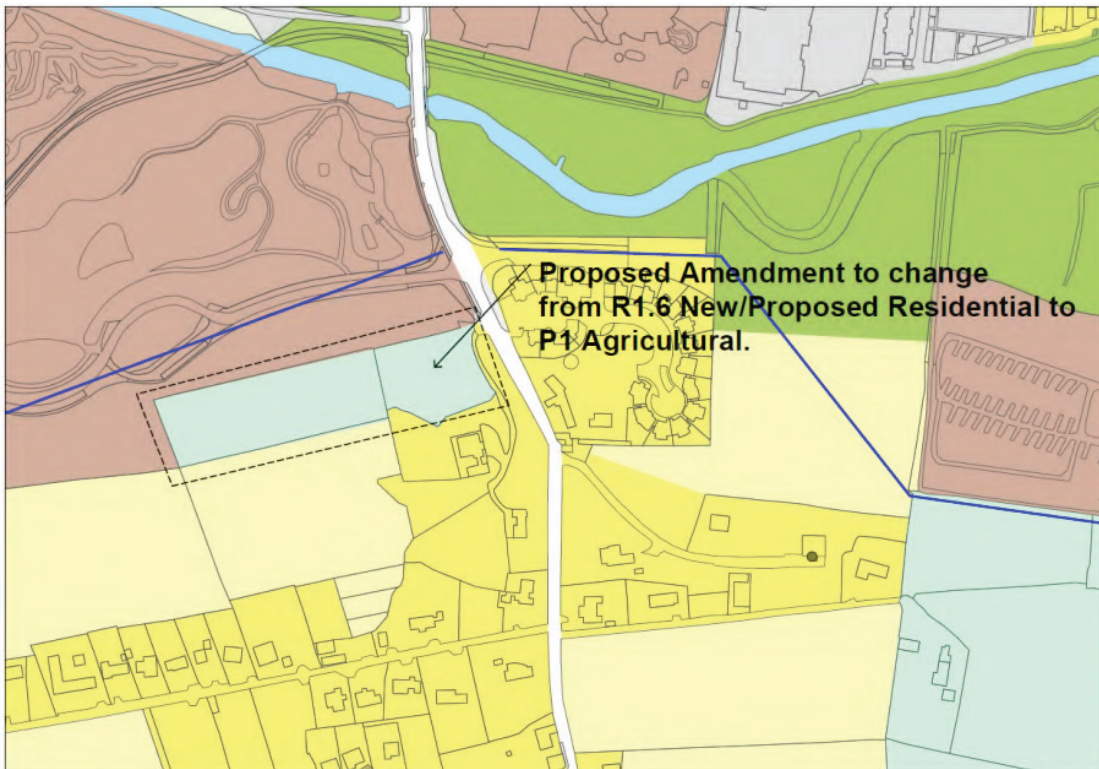
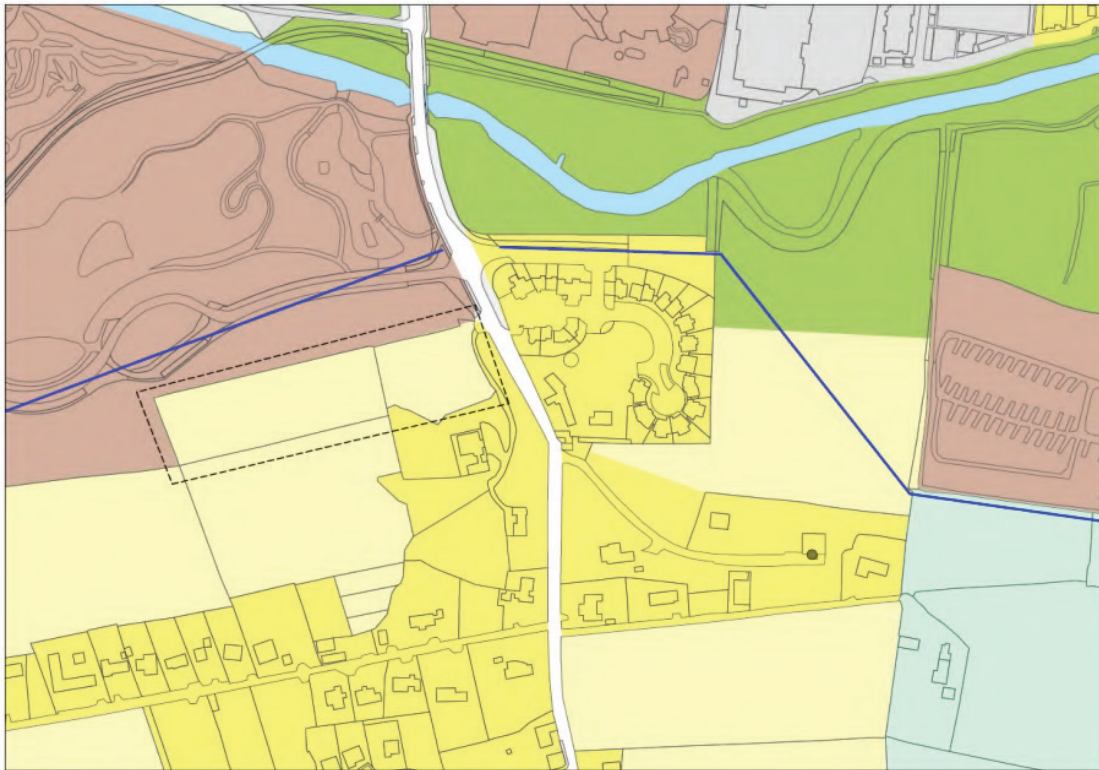




Map; revised zoning maps for Tarbert Island



Map; Amend zoning in Ballyard, Tralee



4. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Conclusion and Summary of Main Findings

This report systematically assessed the proposed amendments / material alterations for impact on flood risk management. For the most part, no impact on flood risk management are considered to be likely. Elsewhere positive impacts are anticipated as the modifications provide additional flood risk management safeguards. Notable proposed amendments / material alterations include the incorporation of Flood Zones A and B and the inclusion of additional objectives on specific sites within Tralee, Killarney and Listowel which mitigate potential flood risk.



Kerry County Council