

APPENDIX1: Scoping Issues Paper – SEA/AA

Review of the Cavan County Development Plan and Cavan Town and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020.



**Strategic Environmental
Issues Paper
October 2012**

What is a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

An SEA is a formal evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme before the decision to adopt that plan or programme is made. SEA is required under European Law, which was transposed into Irish Law. SEA is intended to benefit the environment by influencing the decision maker at an early stage in plan or project making process. It leads to more sustainable development through systematic appraisal of policy options. The SEA process will improve the process of making this new Development Plan by:-

1. Facilitating the identification and appraisal of alternative plan strategies
2. Raising the awareness of the environmental impacts of the plans
3. Encouraging the inclusion of measurable targets and indicators

SEA is an 'Environmental Assessment' of a Development Plan and must examine the significant effects of the proposed plan on the environment and include short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects on issues including:

Biodiversity	Flora and Fauna
Population and Human Health	Flora
Soil and Water	Air/Noise/Climate
Material Assets	Cultural Heritage
Interrelationships of the above	



What is an Appropriate Assessment (AA)?

An obligation under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive: *'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (a Natura 2000 site) but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives'*. A Natura 2000 site is a protected site that is of particular importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats and species within the EU and in Ireland is made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), proposed Special Protection Areas (pSPA).

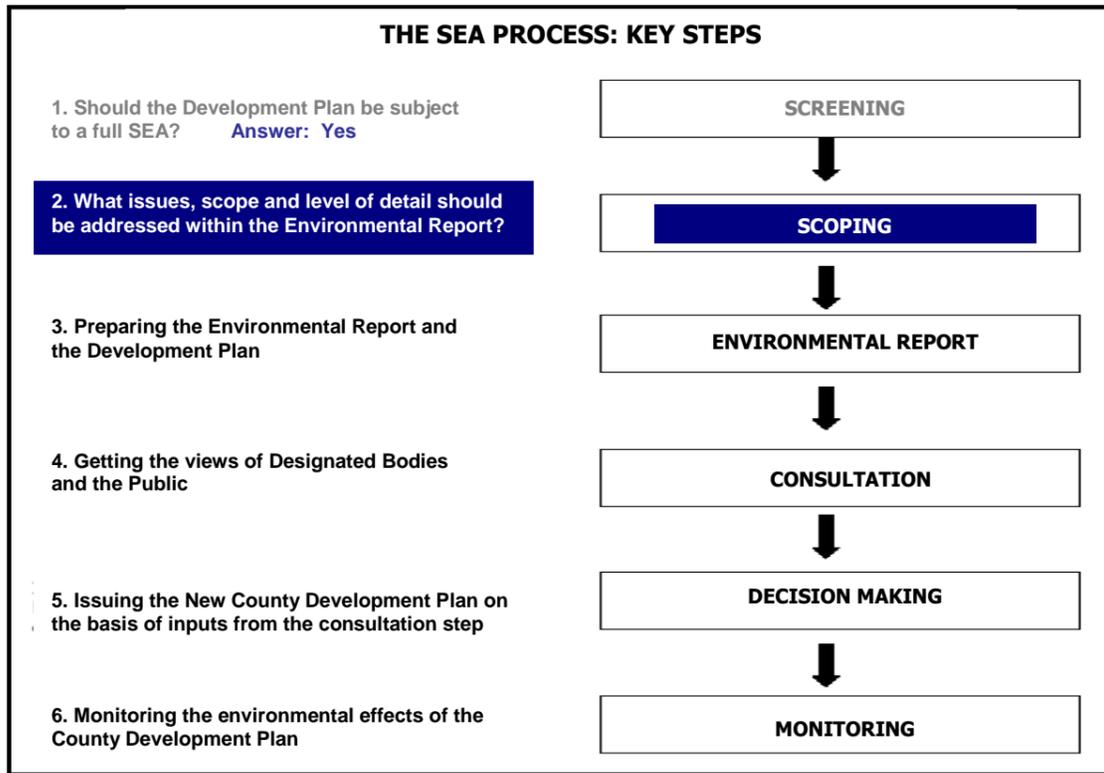
Scoping Issues Paper – What is the Scoping Issues Paper?

The purpose of this paper is to broadly define the (1) scope of the environmental issues which are to be dealt with by the SEA together with the (2) level of detail to which these issues will be addressed. The scope of the SEA will be refined as the Development Plan process progresses as a result of consultation with interested parties.

What happens next?

It is proposed that additional environmental baseline data will be collected which will contribute to the identification of sensitive environmental issues. Alternatively, development scenarios will be developed to ensure that the County Development Plan will have objectives and policies which minimise the potential for significant environmental effects due to the plans implementation.

What stages are we at?



What key issues will be addressed in the new development plan?

- Settlement Strategy and Housing
- Community, Recreation and Public Open Space
- Economic Development and Employment
- Physical Infrastructure
- Rural and Urban Areas
- Conservation of Our Built Heritage
- Protection of our Environment and our Natural Heritage



What are the Main Environmental Issues facing Cavan between now and 2020?

Environmental Considerations	Potential Impacts	Issues
Biodiversity - the variety of life on earth which includes people, plants, animals, fungi, micro-organisms.	New developments could potentially impact on biodiversity i.e. habitat destruction, human health, species destruction	What do you think are the main threats to Biodiversity in Co. Cavan? How can we best accommodate development whilst managing biodiversity?
Flora and Fauna -flora is plant life naturally occurring in an area, whilst fauna is animal life occurring in an area.	New developments could potentially impact on flora and fauna.	Some of these species are protected under the European Habitats Directive and Irish Law and so how can we manage development whilst ensuring flora and fauna is not compromised.
Population and Human Health – human activities and settlement patterns are reflected in Cavan’s built and natural heritage. The natural environment has supported Cavan’s residents for generations whilst the built environment has facilitated settlement patterns throughout the county.	The utilisation of natural and built resources has the potential to impact on water, air, soil, climate and therefore impact negatively on human health.	How can we ensure the future sustainable development of the County?
Soil and Water – soil is the top layer of the earth’s surface consisting of rock and mineral particles mixed with organic matter. Water is a major resource in Co. Cavan with its lakes, rivers and streams.	Development has the potential to impact on landscape, geology and soils such as windfarm, extractive industries, forestry, agriculture, industry, commercial development, rural dwellings and road projects. Water is not only important from an ecological perspective but it is also provides a source of drinking water.	What is best practice for the removal of soil in the development of Greenfield sites? How can we ensure existing and proposed developments do not compromise water quality for residents and visitors to the County? Can we ensure the ecological balance of water is maintained to ensure human health and biodiversity are not negatively impacted upon?
Air/Noise/ Climate -	Potentials impacts on air and climate arise from transport and industrial emissions. Increased in noise levels from development can impact on humans and wildlife. Increased greenhouse gas emissions have been linked to Climate Change.	What can be done to reduce the pressures on the atmosphere? How can we accommodate renewable energy provisions in the County like windfarms, etc? What policies should be considered to reduce climate change and its impact on our county like flash flooding, soil erosion etc?
Material Assets – comprises of built environment, infrastructure and natural assets.	The utilisation of the County’s material assets leads directly and indirectly to potential environmental impacts.	How can we best manage County Cavan’s material assets sustainably?

<p>Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological- our heritage is what has been passed down to us from previous generations and we must consider what we will be able to pass onto future generations. The Heritage of Cavan is a unique resource which has shaped our cultural identity and defines the society in which we live.</p>	<p>Pressures can arise from developments and activities close to heritage sites. Natural and Built Heritage may be placed under pressure from development.</p>	<p>How can the value of our natural heritage, built heritage, cultural heritage and archaeological heritage be best protected and improved?</p>
<p>Inter-Relationships of the above - Cumulative impacts and interaction of the above mentioned items can give rise to increased pressure on the environment.</p>	<p>The impacts and interactions will vary in extent and nature.</p>	<p>What do you think are the main environmental issues facing County Cavan?</p>

Have your say.....

HOW TO MAKE A SUBMISSION: *Having Your Say* - Submissions and observations should be made in writing and sent to one of the following by the **5th of December, 2012**:

- **Post: Forward Planning Section, Planning Department, Cavan County Council, Farnham Centre, Farnham Street, Cavan.**
- **Email: plan@cavancoco.ie**

The Planning Authority will conduct a series of public consultation exercises in the form of public meetings, workshops, and consultations with individuals and groups. You can find more about the Development Plan and how it is progressing, at the following locations;

- **Website at www.cavancoco.ie.**
- **Our Facebook pages: : www.facebook.com/cavancoco & www.facebook.com/CavanCountyDevelopmentPlan**

The location, venue and times for the initial stage of public consultation are detailed in the table below:

Venue	Date	Time	Location
Cavan County Library: Events space	Tuesday, 6 th November	18:00 – 20:00	Cavan Town
County Museum: Meeting room	Wednesday, 7 th November	18:00 – 20:00	Ballyjamesduff
Ballyconnell, Market House	Wednesday, 14 th November	18:00 – 20:00	Belturbet
Bailieborough Library	Tuesday, 20 th November	18:00 – 20:00	Bailieborough

APPENDIX 2: Information to be contained in the Environmental Report: Annex I (or Schedule 2B in S.I. 436 f 2004)

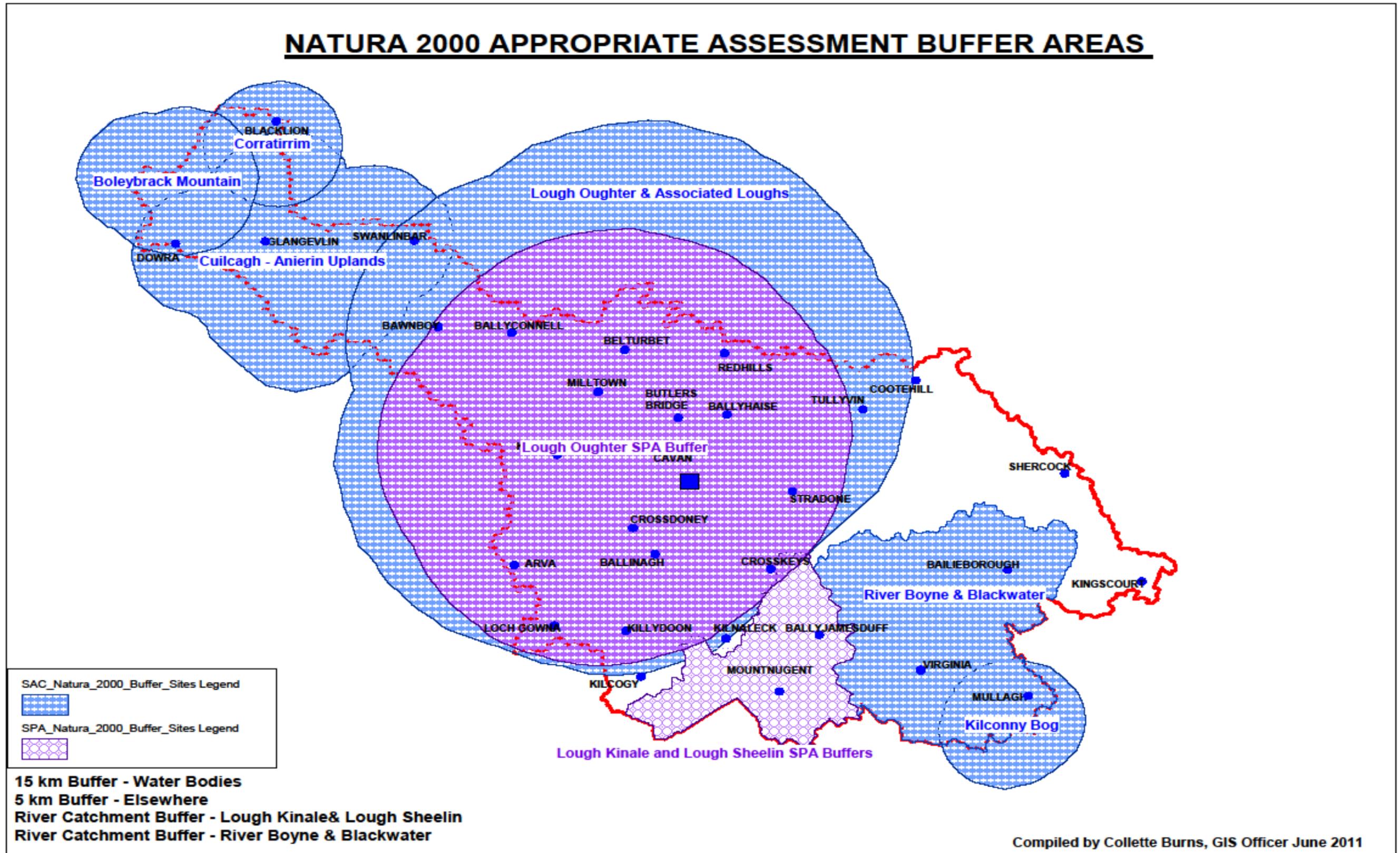
ANNEX I (OR SCHEDULE 2B IN SI 436 OF 2004)

Information to be contained in an environmental report –

- (a) An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans;
- (b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;
- (c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
- (d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive;
- (e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;
- (f) The likely significant effects [including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects] on the environment, including on issues such as:
 - biodiversity
 - soil
 - population
 - water
 - human health
 - air
 - fauna
 - climatic factors
 - flora
 - material assets
 - landscape
 - cultural heritage including architectural & archaeological heritage
 - and the interrelationship between the above factors;
- (g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;
- (h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;
- (i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan;
- (j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.

APPENDIX 3: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT BUFFER ZONE MAP

NATURA 2000 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT BUFFER AREAS



APPENDIX 5: Heritage Areas – NHAs, SPAs and SACs in the County

Cuilcagh-Anierin Uplands (000584)

Site Name: Cuilcagh-Anierin Uplands

Site Code: 000584

This site follows a series of shale uplands in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, including to the north Cuilcagh Mountain on the border with Northern Ireland, Benbrack, Bencroy and to the south Slieve Anierin, rising above Lough Allen. It links the following pre-existing Areas of Scientific Interest: Bellavally Mountain, Cuilcagh Mountain and Lough Cratty Bog, Moneenterriff Cliffs and Levenakilla Bog. The site is of special interest because of its geology, physiography and upland flora and fauna.

Geological interest is comprised of the complete representation of the Carboniferous Leitrim Group, including richly fossiliferous sequences of sandstones, shales and mudstones, while physiographical interest relates to various active processes, notably slope weathering, as well as the presence of peat and pseudo-karst features. The total sequence on the Upper Cuilcagh area provides an excellent section through approximately 560 m of the Leitrim Group of Carboniferous rocks. On the lower ground, particularly on east Cuilcagh, a series of potholes or shakeholes (dry vertical shafts) and sinks (shafts and surface water plunges) have developed on limestone. Pollnagallun is one of these. Landforms due to past and present processes are also noticeable and include periglacial rock shattering throughout the area, associated blockfields at the edges (Moneenterriff), rock slides throughout and bog flows.

The biological interest of the site is associated with the presence of one of the largest expanses of intact mountain blanket bog in Ireland (seen at Cratty's Lough at the north-east of the site), and also with upland grasslands on the steepest slopes of the peaks, fine examples of dry heath on the less steep slopes of these peaks and a gradation from these to wet heaths and wet rush (*Juncus* spp.) grasslands.

A well developed oceanic, montane bryophyte flora exists throughout. At the tops of ridges such as at Slieve Anierin, Bencroy, Benbrack and at The Playbank, on level terrain at the slope bases and often sandwiched between two succeeding slopes, blanket peat also occurs. The extensive blanket bog exhibits a wide range of characteristic vegetation and structural features, with well developed pool/hummock and lawn complexes, drier peat, acid flushes and bog bursts. The presence of a large number of streams (or river sources) adds to the biological interest.

Flat blanket peat areas on water-logged ground is characterised by the presence of such species as Deer Grass (*Trichophorum cespitosum*), Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*), Common Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) and small amounts of Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) over a Sphagnum moss mat of predominantly *S. capillifolium* and *S. papillosum*.

On more freely-draining gentle slopes, abundant and tall Ling Heather, Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and Hare's-tail Cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) are more typical over a mixed bryophyte layer of *S. capillifolium*, *Hypnum jutlandicum* and *Rhytidialphus* spp. The presence of weak flushing of acidic water through the surface peat layer is indicated by the occurrence of sparsely scattered Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) or Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*).

Where flushing is concentrated over a thinner peat or a peaty gley soil or is associated with iron-staining, the vegetation is characterised by a small sedge community with Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), Butterwort (*Pinguicula* spp.), Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), Cuckoo Flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), Marsh Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) and a range of non-ombrotrophic bryophytes.

A small number of high level oligotrophic lakes occur within the site, with Lough Nambrack, Knockgorm Lake and Munter Eolas Lough being the main examples. Scattered throughout the site are dystrophic lakes, with peat bases and often peat stained water. These lakes typically have sparse vegetation, with Common Cottongrass, Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and Sphagnum mosses being the dominant plants.

Sloped ground and areas of shallow peat support heath communities. Wet heath is extensive and is dominated by Cross-leaved Heath, Ling Heather, Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Purple Moor-grass, Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), and Rhytidiadelphus, Sphagnum and Polytrichum mosses. Dry heath is also well-represented within the site and is typically found where shallow peats occur on sloped ground in association with exposed rock. The dominant species in the vegetation is invariably Ling Heather, which is generally accompanied by Bilberry, Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) and, in places, Gorse (*Ulex* spp.). Tormentil and Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) are also common species. Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) is a scarcer species of the dry heath vegetation. Upland grassland frequently merges with the heath community and is dominated by Mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*) and Bent Grasses (*Agrostis* spp.) and in places is considered to be species rich. In wetter areas, the grassland communities are dominated by rushes (*Juncus effusus*, *J. acutiflorus* and some *J. articulatus*).

In places extensive areas of cliff occur. Here the heathy vegetation is augmented by typical cliff and scree species, particularly ferns such as the Buckler Fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*). On the low steep slopes at the north-east of the site, such as at Gorteennaglogh, some small areas of Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) woodland add to the habitat diversity of the site. A small number of unimproved enclosed fields are also included on the edges of the site.

The site provides good habitat for breeding wading birds, with Curlew, Golden Plover and Dunlin nesting in small numbers. Other typical upland species such as Peregrine, Merlin and Ring Ouzel are also present. Golden Plover, Peregrine and Merlin are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive and, along with Dunlin and Ring Ouzel, are also Red Data Book Species. Red Grouse, also a Red-listed species, is present on the site.

A number of locally rare plant species, including the moss *Dicranodontium asperulum*, occur. Other species found on the site which are scarce in Ireland or in the Leitrim/Cavan area include White Sedge (*Carex curta*), Common Yellow-sedge (*C. demissa*) and Bog Sedge (*C. limosa*), Blue Moor-grass (*Sesleria albicans*), Cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), Beech Fern (*Phegopteris connectilis*), Lesser Twayblade (*Listera cordata*), Starry Saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*), Stag's-horn Clubmoss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) and the lichens *Cladonia anomaea*, *C. bellidiflora*, *C. ciliata* var. *tenuis*, *C. crispata* var. *cetrariiformis*, *C. incrassata*, *C. coniocraea*, *C. pyxidata* and *C. strepsilis*.

The blanket bog areas of this site are extensive and relatively undisturbed. Natural transitions from blanket bog to heath and acidic grassland are evident, and cliffs, small ravines and small woodland blocks add diversity to the site.

30.6.2004

Killyconny Bog (000006)

SITE NAME: Killyconny Bog

SITE CODE: 000006

Killyconny Bog is situated approximately half way between Virginia and Kells on the Cavan/Meath border and some 8km from each. It is underlain by Lower Palaeozoic shales and consists of two small basins which have coalesced over a low drumlin ridge.

There are few raised bog in the area and Killyconny Bog seems to be one of the best developed. Though some marginal drainage and cutting has taken place the central part of the bog is relatively intact.

Much of the bog is very wet and there are many areas of pool and hummock formation. The pools support the moss *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, and a good growth of algae in summer. Wet areas about the pools support other *Sphagnum* mosses such as *S. magellanicum*, while *S. papillosum*, *S. fuscum*, *S. capillifolium* and *Hypnum cupressiforme* are important components of hummocks. Vascular plants are also found on the bog: Bog Cotton (*Eriophorum angustifolium* and *E. vaginatum*), the heathers (*Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica tetralix*), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) and White Beak-sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*). Also occurring on the site is Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*) which is found almost exclusively on raised bogs and which is rare in N.E. Ireland.

While the surface of the bog is generally homogeneous some higher areas with dense tussocks of Bog Cotton (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) are found; these provide shelter for Hares. There are also lines of water movement, shown by the occurrence of Common Sedge (*Carex nigra*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Bird species found on the bog include Meadow Pipit and Curlew, and sometimes also Kestrel and Long-eared Owl which hunt over it for beetles, Pygmy Shrews and Frogs.

8.1.1997

Lough Oughter & Associated Loughs (000007)

Site Name: Lough Oughter & Associated Loughs

Site Code: 000007

Lough Oughter and its associated loughs occupy much of the lowland drumlin belt in north and central Cavan between Upper Lough Erne, Killeshandra and Cavan town. The site is a maze of waterways, islands, small lakes and peninsulas including some 90 inter-drumlin lakes and 14 basins in the course of the Erne River. The area lies on Silurian and Ordovician strata with Carboniferous limestone immediately surrounding.

This site is a candidate Special Area of Conservation for natural eutrophic lakes and bog woodland, two habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive and for the otter, a species listed on Annex II of the same Directive. The site also contains areas of dry woodland, marsh, reedbed and wet pasture.

Drainage within the area is inefficient and the water levels prone to natural fluctuation as a result. The regularly flooded areas still accommodate a variety of specialist plant species such as Amphibious Bistort (*Polygonum amphibium*) and Marsh Foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), as well as rarer species such as Needle Spike-Rush (*Eleocharis acicularis*) and Lesser Marshwort (*Apium inundatum*).

The lakes and basins are shallow, and the water well mixed and nutrient rich (eutrophic). The aquatic flora is varied with several pondweed species such as Blunt-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton obtusifolius*), Shining Pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*), Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), Reddish Pondweed (*Potamogeton alpinus*) and Various-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton gramineus*). Typical in the zone of aquatic plants are Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Mare's Tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe* spp.) and Starwort (*Callitriche* sp.). The aquatic community includes species of limited distribution in Ireland such as the Duckweed species *Lemna gibba* and *Spirodela polyrrhiza*.

Around much of the shoreline there are well developed swamp and marsh communities, typically with a zone of Bulrush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*) in front of a zone of Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) which is in turn backed by a more species rich zone of sedges, grasses and herbs, particularly Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*), Common Sedge (*Carex nigra*), Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*), Water Plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), Rough Horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) and Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*). Less widespread species also occur on the wet lake margins; species such as Water Dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*), Greater Water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*), Cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*), Tufted Sedge (*Carex elata*), Water Soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*), Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and Greater Spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) may be locally prominent.

There are many variations on this typical zonation of sheltered shores with species such as Reedmace (*Typha* spp.), Branched Bur-Reed (*Sparganium erectum*) and Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) gaining local prominence. More exposed shores lack the extensive swamp zones, here smaller species such as Common Spike Rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) can be found.

Level, wet pastures tend to be dominated by Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Rush species (*Juncus* sp.) with a scattering of marshland and wet grassland plants such as Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpiodes*) and Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) is most abundant with frequent Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus*) and Sharp-Flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) and less widespread Conglomerate Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*) also occurring.

Where a general lack of grazing pressure or a particular slope has allowed it, deciduous woodland has re-established itself behind the reedbeds. Two species of Willow (*Salix caprea* and *Salix cinerea*) are common constituents along with Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Along submerged margins Alder and Willow are most commonly found with a flooded understorey typically containing Reed Canary-grass, Meadow Sweet, Yellow Flag and in places Tufted Sedge (*Carex elata*) and Greater Tussock Sedge (*Carex paniculata*). Downy Birch occurs along lake edges and also forms stands of wet woodland on cutover bog with varying degrees of wet and dry peat. Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), Marsh Cinquefoil

(*Potentilla palustris*) and Bog Moss (*Sphagnum* sp.) occur in areas with pools and dry areas. Where there is dry peat, Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and Gorse (*Ulex* sp.) occur under the Birch canopy. Birch dominated wood is also found in association with Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) bog.

In areas of wet bog with good *Sphagnum* cover, bog woodland has developed. Downy Birch characterises this habitat; other typical species include Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*).

Dry broad-leaved woodland is characterised by Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hazel, Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and Oak (*Quercus* spp.), while shrubs include Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) and Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). The Red Data Book species Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*) has also been recorded from the site. The clayey soils have a characteristic flora, including Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*), Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) and Wood Sedge (*Carex sylvatica*).

The site supports a substantial population of water birds including internationally important numbers of Whooper Swan (average peak 231) and nationally important numbers of Tufted Duck (average peak 247) and Cormorant (average peak 130) as well as important numbers of species such as Greenland White-fronted Goose, Great Crested Grebe, Wigeon, Teal and Pochard. Lapwing, Snipe and Golden Plover also utilise the wet grassland areas. Wildfowl Sanctuaries exist at Inchin Lough, Derrygid Lough, Farnham Lough, Derrybrick Lough, Derrinishbeg Lough and Annagh Lough. Part of the site is designated an SPA under the EU Birds Directive.

Otter, a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive occurs at the site. Irish Hare has also been recorded. Both of these species are listed in the Irish Red Data Book and are legally protected under the Wildlife Act 1976.

The main threats to the quality of the site are water polluting activities such as run-off from fertiliser and slurry application and sewage discharge which have raised the nutrient status of some lakes to hypertrophic. Housing and boating developments are on the increase, adjacent to and within the site respectively. There is also significant fishing and shooting pressure on and around the lakes. Increased afforestation has resulted in some loss of wetland habitat and also loss of feeding ground for wintering birds such as Greenland White-fronted Geese.

The Lough Oughter area contains important examples of two habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive and supports a population of the Annex II species, otter. The site as a whole is the best inland example of a flooded drumlin landscape in Ireland and has many rich and varied biological communities. Nowhere else in the country does such an intimate mixture of land and water occur over a comparable area, and many of the species of wetland plants, some considered quite commonplace in Lough Oughter and its associated loughs, are infrequent elsewhere.

27.11.2002

Corratirrim (000979)

Site Name: Corratirrim

Site Code: 000979

In the north-west of Co. Cavan, Carboniferous limestone underlies the shales and grits that form the Cuilcagh range. At Corratirrim, on the border with Co. Fermanagh, approximately 2 km south of Belcoo, the limestone outcrops at the surface. There the scenery consists of grassy slopes, small cliffs, many small patches of limestone pavement, and patches of scrub.

The site is a candidate SAC selected for limestone pavement, a priority habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive.

Limestone pavement, particularly where it occurs at the approximate centre of the site, consists of clints and grykes up to a depth of approximately 18 inches. Some areas of shattered pavement are present. Moss and lichen species, such as *Ctenidium molluscum* and *Rhizocarpon badioatrum*, are common. Fern species have established, though not with the vigour and variety seen in the Burren. They include Hart's-tongue Fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*), Wall-rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*), Maidenhair Spleenwort (*A. trichomanes*) and the relatively rare Brittle Bladder-fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*). Vascular plant species present include Mountain Everlasting (*Antennaria dioica*), Early-purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*), Mossy Saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*), Herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Early Dog-violet (*Viola reichenbachiana*), abundant Wild Thyme (*Thymus praecox*) and low-growing/grazed Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Yew (*Taxus baccata*) was found on pavement on the eastern slopes.

The eastern and north western slopes of the site consist of rocky outcrops surrounded by a mossy heath type grassland with both calcicole and calcifuge species co-existing. Species present include Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Fairy Flax (*Linum catharticum*), Wild Thyme, Eyebright (*Euphrasia* spp.) and Quaking-grass (*Briza media*).

On the western and southern slopes and at the far east of the site a heath vegetation where Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) are dominant with Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and Tormentil occurs. Blue Moor-grass (*Sesleria albicans*), although occurring throughout, is especially common where the soil cover is thin over the limestone. Sheep's-fescue (*Festuca ovina*), Crested hair-grass (*Koeleria macrantha*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) and Lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*) are also found in grassy patches between the heathers. The rare Small-white Orchid (*Pseudorchis albida*) is found on the steep south-west facing slope in the limestone uplands. This is a protected species under the Flora Protection Order 1999. At the centre east of the site the heath is dominated by Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

At the base of the slopes, where conditions are wetter, bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) are found along with Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) occasional Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), Horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) and Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*).

Throughout the site grazing is carried out by sheep and cattle which generally prevents the spread of scrub.

Corratirrim is a varied site of ecological interest for the occurrence of limestone pavement in the north east of the country. The fact that there are acidic areas interspersed with the limestone and the presence of a rare and protected species adds to its scientific interest. The site is of particular importance for the occurrence of limestone pavement, a habitat mainly associated with the counties of Clare and Galway, which is not known elsewhere in eastern Ireland.

20.03.2003

Boleybrack Mountain (002032)

Site Name: Boleybrack Mountain

Site Code: 002032

Boleybrack Mountain comprises an extensive upland plateau situated to the north of Lough Allen. It is dominated by active mountain blanket bog and wet heath, with small oligotrophic lakes scattered throughout. The site also contains low rocky cliffs, areas of dry heath and a variety of grassland types, including Molinia-dominated heath/grassland, Agrostis/Festuca-dominated upland acid grassland, orchid-rich meadows and rush (*Juncus* spp.)-dominated wet pastures.

The site is a candidate Special Area of Conservation selected for blanket bog, wet heath, dry heath, Molinia meadow and dystrophic lake, all habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive.

A wide diversity of plant communities is found, associated with the different habitats occurring on the site. The mountain blanket bog is dominated by Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Common Cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) and moss species such as *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. palustre* and *Racomitrium lanuginosum*. Intact areas of bog have a varied topography with hummocks of *R. lanuginosum*, *Cladonia portentosa* and Ling Heather interspersed with lawns of both Common Cottongrass and Hare's-tail Cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). The level areas of bog also feature pools that contain species such as the Bog Moss, *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, and Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Other prominent species present include Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*), Deergrass (*Scirpus cespitosus*) and Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Locally rare species recorded in this habitat include Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), Dioecious Sedge (*Carex dioica*) and the lichen *Cladonia portentosa*.

The areas of wet heath feature expanses of Ling Heather interspersed with Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*), Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutifloris*) and tussocks of Hare's-tail Cottongrass. Other species present include Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Wavy Hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) and Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*). The locally rare species Cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) and Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) occur in this habitat.

Acid grassland is dominated by a variety of grass species (mostly *Agrostis* and *Festuca* spp.). This species-rich habitat also supports a variety of herb species such as Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), clovers (*Trifolium* spp.) and Cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*), amongst others. Molinia-dominated/wet heath vegetation occurs on the lower slopes of the site. Orchid-rich meadows with heathy elements and abundant Heath Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza maculata*) and Common Spotted-orchid (*D. fuchsii*) occur in south-eastern sections of the site. Areas of rush pasture on the site are dominated by Soft Rush and Sharp-flowered Rush interspersed with Marsh bedstraw (*Galium palustre*) and Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*).

The site provides excellent areas of feeding habitat for Red Grouse, Snipe, Curlew and Ravens. Golden Plover nests within the site (2-3 pairs), while Hen Harrier may use the site for foraging. Both these species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.

The site is lightly grazed by sheep and locally affected by burning and turbary. Much of the site is bounded by mature coniferous forestry plantations; recent planting on areas of blanket bog has caused significant local damage.

The site is of considerable conservation importance for the various habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive that it supports, in particular the good examples of mountain blanket bog and wet heath. The examples of these habitats on the site are among the best remaining in the northern half of the country. The presence of a number of rare plant species and of a variety of bird species adds to the conservation significance of the site.

19.06.2003

River Boyne & River Blackwater (002299)

Site Name: River Boyne & River Blackwater

Site Code: 002299

This Site Comprises of the freshwater element of the River Boyne as far as the Boyne Aqueduct, the Blackwater as far as Lough Ramor and the Boyne tributaries including the Deel, Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. These riverine stretches drain a considerable area of Meath and Westmeath and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part with areas of Upper, Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. There are many large towns adjacent to but not within the site. Towns both small and large, include Slane, Navan, Kells, Trim, Athboy and Ballivor.

The site is a candidate SAC selected for alkaline fen and alluvial woodlands, both habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is also selected for the following species listed on Annex II of the same directive - Atlantic Salmon, Otter and River Lamprey.

The main areas of alkaline fen are concentrated in the vicinity of Lough Shesk, Freehan Lough and Newtown Lough. The hummocky nature of the local terrain produces frequent springs and seepages which are rich in lime. A series of base-rich marshes have developed in the poorly-drained hollows, generally linked with these three lakes. Open water is usually fringed by Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Common Club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) or Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and this last species also extends shorewards where a dense stand of Great Fen Sedge or Saw Sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) frequently occurs. This in turn grades into a sedge and grass community (*Carex* spp., *Molinia caerulea*) or one dominated by the Black Bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*). An alternative direction for the aquatic/terrestrial transition to take is through a floating layer of vegetation. This is normally based on Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and Marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*). Other species gradually become established on this cover, especially plants tolerant of low nutrient status e.g. bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.). Diversity of plant and animal life is high in the fen and the flora, includes many rarities. The plants of interest include Narrow-leaved Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*), Fen Bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*), Cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*), Frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*) and Least Bur-reed (*Sparganium minimum*). These species tend to be restricted in their distribution in Ireland. Also notable is the abundance of aquatic Stoneworts (*Chara* spp.) which are characteristic of calcareous wetlands.

The rare plant, Round-leaved Wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) occurs around Newtown Lough. This species is listed in the Red Data Book and is protected under the Flora Protection Order, 1999, and this site is its only occurrence in Co. Meath.

Wet woodland fringes many stretches of the Boyne. The Boyne River Islands are a small chain of three islands situated 2.5 km west of Drogheda. The islands were formed by the build up of alluvial sediment in this part of the river where water movement is sluggish. All of the islands are covered by dense thickets of wet, Willow (*Salix* spp.) woodland, with the following species occurring: Osier (*S. viminalis*), Crack Willow (*S. fragilis*), White Willow (*S. alba*), Purple Willow (*Salix purpurea*) and Grey Willow (*S. cinerea*). A small area of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) woodland is found on soft ground at the edge of the canal in the north-western section of the islands. Along other stretches of the rivers of the site Grey Willow scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder have become established, particularly at the river edge of mature deciduous woodland. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris, Horsetail (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*).

The dominant habitat along the edges of the river is freshwater marsh - the following plant species occur commonly here: Yellow Flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Canary Reed-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Marsh Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*). In the wetter areas of the marsh Common Meadow-rue

(*Thalictrum flavum*) is found. In the vicinity of Dowth, Fen Bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*), a scarce species mainly confined to marshy areas in the midlands, is common in this vegetation. Swamp Meadow-grass (*Poa palustris*) is an introduced plant which has spread into the wild (naturalised) along the Boyne approximately 5 km south-west of Slane. It is a rare species which is listed in the Red Data Book and has been recorded among freshwater marsh vegetation on the banks of the Boyne in this site. The only other record for this species in the Republic is from a site in Co. Monaghan.

The secondary habitat associated with the marsh is wet grassland and species such as Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) are well represented. Strawberry Clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*), a plant generally restricted to coastal locations in Ireland, has been recorded from wet grassland vegetation at Trim. At Rossnaree river bank on the River Boyne, is Round-Fruited Rush (*Juncus compressus*) found in alluvial pasture, which is generally periodically flooded during the winter months. This rare plant is only found in three counties in Ireland.

Along much of the Boyne and along tributary stretches are areas of mature deciduous woodland on the steeper slopes above the floodplain marsh or wet woodland vegetation. Many of these are planted in origin. However the steeper areas of King Williams Glen and Townley Hall wood have been left unmanaged and now have a more natural character. East of Curley Hole the woodland has a natural appearance with few conifers. Broad-leaved species include Oak (*Quercus* spp.), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Willows, Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Horse chestnut (*Aesculus* sp.) and the shrubs Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). South-west of Slane and in Dowth, the addition of some more exotic tree species such as Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and occasionally Lime (*Tilia cordata*), are seen. Coniferous trees, Larch (*Larix* sp.) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) also occur. The woodland ground flora includes Barren Strawberry (*Potentilla sterilis*), Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and Ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), along with a range of ferns. Variation occurs in the composition of the canopy, for example, in wet patches alongside the river, White Willow and Alder form the canopy.

Other habitats present along the Boyne and Blackwater include lowland dry grassland, improved grassland, reedswamp, weedy wasteground areas, scrub, hedge, drainage ditches and canal. In the vicinity of Lough Shesk, the dry slopes of the morainic hummocks support grassland vegetation which, in some places, is partially colonised by Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) scrub. Those grasslands which remain unimproved for pasture are species-rich with Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) commonly present. Fringing the canal alongside the Boyne south-west of Slane, are Reed Sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*), Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and Meadowsweet.

The Boyne and its tributaries is one of Ireland's premier game fisheries and it offers a wide range of angling from fishing for spring salmon and grilse to seatrout fishing and extensive brown trout fishing. Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) use the tributaries and headwaters as spawning grounds. Although this species is still fished commercially in Ireland, it is considered to be endangered or locally threatened elsewhere in Europe and is listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Atlantic Salmon run the Boyne almost every month of the year. The Boyne is most important as it represents an eastern river which holds large three-sea-winter fish from 20 -30 lb. These fish generally arrive in February with smaller spring fish (10 lb) arriving in April/May. The grilse come in July, water permitting. The river gets a further run of fish in late August and this run would appear to last well after the fishing season. The salmon fishing season lasts from 1st March to 30th September.

The Blackwater is a medium sized limestone river which is still recovering from the effects of the arterial drainage scheme of the 70's. Salmon stocks have not recovered to the numbers pre drainage. The Deel, Riverstown, Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers are all spring fed with a continuous high volume of water. They are difficult to fish in that some are overgrown while others have been affected by drainage with the resulting high banks.

The site is also important for the populations of two other species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, namely River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) which is present in the lower reaches of the Boyne River while the Otter (*Lutra lutra*) can be found throughout the site. In addition, the site also supports many more of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger and Irish Hare. Common Frog, another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site. All of these animals with the addition of the Stoat and Red Squirrel, which also occur within the site, are protected under the Wildlife Act.

Whooper Swans winter regularly at several locations along the Boyne and Blackwater Rivers. Parts of these areas are within the cSAC site. Known sites are at Newgrange (c. 20 in recent winters), near Slane (20+ in recent winters), Wilkinstown (several records of 100+) and River Blackwater from Kells to Navan (104 at Kells in winter 1996/97, 182 at Headfort in winter 1997/98, 200-300 in winter 1999/00). The available information indicates that there is a regular wintering population of Whooper Swans based along the Boyne and Blackwater River valleys. The birds use a range of feeding sites but roosting sites are not well known. The population is substantial, certainly of national, and at times international, importance. Numbers are probably in the low hundreds.

Intensive agriculture is the main landuse along the site. Much of the grassland is in very large fields and is improved. Silage harvesting is carried out. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the lakes. In the more extensive agricultural areas sheep grazing is carried out.

Fishing is a main tourist attraction on the Boyne and Blackwater and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. The Eastern Regional Fishery Board have erected fencing along selected stretches of the river as part of their salmonid enhancement programme. Parts of the river system have been arterially dredged. In 1969 an arterial dredging scheme commenced and disrupted angling for 18 years. The dredging altered the character of the river completely and resulted in many cases in leaving very high banks. The main channel from Drogheda upstream to Navan was left untouched, as were a few stretches on the Blackwater. Ongoing maintenance dredging is carried out along stretches of the river system where the gradient is low. This is extremely destructive to salmonid habitat in the area. Drainage of the adjacent river systems also impacts on the many small wetland areas throughout the site. The River Boyne is a designated Salmonid Water under the EU Freshwater Fish Directive.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this directive, as well as examples of other important habitats. Although the wet woodland areas appear small there are few similar examples of this type of alluvial wet woodland remaining in the country, particularly in the north-east. The semi-natural habitats, particularly the strips of woodland which extend along the river banks and the marsh and wet grasslands, increase the overall habitat diversity and add to the ecological value of the site as does the presence of a range of Red Data Book plant and animal species and the presence of nationally rare plant species.

19.06.2003

Lough Oughter SPA (004049)

Site Name: Lough Oughter SPA

Site Code: 004049

Lough Oughter is a medium-sized lake that extends over a wide area. Its situation in submerged drumlin country accounts for the extremely ramified nature of its basin. The main feeders to the lake are the River Erne and the Annalee River. These flow over relatively insoluble rock (Ordovician and Silurian strata) so that the lake water is only moderately hard, despite the fact that most of the immediate surroundings are of Carboniferous limestone. Lough Oughter is a shallow lake (maximum depth 10 m) and is considered to be a naturally eutrophic system. Since the 1970s the lake has, however, shown clear signs of organic enrichment and has most recently been classified as being hypertrophic (though chlorophyll levels have dropped markedly in recent years).

The lakes have a well-developed aquatic flora, with a range of pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.) and such species as Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), Spiked Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and Water-starwort (*Callitriche* sp.). The aquatic community includes species of limited distribution in Ireland such as the duckweeds, Fat Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) and Greater Duckweed (*Spirodela polyrhiza*). Around much of the shoreline there are well developed swamp and marsh communities, typically with a zone of Common Clubrush (*Scirpus lacustris*) in front of a zone of Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) which is in turn backed by a more species-rich zone of sedges, grasses and herbs. In places, wet woodland is well-developed at the lake margins. This is mainly of willows (*Salix caprea* and *S. cinerea*), along with Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

Lough Oughter is of importance for a range of wintering waterfowl. Of particular note is an internationally important population of Whooper Swan (302) that is based in the area and which uses the lakes as a roost - all figures are average peaks for the 5 seasons 1995/96-1999/00. A population of Greenland White-fronted Goose (67) of regional importance also roosts on the lakes and feeds mainly on nearby improved grassland. The site supports nationally important wintering populations of four species, i.e. Great Crested Grebe (92), Mute Swan (128), Wigeon (910) and Goldeneye (123). Other species which occur regularly include Teal (225), Mallard (341), Pochard (60), Tufted Duck (160), Lapwing (523), Curlew (95), Little Grebe (9), Cormorant (83) and Black-headed Gull (357).

Lough Oughter is at the centre of the breeding range of the Great Crested Grebe in Ireland and the site supports in excess of 10% of the estimated national breeding total (115 individuals in 1986-88). A small colony of Common Tern occurs, with 10 pairs on Farnham Lough in 1995.

Otter, a species that is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, occurs at the site.

Lough Oughter is a very nutrient-enriched lake and numbers of wintering wildfowl, especially diving duck, are likely to be depressed due to the enriched conditions. Water pollution is likely to remain a problem in the near future. Recreational and wildfowling activities currently cause some disturbance to the birds and any increase in such activities would be of concern. Increased afforestation in surrounding areas could result in the loss of feeding habitat for wintering birds such as Whooper Swan and Greenland White-fronted Goose.

The Lough Oughter SPA is of importance for both wintering and breeding birds. Of particular note is the internationally important population of Whooper Swan that is based in the area. The site also supports nationally important populations of a further four wintering species. The site is of especial importance for one of the highest breeding concentrations of Great Crested Grebe in the country. Of note is that three of the species which occur regularly are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Whooper Swan, Greenland White-fronted Goose and Common Tern.

19.8.2004

Lough Kinale & Derragh Lough SPA (004061)

Site Name: Lough Kinale & Derragh Lough SPA

Site Code: 004061

Lough Kinale is a relatively small lake that is situated immediately downstream of Lough Sheelin, both lakes being near the top of the catchment of the Inny River, a main tributary of the River Shannon. Derragh Lough, a much smaller system, is connected to Lough Kinale and the Inny River. This is a typical limestone system and is very shallow (maximum depth of Lough Kinale is c. 4 m). As with Lough Sheelin, the trophic status of the lake has varied greatly since the 1970s due to pollution. It was recently (1998-2000) classified as a highly eutrophic system. The lake was formerly an important Trout fishery.

Lough Kinale has two main basins, almost separated by swamp formations. Reed swamp is frequent around the lakes, with Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Tufted-sedge (*Carex elata*) occurring commonly. A calcium-rich small sedge marsh occurs along parts of the shoreline. This is characterised by species such as Long-stalked Yellow-sedge (*Carex lepidocarpa*), Marsh Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), Knotted Pearlwort (*Sagina nodosa*), Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) and Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*). Areas of bog occur around the margins of the lakes in places but some of these have been planted with conifers.

Despite the very variable water quality in recent decades, Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough remain an important site for wintering waterfowl, especially diving duck. The site supports nationally important populations of two species, i.e. Pochard (951) and Tufted Duck (449) - figures are average peaks for the 5 seasons 1995/96-1999/00. A large population of Mute Swan (120), close to the threshold for national importance, also uses the site. Coot (199), whilst still occurring in substantial numbers, formerly had a population of national importance. A number of other species are found, in relatively low numbers, including Great Crested Grebe (25), Mallard (130) and Goldeneye (22). Marginal grassland areas outside of the site attract feeding wildfowl and waders such as Lapwing and Golden Plover.

The variable water quality over the years, with periods of highly eutrophic conditions, undoubtedly has had adverse impacts on the wintering waterfowl, and especially the diving duck. This would appear to be borne out by very variable numbers of birds recorded over the years. The lake is still vulnerable to pollution and it is considered that there is urgent need to reduce the phosphorus inputs to the system. Afforestation has taken place close to parts of the shoreline and further planting would be undesirable. Angling and wildfowling activities currently cause some disturbance to the birds and any increase in such activities would be of concern.

Whilst relatively small in area and subject to a number of damaging activities, this site retains national importance for two duck species. With an improvement in the environmental conditions pertaining at the site, higher numbers of some species would undoubtedly occur.

19.8.2004

Lough Sheelin SPA (004065)

Site Name: Lough Sheelin SPA

Site Code: 004065

Lough Sheelin is a medium- to large-sized lake, with a maximum length of 7 km. The lake lies near the top of the catchment of the Inny River, a main tributary of the River Shannon. It is a typical limestone lake and is fairly shallow (maximum depth 14 m). The trophic status of the lake has varied greatly since the 1970s due to pollution from mainly agricultural sources. It was recently (1998-2000) classified as a highly eutrophic system.

The shoreline is varied and no one plant species predominates over large areas. Species present include Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*) and Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) growing on stony beaches, with Yellow Sedges (*Carex cf. demissa*), Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and Black Bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) also represented. The shore of the lake is also wooded in places and there are some very small offshore islands that are wooded with willows (*Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea*). The islands are fringed by swamp communities of Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), Common Clubrush (*Scirpus lacustris*) and Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*). A good range of Charophytes has been recorded from the lake, including *Chare denudata*, a Red Data Book species.

Despite very variable water quality in recent decades, Lough Sheelin remains a very important site for wintering waterfowl, especially diving duck. It supports nationally important populations of four species, i.e. Great Crested Grebe (140), Pochard (546), Tufted Duck (762) and Goldeneye (224) all figures are average peaks for the 5 seasons 1995/96-1999/00. A number of other species occur in relatively low numbers, including Mute Swan (28), Mallard (76), Coot (24), Little Grebe (19), Cormorant (42) and Black-headed Gull (202).

The variable water quality over the years, with periods of highly eutrophic conditions, undoubtedly has had some adverse impacts on the wintering waterfowl, especially the diving duck. This would appear to be borne out by the very variable numbers of birds recorded over the years. It is considered that there is urgent need to reduce the phosphorus inputs to the feeder streams entering the lake.

Lough Sheelin is a nationally important site for four species of wintering wildfowl and is one of the main Midlands lakes sites for wintering birds. An improvement in water quality would probably result in higher numbers of birds frequenting the site.

6.10.2004

Slieve Rusheen Bog NHA (000009)

Site Name: Slieve Rusheen Bog NHA

Site Code: 000009

Slieve Rusheen Bog NHA is an extensive upland blanket bog, occurring on the south-east margin of the Cuilcagh Mountain range, approximately 6.5 km south-east of Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan. The northern and north-eastern sides of the site adjoin the international border with Northern Ireland. Conifer plantations extending to the mountain plateau form parts of the north-west, west, south and south-eastern boundaries. Site boundaries in the areas between these plantations include the perimeter of wind power installations, turbary ground and transitions to rough pasture and semi-improved agricultural lands. The townlands covered by the site include Aghanacally, Ballynamadoo, Corneen, Finaghoo, Gortnavreeghan, Legavregra, Finthilough and Mullanacre Upper.

This large site occurs on a broad-topped mountain ridge, with a smaller parallel ridge to the north-west, with flat plateaux and gently sloping areas between the ridges. Bedrock geology is shale and sandstone. In flat and gently sloping terrain the blanket bog is very intact, with wet and locally quaking areas, occasional bog pools and excellent hummock-hollow development. Intact bog moss hummocks up to 1 m wide are common. The higher slopes support drier mountain blanket bog and dry heath habitat, while the lower slopes within the site are covered by dry heath, upland grassland and cutover bog.

The areas of intact blanket bog vegetation are dominated by Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Deergrass (*Scirpus cespitosus*) and cottongrasses (*Eriophorum* spp.), frequent swards of Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and abundant Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*) and Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*). On flat or gently sloping ground there is a deep moss cover with a diverse range of bog mosses (*Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. subnitens*, *S. papillosum*, *S. cuspidatum*, *S. magellanicum*). Quaking lawns of bog moss are frequent on pool margins. Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), a species of very local occurrence on blanket bogs, is also present. There is also a diverse lichen (*Cladonia* spp.) flora.

Heath areas on drier knolls are colonised by tall Ling Heather, Carnation Sedge (*Carex panicea*) and Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), with frequent Purple Moor-grass and other grasses. Blanket bog and cutover bog in the southern part of the site are also quite dry, possibly due to burning and the effects of drainage from adjacent turbary outside the site. Such drier areas are dominated by Purple Moor-grass with low Ling Heather, Deergrass and frequent Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

Notable species present within the site include a number of Irish Red Data Book species, including several nesting pairs of Golden Plover. Hen Harrier are recorded as nesting adjacent to the site and use the site as hunting habitat. Irish Hare and Red Grouse have also been recorded from the site.

Apart from light grazing by sheep, most of the site is in good condition and shows a notable lack of disturbance from grazing, burning or drainage. There is very little summit erosion, a common degradation feature of other upland blanket bogs. Damaging land use on the upland, but excluded from the NHA, include wind power installations and infrastructure, afforestation, and extensive mechanical peat-cutting. Potential threats to the successful conservation of the habitats include drainage, burning and construction of further access roads. Improved access to this remote site may increase the risk of accidental fires, agricultural intensification, overgrazing, disturbance, dumping and other damaging activities.

Slieve Rusheen Bog NHA is a site of considerable conservation significance and is one of the most intact blanket bogs in Co. Cavan. It supports a good diversity of upland blanket bog microhabitats, including hummocks/hollows systems, pools and quaking areas, as well as several internationally important bird and mammal species. Blanket bog habitat is a globally scarce resource. It is largely confined to coastal regions at temperate latitudes with cool, wet, oceanic climates. North-west Europe contains some of the best-developed areas of blanket bog in the world. The most extensive areas are found in Ireland and Britain. Upland blanket bogs, due to their exposure to severe climatic conditions at high elevations, are particularly vulnerable to erosion by human activities and extensive areas are currently undergoing active erosion due mainly to overgrazing. The current area of intact upland blanket bog in Ireland represents only a fraction of the original resource, due to the combined impacts of afforestation and overgrazing, and intact examples are therefore extremely valuable for nature conservation. Their long-term survival requires sensitive management.

8.12.2003

Site Name: Drumkeen House Woodland

Site Code: 000980

About 3km north of Cavan, flanking the Cavan – Butlersbridge road just to the west of Loreto convent, are mainly deciduous, planted woodlands. These have been designated a proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA). This pNHA lies just outside the large and fragmented Lough Oughter pNHA.

The main tree species is Beech (*fagus sylvatica*) with Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) throughout and occasional; young Oak (*Quercus* sp.). Beech is a tree species that impedes the development of the ground flora, although a ground flora in the less shaded areas, featuring Cleavers (*Galium aparine*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), Herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Wood Woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), and in damper areas, Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*).

The site features a small stream, which is fringed by Alder, and a small lake. The NHA boundary follows the old lakeshore, which now includes a small area of wet rushy grassland with Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) with invasive Alder and Willow (*Salix* sp.), the open water is fringed by swamp.

This is not an extensive woodland and is not natural in character, however because of the paucity of woodlands in the locality, any deciduous woodland tract of a reasonable size and maturity is of local importance. The small lake, although not in itself significant amongst the many other interdrumlin lakes and wetlands found nearby, does add diversity to this pNHA.

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

5.0 Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Environmental Objectives for Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna:

- B1 Conserve designated habitats and protected species
- B2 Conserve and enhance the diversity of interdependent habitats and species in the wider environment
- B3 Protect terrestrial and aquatic habitats from invasive species

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
B1: Designated Habitats and Protected Species	Conserve designated habitats and protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention of designated habitats and protected species (SACs, NHAs, SPAs) in a satisfactory condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in condition of SACs, NHAs, SPAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Parks and Wildlife Service ▪ Information sources in Cavan County Council Audit of Biological Dataset (2007) ▪ Cavan County Council Environment Department ▪ EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RA: Examine cumulative effects of planning permissions in these areas in the event of reported change in condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative and qualitative based on information from National Parks and Wildlife Service or any report data available ▪ Biological quality of water
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To site new developments on greenfield sites that are non-sensitive sites ▪ Have regard to National Parks and Wildlife Management Plans for SACs and SPAs (if completed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Housing Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Corine Maps ▪ National Parks and Wildlife Management Plans for SACs and SPAs ▪ Corine Landcover Data/ Mapping 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RA: Investigate source of problem and remedy or mitigate effects if within the remit of Planning Authority Environment Section or Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative and qualitative - % of developments ▪ Quantitative - trends in Rural Housing and qualitative assessment of effectiveness of policy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have regard to and undertake actions of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for County Cavan (when finalised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of actions undertaken as part of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and subsequent studies undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Heritage Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Examine in the context of the Annual Rural Housing Report 	
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Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
B2: Biodiversity in the wider countryside	Conserve and enhance the diversity of interdependent habitats and species in the wider environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention or translocation of existing hedgerows and enhancement of hedgerow network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in policy of current practice of full road frontage removal (of hedgerow) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Planning Department and Heritage Office Baseline Hedgerow composition based on Hedgerow Survey (2007) and baseline dataset for Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Ensure planning applications are considered in accordance with the objectives of the Draft County Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative based on experience of Hedgerow Committee and assessment of success rates
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Hedgerow Committee (consisting of Heritage Officer, Area Engineers, Road Engineers, Planners etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a policy of use of native seed and native species in County Council projects and planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hedgerow Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of planning conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative based on experience of Hedgerow Committee and assessment of success rates
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have regard to and undertake actions of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for County Cavan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of actions of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan undertaken over lifetime of the County Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Baseline Hedgerow composition based on Hedgerow Survey (2007) and baseline dataset for Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PP): Source of funding (RA): Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitised Format of Cavan County Council studies/ publications on Council website
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase afforestation through the Indicative Forest Strategy Cavan Implement Regional Landscape Character Assessment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in forested areas based on the Indicative Forest Strategy (Forest Service) when finalised over the lifetime of the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Service (Department of Agriculture and Food) Coillte Biological Datasets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PP): Reduction in water quality (RA): Investigate number of planning applications corresponding to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps - spatial analysis and increase in % Forestry in County

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Plan. % Native and non-native tree species coverage in County (commercial and non-commercial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for County Cavan (2007) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Cavan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Forestry Strategy and compare with sensitive water catchment status 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement actions of Local Biodiversity Action Plan (when complete) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative impact of development based on Rural Housing Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Ensure training of staff in County Council in issues pertaining to biodiversity (PA): Engage in education Initiatives for the public and wider community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative – based on information from the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Boards, other NGOs etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have regard to other national habitat surveys during the lifetime of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat Inventories and Vegetation Mapping as per Local Biodiversity Action Plan and other national habitat surveys Biological datasets (incl. genetic diversity) Trends observed by the Bird Survey of Ireland and population of Wild Birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Fisheries Boards, and other NGOs. National Biodiversity Record Centre (Waterford) Cavan County Council Audit of biological datasets (2007) Cavan County Heritage Plan 2006-2011 and Cavan County Local Biodiversity Action Plan (when complete) Bird Watch Ireland 'Bird Atlas 2007-2011' (when complete) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, quantitative wild bird ranges observed by Bird Watch Ireland
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of wetlands in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland Survey of County Cavan (Action of Local Biodiversity Action Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Ensure planning applications are considered in accordance with the objectives of the Draft County Development Plan (RA): Consideration to be given to the establishment of a Wetland Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative – areas of wetlands under threat, spatial analysis based on chemical and biological data

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
B3: Invasive Species	Protect terrestrial and aquatic habitats from invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council will work with other stakeholders in order to control invasive species¹ and continue to raise public awareness of invasive species to prevent the spread of invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of initiatives which Cavan County Council get involved in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council Planning and Environment Departments ▪ National Parks and Wildlife Service (DoEHLG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): On-going provision of information and awareness campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List and maps of known areas affected with invasive species (water ways and sites)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council with support initiatives to manage invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Basin Management Plans for Neagh-Bann, North-Western, Shannon and Eastern Region ▪ Rivers of good and fair biological quality ▪ Management Plans for the 10 highest risk alien species and contingency plans for 10 highest risk potential invaders (as part of the River Basin Management Plans) ▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plan (when finalised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries Boards ▪ Water Framework River Basin Management Plan Monitoring as per www.eden.net ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Bird Watch Ireland (BWI) ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Continuing involvement and compliance with the River Basin Management Plans ▪ (PP): Invasive Species ▪ (RA): Identifying native species at risk at national level due to invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative and Quantitative if available ▪ Number of advertisements in Local Newspapers. Number of information signs at lakes etc. ▪ Types of information booklets available etc.

¹ This is based on the recommendations of the 'Invasive species in Ireland Project' which began in May, 2006 for the Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland) and the National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and other initiatives undertaken.

Population and Human Health

Environmental Objectives for Population and Human Health:

P1 Improve people's quality of life based on high-quality residential, working and recreational environments and on sustainable travel patterns

P2 Minimise the amount of waste to landfill

H1 Minimise noise, vibration and emissions from traffic, industrial processes and extractive industry

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Population and Human Health	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
P1: Quality of Life	Improve people's quality of life based on high-quality residential, working and recreational environments and on sustainable travel patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase distribution of green open spaces for public and private use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land identified as 'amenity' spaces on zoned lands in towns and villages and quantity of open space provided as part of new developments and status of completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Ensure objectives of Development Plan are implemented with regard to open space provision as part of developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative - % increase of green space in each town both public and private
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce private car usage, increase and promote walking and cycling and increase access to sustainable means of travel and promote private and public bus services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in public amenities such as the provision of bus lay-bys (National Routes), cycle parking throughout the County (based on Parking Standards). ▪ Creation of green linkages in towns and linear walks ▪ Number of cycle-lanes provided as part of planning permissions. ▪ Number of Mobility Management Plans in operation as part of planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council Area Engineers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Investigate the usefulness of Mobility Management Plans and other opportunities including Transport Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative analysis of cycle-path provision in towns (Area Engineer) and cycle-parking provision ▪ Mobility Management Plans and Transport Study implementation (Area Engineer/Planner)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance townscape quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Masterplans in Towns and Villages in the County and Town and Village Design Framework Matrix use (Survey, Analysis & Vision) completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Masterplans to seek the provision of quality open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative and quantitative – number of Master Plans in operation and the subsequent open space provision and community service provision

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
P2: Waste Management	Minimise the amount of waste to landfill through reducing, reusing and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce waste to landfill and increase reuse and recycling of materials Increase in volume of waste recycled through use of civic amenity sites/ recycling centres in County Cavan Make waste management information available and accessible to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new recycling facilities provided as per North East Region Waste Management Strategy. Quantity of household waste collected for landfill and quantity of household waste collected for recycling. Industrial Waste Generation and Management of Hazardous Waste Recovery Rates of Packaging Waste Level of success achieved annually in the Tidy Towns Competitions, Irish Business Against Litter (IBAL) League National Spring Clean National Litter Pollution Monitoring System² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council EPA An Taisce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate problems and remedy where possible (PA): Maintain litter-free status and endeavour to improve areas where problems exist through Cavan Spring Clean Week Initiatives etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative such as % of Population served by kerbside collection; % of population per civic amenity sites and bring sites; green waste composting facilities, biological treatment plants etc in the North East Region; Quantitative and qualitative in terms of success in Implementation of North East Region Management Plan

² Part of the Government's Litter Action Plan.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of street litter, other litter, household and commercial refuse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Monitor effectiveness of refuse bins at apartments (policy in Cavan Town & Environs Development Plan) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Litter Management Plan³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Litter Offences recorded under Waste Management Act 1996-2003⁴ Number of 'Adopt a Road' programmes operational during the lifetime of the Plan Number of Fly-Tipping Incidences recorded Number of litter fines issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Anti-Litter campaigns and education programmes undertaken as part of the Litter Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative analysis of implementation of Litter Management Plan Number of campaigns initiated.

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Population and Human Health	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
H1: Emissions	Minimise noise, vibration and emissions from traffic, industrial processes and extractive industry	Good air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Notices served under Noise Regulations⁵ Type of Noise Complaints received 	Cavan County Council Environment Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate source of problems and remedy if possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available Traffic Counts Number of Noise Notices served and solutions/ mitigation used

³ Part 4 of 2003 Act Protection of the Environment Act 2003

⁴ Disposal of Waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2004 places obligation on all businesses to arrange for their packaging waste to be recycling – it is an offence not to do so and therefore such waste should not be disposed of in any other manner.

⁵ Noise Regulations (1994) S.I. 179 Other Environmental Noise Regulations – S.I. No. 140 of 2006.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality Monitoring⁶ (based on nearest stations in Zone D - Kilkitt, Co. Monaghan, Navan, Co. Meath and Drogheda North, Co. Louth)⁷ ▪ Monitoring of Solvents Regulations⁸, Section 4 Licensing ▪ EIS Monitoring Compliance ▪ Traffic Counts (Annual Average Daily Traffic) ▪ Number of home-working applications granted over the lifetime of the Development Plan ▪ National Allocation Plan 2008-2012 (emissions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EPA ▪ Cavan County Council Environment Department ▪ Cavan County Council Roads Department ▪ CSO ▪ Enterprise Ireland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate EIAs monitoring if mitigation not effective and any breaches in Solvent Regulations etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statistics and fines imposed – solutions found etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No deterioration in levels of Drinking Water Quality Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drinking Water Quality Monitoring as per 2007 Regulations or as amended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EPA ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate source - remedy based on normal procedures and River Basin Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Figures, stats – maps of pressure areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement Transportation Study recommendations for towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of transportation studies operational in Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council Roads Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Successfulness of Transport Studies and Implementation of suggestions/ recommendations ▪ (PA): Ensure objectives of the Draft Development Plan are implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative and Qualitative in terms of outstanding areas suffering from traffic congestion

⁶ The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002, (DoEHLG, 2002) transposed the Framework Directive (CEC, 1996) and the first two daughter Directives (CEC, 1999 and EP and CEU, 2000) into Irish law. They established new air quality standards for SO₂, NO₂ and NO_x, lead, PM₁₀, CO and benzene. The Ozone in Ambient Air Regulations 2004 (DEHLG, 2004) transposed the third daughter Directive (EP and CEU, 2002) dealing with ozone into Irish Law. The Irish Regulations specify the dates by which the limit values or target values for each of the pollutants must be achieved and also the reference methods for sampling, analysis and measurement. Specific requirements are set out in relation to providing the public with information on ambient air quality. Up-to-date information on ambient air quality must be made available on a widespread basis through appropriate media including newspapers and the Internet, with the more sensitive population groups provided with more specific information. Ireland's small population and generally good air quality means that a relatively small number of monitoring stations are sufficient across the country for the purposes of implementing the EU Air Directives.

⁷ Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter, Black Smoke, Lead, Benzene, Carbon Monoxide and Ground-Level Ozone are monitored at stations in Zone D. The Ozone Regulations (DoEHLG) 2004 specify target values to be achieved by 2010 and more stringent long-term objectives to be achieved by 2020.

⁸ Monitoring of Solvent Regulations (2006) Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds from Organic Solvents Regulations 2002, S.I. No. 543 of 2002 (the Solvents Regulations) - V.O.C monitoring of dry-cleaners emissions etc.

Landscape and Soils

Environmental Objectives for Landscape and Soil including minerals:

L1 Conserve and enhance natural and historic landscapes and features within them

L2 Conserve and enhance townscape quality

S1 Give preference to the re-use of brownfield lands, reducing the need to develop Greenfield lands

S2 Reduce consumption of non-renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Landscape and Soil	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
L1: Natural and Historic Landscapes	Conserve and enhance natural and historic landscapes and features within them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a Landscape Management Plan and implement recommendations ▪ Ensure no significant disruption of designated scenic views and scenic routes and high landscape areas through objectives of Draft County Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of developments located within a designated scenic view or route or high landscape area in County Cavan that disrupt views (based on Landscape Management Plan) ▪ Annual Rural Housing Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Heritage Council ▪ Fáilte Ireland ▪ GSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PP): Investigate situations where landscape impact is cumulative ▪ (RA): Examine if further development policy is required ▪ (RA): Investigate through Annual Rural Housing Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumulative effect on landscape, based on Landscape Management Plan ▪ Conclusions of Rural Housing Annual Report
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct an audit of designated geological sites of importance in County Cavan and take cognisance of proposed designated sites of geological importance in County Cavan (pNHAs and cSACs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit of geological sites of importance in County Cavan (2007) as amended ▪ Number of planning permissions granted for extractive industries in protected geological sites ▪ Landscape Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council Heritage Officer ▪ GSI ▪ National Parks and Wildlife Service (DoEHLG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Ensure provision/policy for restoration programme for extractive industries, monitoring and enforcement of same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Landscape and Soil	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
L2: Townscape	Conserve and enhance townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Area Plans to contain policies and objectives to retain character of townscape and areas for enhancement, creating quality urban environments and public realms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of towns employing masterplans to enhance townscapes and number of Villages subject to Village & Small Town Design Framework Matrix over the Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Various agents (architects etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Investigate townscape and village-scape design where masterplans are in operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative photograph montage ▪ Number of Masterplans in operation and qualitative assessment of this. ▪ Use of Village & Small Town Design Matrix
S1: Brownfield Development	Give preference to the re-use of brownfield lands, reducing the need to develop Greenfield lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in new applications granted on brownfield lands or as suitable infill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of applications granted on brownfield or infill sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Pre-planning discussions to encourage use of brownfield sites ▪ (PA): Examine zoning of lands and development of lands over Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative and qualitative analysis
S2: Non-renewables	Reduce consumption of non-renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in reuse or recycling of construction and demolition (C&D) waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % increase in C&D waste in County Cavan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ EPA ▪ North East Region Waste Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Promotion of sustainable waste management and education initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative based on monitoring for North East Region Waste Management Plan

Water

Environmental Objectives for Water:

W1 Protect and enhance the quality of surface, ground and drinking water

W2 Promote water conservation and sustainable water use, based on long-term projections of available water resources

W3 Mitigate the effects of floods

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Water	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
W1: Enhance all Water Quality	Protect and enhance the quality of surface, ground and drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of 'good status' in all waters as required by the Water Framework Directive and implement River Basin Management Plans (when finalised in 2009) for Neagh-Bann, Shannon, North-Western and Eastern Regions ▪ Protection of high quality waters (unpolluted – Q5) in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in water quality identified through normal monitoring procedures on biological and chemical rating ▪ River Basin Management Plans (when completed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (R.A): Investigate source and remedy - polluter-pays-principle applies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative water quality results for lakes and rivers in County as per Annual County Council Water Quality Report ▪ Map of County identifying any known polluted areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement Ground Water Protection Scheme for County Cavan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of planning applications granted/ refused based on groundwater and aquifer category and aquifer vulnerability (when County Plan is adopted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Refer to River Basin Management Plans for Neagh-Bann, North Western, Shannon and Eastern (when finalised) ▪ (PA): Monitoring of applications in vulnerable areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative and status of Groundwater ▪ Annual Rural Housing Report and pressures for development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of domestic waste water treatment systems throughout the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of upgraded/ maintained waste water treatment systems for domestic houses as per Waste Water Treatment System Bye-Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Panel of Assessors appointed under Bye-Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate source of problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce discharges of pollutants or contaminants to waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in water quality as a result of monitoring under Section 4 Local Authority Licensing or Waste Licensing Number of farms participating in REPS Number of pollution incidences River Water Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council EPA Department of Agriculture and Food Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate source and remedy where possible - polluter-pays-principle applies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and maps of trends throughout the County
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works and undertake Capital Works projects as necessary⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of upgraded Waste Water Treatment works Sludge Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PP): Availability of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and effectiveness of treatment works
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased amounts of nutrient removal at Wastewater Treatment Plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Wastewater Treatment Plants with nutrient removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Water Services Investment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PP): Availability of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Water	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
W2: Sustainable water use	Promote sustainable water use, based on long-term projections of available water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Public Water Supply Schemes under the Water Services Investment Programme Implement Water Management System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient water supplies over lifetime of the Development Plan Reduction in estimated loss of water supply through pipeline and network rehabilitation and repair/ replacement of old pipe networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Continuous monitoring (RA): Investigate losses through Active Leakage Control and Network Information Management System and remedy accordingly where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative - % reduction in loss of water based on maintenance of water supply pipe network Continuous monitoring

⁹ Based on funding made available under the main Water Services Investment Programme, the Rural Water Programme and the Serviced Land Initiative.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water abstraction to remain within the capacity of the water body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of water abstracted from water body Number of notices of water shortages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate problems and remedy where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of water resources and Drinking Water Quality monitoring
W3: Flooding	Mitigate the effects of floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict development in flood plains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Impact Assessments (part of Planning Applications) OPW Flood Hazard Mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council OPW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Remedy/ prevent flooding problems where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial – mapping of problem areas as per OPW Flood Hazard Mapping.

Air and Climate

Environmental Objectives for Air and Climate:

A1 Reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emission

A2 Promote energy efficiency and maximise use of renewable energy sources

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Air and Climate	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
A1: Air Pollution	Reduce air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in amount of cycle path provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of new cycle paths in towns CSO transport information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council CSO 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of Renewable Energy Developments in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Applications for renewable energy projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eirgrid National Transmission Network Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (PA): Ensure objectives of Development Plan are implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Data - Map of Wind Farms and Energy Projects across the County
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in uncontrolled burning/ disposing of waste Licensing of facilities under 1987 Air Pollution Act/ Waste Management Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidences of burning or fly-tipping reported Number of Air Licenses, Petroleum Vapour Emissions (PVE) Certificates, Volatile Organic Compounds – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council EPA Cavan County Council EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate sources of waste emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificates of Compliance issued by County Council Number of offences/ breaches recorded under the 1987 Air Pollution Act, Waste Management Act and Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain levels of greenhouses gases within National and EU limits¹⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality monitoring station in Zone D¹¹. Permits for industrial processes emissions under Ireland's National Allocation Plan 2008 – 2012 (when finalised)¹² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in afforestation especially native broadleaf species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) Coillte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (RA): Investigate source of problem and remedy if possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative – statistics and location of new forestry
A2: Energy Efficiency	Promote energy efficiency and maximise use of renewable energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of houses with each Building Energy Rating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cavan County Council Contractors (e.g. Energy Agency Manager etc.) where funding permits 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative

¹⁰ Air Quality Standard Regulations (2002) and Air Framework Directive 96/62/EC (CEC, 1996).

¹¹ Zone D is all the rural areas of the country outside of major towns and cities. There are no monitoring stations in Cavan but the nearest monitoring stations of Navan, Co. Meath, Kilkitt, Co. Monaghan, Drogheda, North County Louth.

¹² Kingscourt Bricks Limited, Gypsum Industries Limited, Bailieboro Foods Limited and Bailie Foods Ireland, Meath Proteins, Quinn Cement Ltd, Abbott Ireland, Glanbia PLC.

Material Assets

Environmental Objectives for Material Assets:

M1 Maximise use of the existing built environment

M2 Maintain infrastructure in the County and mitigate the effects of further infrastructure provision

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Material Assets	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
M1: Built Environment	Maximise use of the existing built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase % of applications granted on brownfield sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of applications on brownfield or infill sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Promotion through pre-planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased re-use and appropriate maintenance of protected structures including use of upper floors of Protected Structures in towns and villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of applications for use of Protected Structures ▪ Number of applications for re-use of older buildings (in towns/ countryside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (PA): Ensure proposed development works are referred are sent to DoEHLG Built Heritage Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative
M2: Infrastructure	Maintain infrastructure in the County and mitigate the effects of further infrastructure provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement recommendations of Transportation Studies for towns in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Transportation Studies and recommendations adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide and upgrade existing wastewater treatment plants as per Water Services Investment Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of upgrades or new Waste Water Treatment Plants provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate sources of pollution and remedy where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Services – info on Water Services Investment & Expenditure Programme and upgrade details.

Cultural Heritage

Environmental Objectives for Cultural Heritage: C1 Promote the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage including architecture and archaeology

Environmental Receptor (SEA Directive Annex I) Cultural Heritage	Objective (An objective is a statement of what is intended)	Target (A target is a more detailed plan specific intended achievement)	Indicator (An indicator is a measure of variables over time, used to measure achievements of targets and objectives)	Indicator Information Source or Authority Responsible for Monitoring	Potential Problems (PP)/ Remedial Action (RA)/ Positive Action (PA) (If the indicators show potential environmental issues, PPs, RAs or PAs have been identified below)	Format for presentation of results
C1: Protection and Conservation	Promote the protection and conservation of cultural heritage including architecture and archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent damage to or loss of protected structures or national monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structures included in RPS or areas designated as ACAs ▪ Architectural Surveys (such as Industrial Architecture) undertaken by Cavan County Council and DoEHLG during the lifetime of the Plan. ▪ National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (County Survey) when complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ DoEHLG (NIAH) ▪ Heritage Council ▪ DoEHLG (NIAH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate disruption of sites with enforcement and refer to the National Monuments Section/ Built Heritage Section ▪ (PA): Raise public awareness through the County Heritage Plan 2006 - 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List and any damage reports ▪ Digitised Format of Cavan County Council studies/ publications on DoEHLG (Buildings of Ireland) website etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To establish Architectural Conservation Areas around the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of ACAs in County Cavan and ACA Surveys completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various Consultants' Reports undertaken on behalf of Cavan County Council 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of ACA's adopted
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer all applications that impact on heritage to DoEHLG for recommendations ▪ Education and Training through the Heritage Plan 2006 - 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of structures on the RPS or within an ACA or archaeological zone damaged or demolished as a result of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoEHLG ▪ Cavan County Council and various consultants reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Investigate situations with enforcement and refer to the DoEHLG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List and any damage reports
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have regard to County Heritage Plan in order to conserve, protect and promote sustainable management of archaeological sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of new archaeological sites discovered or added to RMP ▪ Number of archaeological actions of the Heritage Plan undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoEHLG (NMS) ▪ Cavan County Council ▪ Heritage Council ▪ OPW ▪ Other Statutory Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (RA): Consult with National Monuments Service if damage occurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List of monuments and maps ▪ Location of archaeological monument if disturbed

APPENDIX 6 – Assessment of the Likey Significant Effects of the Draft Development Plans on the Environment

Draft Cavan County Development Report - Strategic Environmental Assessment of Objectives and Policies

Please refer to Chapter 5 for full list of 'Environmental Objectives' and Chapter 9 'Mitigation Measures' for a summary of significant effects on the environment and mitigation measures.

Key to Impacts

Positive	Minor  (Directly or indirectly positive)	Moderate 	Major 
Negative	Minor  (Directly or indirectly positive)	Moderate 	Major 
No Impact	-----		
Uncertain Impact	?		
Cumulative Impact	C		
Short Term/ Temporary	S		
Long Term/ Permanent	L		

The following is a summary table of the Environmental Objectives.

Summary of Environmental Objectives

B1:	B2:	B3:	P1:	P2:	H1:	L1:	L2:	S1:	S2:	W1:	W2:	W3:	A1:	A2:	M1:	M2:	C1:
Designated H&S	Wider Habitats	Invasive Species	Quality of Life Residential, Working Recreational Environment Sustainable travel	Waste to landfill	Noise, vibration, from Traffic emissions, industrial Processes & Extractive industry	Natural & historic landscape & features within them	Townscape quality	Re-use brownfield lands, Reducing need for greenfield	Reduce Consumption of sand, gravel & rock deposits	Quality of surface, ground and drinking water	Water conservation & sustainable water use, based on longterm projections of available water resources	Mitigate effects of floods	Reduce air pollution & ghg emission	Promote energy efficiency and max use of renewable energy sources	Max use of existing built environment	Maintain infrastructure in county	Conservation of cultural heritage including architecture and archaeology

Chapter 2 – Settlement Framework

Core Strategy Policies:	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
<p>1. To ensure that the future spatial development of County Cavan is in accordance with higher level plans including the National Development Plan, National Spatial Strategy, Border Regional Planning Guidelines, as well as, national policy guidance issued under section 28 of the Planning and Development Act, as amended, the River Basin Management Plans, surface water regulations and the Habitats Directive.</p>	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	?	?	☺	☺	☺	
<p>2. When development proposals are being assessed or proposed the following issues shall be considered:</p> <p>a. Transport corridors specifically access to or availability of, national routes and public transport.</p> <p>b. The environmental carrying capacity of the area including cumulative impacts of existing development, proximity to protected or vulnerable.</p> <p>c. Capacity of existing waste water treatment systems. Should treatments systems be at or near design capacity development proposals shall be considered premature until systems have been upgraded.</p> <p>d. Education and other socio economic requirements as relevant to specific town or area.</p>	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	?	?	---	---	---	
<p>3. To consider proposals for development in the context of the population targets and settlement hierarchy established in this document.</p>	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	

<p>4. To implement all land use planning policies and objectives in a manner which is consistent with the Core Strategy</p>	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	?	?	☺	☺	☺
<p>5. To prioritise development within the Hub town of Cavan.</p>	---	---	---	☺	?	?	---	---	?	■	?	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---
<p>6. To take in account, in the assessment of development proposals, Article 6(3) (4) and Article 10 of the Habitats Directive, the Surface Water Regulations 2009 and the relevant measures of the River Basin Management Plans 2009 – 2015.</p>	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	---	☺	---	☺	---	---	---	---	?
<p>7.. To promote the integration of land use and transportation policy and to prioritise provision for cycling and walking travel modes and the strengthening of public transport.</p>	---	---	---	☺	---	?	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---
<p>8. To restrict or prevent development in areas at risk of flooding in accordance with the Planning and Flood Risk Guidelines 2009.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---
<p>9. To have regard to the DECLG guidelines “Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas Guidelines (2009) in relation to the scale and design of residential development appropriate to settlements within the hierarchy.</p>	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	?	☺	☺	☺	☺
<p>10. To provide for rural residential development in accordance with Rural Settlement Policy.</p>	☺	☺	■	■	---	■	☺	■	?	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---

	C	C																	
11. To prepare and implement a Retail Strategy for the County within one year of the adoption of the County Development Plan.	---	---	---	●	●	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12. To promote the economic development strategy, currently under review.	---	---	---	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13. To identify a town core and development boundary for all small towns and villages and ensure a minimum quantity of land is available within the boundary to cater for residential development. That land to be identified on the basis of proximity to the town core and development potential.	---	---	---	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14. To promote rural economic development by promoting the tourist value of rural areas and facilitating the growth of appropriate rural enterprise, agricultural developments and developments associated to agriculture.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	?	---	---	?	---	---	---	---	---
15. To protect the natural heritage and landscape character and cultural heritage of all parts of the county.	●	●	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16. The priority areas for new shopping and commercial office development will be the defined Town Core of Towns and Villages.	---	---	---	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17. To promote and facilitate the provision of the necessary transport infrastructure to fully accommodate existing and future population needs as well as the demand for economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner.	---	---	---	●	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

18. To facilitate the provision of the County's infrastructure in a sustainable and efficient manner that promotes the social and economic development of the County.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■ ?	---	
19. Proposals for the generation of energy from renewable sources will be supported provided that the wider environmental benefits are not outweighed by any detrimental impacts of the proposed development (including any electricity transmission facilities needed) on the landscape, public safety, and the local environment.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	
20. To recognise the important role that the large towns in the east of the county plan in the creation of critical mass as a driver of growth and development by ensuring a sufficient quantity of land is zoned.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
21. To strengthen the weak urban structure of the west of the county by ensuring sufficient residentially zoned land is available whilst recognising the important rural character of the west of the county.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Chapter 3 – Economic Development

Development Objectives and Policies for Enterprise Development in Urban Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
AGRICULTURE																				
Agriculture Policies																				
A-P1 To implement at county level provisions set out in Harvest 2020 subject to environmental carrying capacity constraints.	☺	☺	?	?	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Food Harvest 2020: Some of the output targets of This 'roadmap' have the potential to increase emissions. F Farmers should be given the info. Needed to enable them to alter their production methods to reduce their carbon intensity.
A-P2 To facilitate and encourage the sustainable development of agricultural enterprises, agri-tourism projects and farm diversification and other suitable proposals that supports the development of alternative rural enterprises.	?	?	?	---	---	---	?	---	---	---	?	?	?	---	---	---	---	---		

<p>A-P3 To promote sustainable agricultural development whilst ensuring that development does not have an undue negative impact on the visual amenity of the countryside.</p>	---	--	--	--	---	---	☺	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>Agriculture Objectives A-O1 To promote the continued development and expansion of the Agri-Food Sector.</p>	☺	☺	?	?	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	■	?	■	---	---	---	
<p>A-O2 To encourage and facilitate agricultural diversification into agric businesses such as organic foods, rural tourism and small to medium sized enterprises subject to the retention of the holding for primarily agricultural use and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>	?	?	?	---	---	---	?	---	---	?	?	?	-	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>A-O3 To support the horticulture and nursing stock industry as a means of diversifying agriculture and contributing to the maintenance of population in the rural area.</p>	?	?	?	---	---	---	?	---	---	?	?	?	-	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>A-O4 To ensure that all agricultural activities comply with legislation on water quality, such as the Phosphorous Regulations, Water Framework Directive and Nitrates Directive</p>	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>A-O5 To encourage the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, to ensure that development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside and that watercourses, wildlife habitats and areas of ecological importance are protected from the threat of pollution.</p>	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
INDUSTRY																				
<p>Industry Objectives I-O1 Ensure that there is sufficient and suitable lands reserved for new enterprise development at key locations throughout the county.</p>	--	---	---	☺	---	■	---	---	■	■	---	---	---	■	■	■	---	---	---	

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

<p>Extractive Industries Policies EI –P1 To conserve and protect the environment, including in particular, the archaeological and natural heritage, areas of geological or geomorphic interest and conservation and protection of European Designated Sites and any other sites which are protected.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾
<p>EI-P2 To preserve the character of the landscape where to the extent that, the proper planning and sustainable development of the area requires it, including the preservation of views and prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾
<p>EI-P3 The Council will seek to conserve and protect areas adjacent to existing quarries with high mineral/extractive potential for use as building/road making material for the future.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	■	---	---	---	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---
<p>Extractive Industries Objectives EI-O1 Ensure that all proposed and existing quarry and extractive proposals have regard to ‘Quarry and Ancillary Facilities –Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2004’.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	?	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	---	☾
<p>EI-O2 Carefully examine applications for extractive industries in areas designated as SACs, SPAs, pNHAs and other local designations.</p>	☾	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<p>EI-O3 The Council will require that extractive industry proposals do not adversely impact upon the water environment, including surface water and groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---
<p>EI-O4 The Council recognise the need to protect valuable un-worked deposits for future extractive use, where they do not pose a significant threat upon visual amenities. Proposed developments within the vicinity of extractive industries will have to demonstrate how their proposal would not significantly impact upon the natural resource or the ability to extract it.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EI-05 Ensure that existing rights of way are maintained in assessment of planning application for quarrying activities.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---
FORESTRY																		
Forestry Policies F-P1 To encourage the development of a well managed sustainable forestry sector, which is planted, managed and harvested in accordance with the Forest Service Guidelines for Landscape, Forest Harvesting and Environmental, Archaeology, Biodiversity and Water Quality.	☾	☾	☾	--	---	---	☾	---	---	---	■	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---
F-P2 To encourage forestry and forestry related development, as a means of diversifying from traditional farming activity.	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---
F-P3 To promote forestry development of appropriate scale and character whilst ensuring that the development does not have a negative visual impact on the countryside or cause pollution or degradation to wildlife habitats, natural waters or areas of ecological importance	☾	☾	---	--	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
F-P4 To encourage the provision of public access to forests for walking routes, recreational areas and other similar facilities	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾
F-P5 To retain existing right of way through forest lands	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾
Forestry Objectives F-O1 To promote and support the Forest Service in the preparation and adoption of the Indicative Forestry Strategy for County Cavan in order to plan sustainable forestry development	---	☾	---	--	---	---	☾	---	---	---	■	---	---	☾	---	---	---	■

F-O2 To investigate, with Coillte, the potential to provide forest and countryside walks on lands in state ownership in County Cavan and in the promotion of a high level of environmental quality/protection.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺
F-O3 To promote the planting of native deciduous trees and mixed forestry.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---
F-O4 To resist forestry proposals which would unduly impact on protected views, sensitive upland areas, lands of wildlife interest and in the upper reaches of salmonid rivers which would affect biodiversity.	☺	☺	---	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---

RETAIL

Development Objectives and Policies for Commercial and Retail	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	

R-P1 To support the continued expansion of Cavan Town as the primary retail and service centre in the County and to promote, strengthen and protect the retail function of all the towns and villages of the county as per the settlement hierarchy.	---	■	---	☺	■	■	---	■	☺	■	■	---	---	■	---	☺	---	---	B2: This can lead to a loss in habitats. However the Draft Cavan Town and Environs Development Plans contain Masterplan objectives to ensure biodiversity is considered which may retain some of the natural elements of the area.
R-P2 To ensure that the retail needs of the County's residents are met within the county.	---	☺	---	☺	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	---	---	
R-P3 To encourage and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of derelict buildings for retail uses.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	■	---	☺	☺	☺	

Retail Objectives																				
R-01 To review the Retail Strategy for County Cavan during the life of the plan 2014-2020.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
R-02 To encourage high standards and innovative design in terms of architecture, materials and layout in order to make a positive contribution to the streetscape of towns and villages in the county.	---	---	---	☺	---	■	---	☺	☺	■	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	---	☺		
																				S2: All developments require the use of non-renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits. A1: Retail developments attract vehicles on a continuous basis so consequently there are air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
R-03 To adhere to Retail Planning –Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DoECLG, 2012 in the assessment of all new retail developments.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHAPTER 4: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE- Roads and Transportation

Integration of Land Use and Transportation Planning	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
RT OBJ 1 It is a strategic aim of this Development Plan to co-ordinate transport and land use planning. This places a requirement on both the transport and settlement strategies to be mutually consistent, not only with each other, but with national direction as per the National Spatial Strategy and the Smarter Travel policy	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	
RT OBJ 2 Cavan County Council aim to continue to implement the recommendations of the Transportation Plans for the towns of Cavan, Kingscourt, Bailieborough and Cootehill which were carried out in recent years.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
RT OBJ 3 It is an objective of Cavan County Council to monitor and assess the need for transportation studies for other towns within the County.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
PUBLIC TRANSPORT																			
RT OBJ 4 A long term objective for this County is the extension of the Navan Rail line into Kingscourt and beyond to Cavan. It is an objective of this plan to open discussions with Iarnród Éireann in regard to assessing the viability of extending the Clonsilla-Navan Rail line when it becomes fully operational.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	---	---	■	---	
RTOBJ 5 To keep existing dismantled railway lines free from inappropriate development.	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
BUS																			
RT OBJ 6 It is an objective of Cavan County Council to co-operate with the relevant transport bodies and authorities to secure improvements and further developments of the public transport system.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	

RT OBJ 7 It is an objective of Cavan County Council to assist and encourage the development and expansion of the Rural Transport Initiative, in conjunction with other statutory and development agencies in order to facilitate access to services and facilities throughout the County.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
RT OBJ 8 It is an objective of Cavan County Council to carry out an audit of bus stops throughout the county and to assess and monitor their suitability.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

WALKING & CYCLING																			
Development Objectives and Policies for Cycling and Walking	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
RTOBJ 9: To promote and facilitate the development of cycling and walking facilities in the Town and Environs Area.	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 10 To promote the development of cycling by the development of cycle links.	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 11 To encourage the provision of secure bicycle parking facilities in towns, at neighbourhood centres, at public facilities such as schools, libraries and in all new developments (refer to car and bicycle parking standards).	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 12 To comply with the 'European Charter of Pedestrian Rights' in order to improve facilities for pedestrians and access to such facilities for people with disabilities	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

RTOBJ 13 Increase commuting on foot and by bike among children and adults	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ 14 Increase road safety for pedestrians and cyclists	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ 15: Increase awareness of the health benefits of walking and cycling	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ 16 Increase walking and cycling related tourism in Cavan Town and Environs area	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ 17 Reduce car dependency for trips to work and education	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ 18 Reduce traffic volumes and speeds where pedestrian and cyclist volumes are high.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE – GENERAL OBJECTIVES																			
RTOBJ19 To improve all Council roads to an appropriate standard subject to the availability of resources.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ20 To improve road safety for all road users and reduce fatalities/accidents on Cavan Roads.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ22 To improve the capacity of the road infrastructure within County Cavan in accordance with national/regional policy.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ23 To have a well maintained road network basis.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ24 To improve access for mobility impaired people.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
RTOBJ25 To provide safer routes to educational establishments within the plan area	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---

<p>RI-07OBJ26 To preserve free from development proposed road realignment/improvement lines and associated corridors where such development would prejudice the implementation of County Council plans</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ27 To ensure that access to buildings and public spaces are accessible to people with mobility needs. Car parking shall generally be provided in accordance with 'Buildings for Everyone –a Universal Design Approach', 2012 published by the National Disability Authority and other relevant documentation</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ28 To promote road safety measures in conjunction with Government Departments and other agencies to avoid the creation of traffic hazards and to ensure traffic management and safety issues are adequately addressed at pre-planning and planning application stage.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ29 To have regard to the Local Action Biodiversity Plan for County Cavan in the provision of any new Council roads.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ30 To ensure that all new developments are assessed with regard to their impact on the operation of the public road network and where appropriate to require a Traffic & Transport Assessment in accordance with standards set out in the 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' published by the National Roads Authority.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ31 To ensure that all new developments within the zone of influence of existing public roads or new public roads provide suitable protection against traffic noise in accordance with the requirements of S.I. No. 140 (2006) Environmental Noise Regulations. The costs of implementing any additional noise mitigation measures shall be borne by the developer</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>RTOBJ32 To have regard to the NRA documents 'Policy Statement on Development Management and Access to National Roads' and 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines'.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	

NATIONAL ROADS

Objectives	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 33 N55 National Secondary Route: To progress the N55 Corduff to South of Killydoon Realignment Scheme to construction stage(s).	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 34 N3 National Primary Route: To progress and develop the N3 Edenburt to Cavan Bypass Scheme.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 35 N87 National Secondary Route: To progress and develop the N87 Belturbet to Ballyconnell Realignment Scheme.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 36 N54 National Secondary Route: To promote and develop the N-54 through Cavan to a standard appropriate to the volume of traffic carried on this key part of what is a north-east to south-west Strategic Route i.e. Belfast-Limerick and particularly having regard to volume of HGV's using the route.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 37 N55 National Secondary Route: To progress and develop the N55 Ballinagh Bypass.	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 38 To continue to carry out Pavement Overlays, Strengthening and Minor Improvements on our National Road Network as required	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 39 To co-operate with the NRA in the upgrading of existing National Routes where appropriate.	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 40 To restrict accesses onto National Roads along sections of road where the 100km per hour speed limit applies, in line with NRA policy.	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
RT OBJ 41 To have regard to the NRA documents 'Policy Statement on Development Management and Access to National Roads' and 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' and 'Spatial	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---

Planning and National Roads Guidelines' published by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government in January 2012.																				
REGIONAL ROADS																				
RT OBJ 42 To progress and develop the Cavan to Dundalk Strategic Route Improvement Scheme (Dundalk - Shercock - Cootehill - Cavan; R-188, R-192, R-162, R-178).	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---		
RT OBJ 43 To promote and develop the road network linking Cavan and Sligo (Cavan - Belturbet - Sligo).	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---		
RT OBJ 44 To strategically upgrade the Regional Road network to route consistent standards.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---		
LOCAL ROADS																				
RT OBJ 45 To continue our annual restoration, maintenance and improvement programme on our local road network.	---	---	---	☾	---	■	---	---	---	■	■	---	☾	■	■	☾	☾	---		
RT OBJ 46 Community Involvement Scheme: Cavan County Council will continue our commitment to progress road improvements under this scheme.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
DISTRIBUTOR RELIEF ROADS																				
RTOBJ47 To assess the need for and the economic benefits of distributor/relief roads or new streets in the county's towns.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
RTOBJ 48 To progress and develop the "Cootehill Back Street" Scheme which will run parallel to Market Street	---	---	---	☾	---	■	---	---	---	■	■	---	☾	■	■	☾	☾	---		
ROAD SAFETY																				
RTOBJ 49 The Road Safety Officer will continue to endeavour to improve road safety awareness generally in the County, through	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

promotion of the "Safe Systems" approach.																				
RTOBJ 50 The Road Safety Officer will continue to provide Road Safety Education and Training in schools throughout the County	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 51 To continue to identify and implement a programme of Traffic Calming Schemes and Low Cost Safety Remedial Schemes on roads throughout the County, in association with the National Roads Authority	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 52 _To continue to co-operate with Gardaí through participation in regular Collision Prevention Programme meetings.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 53 To ensure that Road Safety is an integral part of all new planning applications and to ensure that formal Road Safety Audits are included in Planning Conditions where appropriate.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 54 To ensure that formal Road Safety Audits are an integral part of the design process for all new public road re-alignment schemes	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ASSET MANAGEMENT																				
RTOBJ 55 To ensure that the MapRoad Asset Management Software Programme becomes fully operational.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 56 To complete the Pavement Condition Ratings Survey of all Non National Roads.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ57 To complete the Condition Survey of all Reigonal Roads and Bridges and critical Local Road Bridges and to prepare a prioritised Programme of Bridge Improvement Works.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RTOBJ 58 To ensure that a central database for Public Lighting is completed and maintained.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Chapter 4 continued...../

Water & Wastewater Services

IWWTS, Waste Management	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
WWSP01 To support the objectives of the report entitled 'Water Services Investment Programme – Assessment of Needs 2009 – 2015' including inter alia the following schemes;	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---		
INDIVIDUAL WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS																				
Individual Waste Water Treatment Systems Objectives																				
IWWTS-OBJ1 To promote environmental protection through education and enforcement of all current legislation.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---		
IWWTS-OBJ2 To improve water quality in the County in accordance with current European and National legislation.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---		
IWWTS-OBJ3 To require that septic tanks and proprietary effluent treatment systems comply in full with the requirements of the EPA Wastewater Treatment Code of Practice, 2009 or any subsequent Code of Practice which supersedes it.	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---		
WASTE MANAGEMENT																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To have regard to the following in the assessment of planning applications for waste management facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ North East Waste Management Plan 2005 -2010 (or any subsequent Regional Waste Plan that relates to County Cavan) ○ Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended), ○ EU Landfill Directive, ○ EPA Landfill Manuals, ○ EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, ○ DOEHLG policy statements including 'Changing 				☺	☺		☺			■	?	■	?	☺						

Chapter 4 continued...../ Energy

Development Objectives and Policies for Electricity, Gas & Renewable Energy	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Electricity Objectives E-OBJ1 To support the infrastructural renewal and development of electricity networks in the County.	---	---	--	☾	--	---	■	---	---	--	--	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	P1: The health and safety aspect of the provision of electricity is very important.
E-OBJ2 Cognisance will be taken of the 'Code of Practice between ESB National Grid and the Minister of the Environment Heritage and Local Government in relation to Archaeological Heritage.'	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	☾	
E-OBJ3 To ensure that High Voltage electrical lines must be constructed and monitored in accordance with the 'International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)' and Commission for Energy Regulation (CER).	---	---	--	☾	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	
Gas Policy G-POL1 To respect, where appropriate, the 14m wide BGE Wayleaves associated with the High Pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines.	---	---	--	☾	--	---	---	---	---	■	--	---	---	■	--	---	---	---	S2: Gas is a non-renewable resource. P1: The health and safety aspect of the provision of gas is very important.
Gas Objectives G-OBJ1 That any developments or excavations within the 14m wide BGE Wayleaves associated with the BGE high pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines shall not be permitted without BGE written consent.	---	---	--	☾	--	---	---	---	---	■	--	---	---	■	--	---	---	---	
G-OBJ2 To encourage and facilitate expansion of Gas network in County Cavan.	---	---	--	☾	--	---	---	---	---	■	--	---	---	■	--	---	---	---	

Wind Energy

<p>The following issues will be considered in the assessment of a wind energy development</p> <p>1. Designation of the site and the impact of such a development during construction and operation phase. The Planning Authority must be satisfied that the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the area.</p>	■	■	---	☾	---	---	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	■	<p>B2: Certain forms of renewable energy production, such as wind turbines, can have an impact on bird habitats for example.</p> <p>L1: siting of renewable energy sources is very important so as not to detract from the natural and historical landscape.</p>
<p>2. The importance of wind energy and its contribution to the achievement of targets set out in the 'National Climate Change Strategy'.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
<p>3. Impact of the development on habitats, by direct loss, degradation, fragmentation and impact on habitats outside the site.</p>	☾	☾	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>4. Impact of the development on birds through disturbance during construction and operation phase, collision mortality, barrier to movement and loss or degradation of habitats.</p>	☾	☾	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>5. Ground conditions/geology assessment, archaeology, architectural heritage, noise, safety aspects, proximity to roads and power lines, interference with communications systems, aircraft safety, shadow flicker and windtake, as per, 'Wind Energy Guidelines'.</p>	---	---	---	☾	●	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>6. Planning applications should indicate proposals for restoration of the site in the event of the removal of the turbines.</p>	☾	☾	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>7. Cables connecting windfarms to the national grid should be located underground, where appropriate. Siting and design impacts and layout will be assessed, as recommended in the 'Wind Energy Guidelines'</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Chapter 5 - Housing

Development Objectives and Policies for Housing	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Policies																			
HP1 To ensure the provision of accommodation for all those who require it and who are unable to obtain it through their own means.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HP2 To implement the provisions of the Housing Strategy	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HP3 To ensure that undue social segregation does not occur.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HP4 To comply with the Department of the Environment, Heritage (Community) and Local Government Publications; 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities, Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes and Sustaining Communities' and 'Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities, Statement on Housing Policy'.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Objectives																			
HO1 Require that all new residential developments include a mix of house types and sizes to cater for different needs including families, single persons, the elderly and mobility impaired.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO2 All new residential developments must submit, at planning application state, a design brief which demonstrates clear compliance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage (Community) and Local Government Publications; 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities, Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes and Sustaining Communities' and 'Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities, Statement on Housing Policy'.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HO3	Ensure that all new dwellings are reasonably accessible for older people, the very young and people with disabilities. Dwellings shall be designed so as to be lifetime adaptable and so fit to cater for the changing needs of families and changing circumstances of individuals.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO4	To support the concept of independent living for older people and people with disabilities and require, where possible, that such housing is integrated with main stream housing within existing communities. Such housing shall be located close to existing or committed community and convenience retail facilities.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO5	Ensure that new residential developments are integrate into the existing urban fabric both physically and socially	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO6	Promote energy efficiency both during construction and during the lifetime of dwellings by sensitive design and layout taking into account topography, orientation and surround features.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---
HO7	Ensure a sequential approach to residential development in which the priority location for new residential development will be town and village cores, brownfield sites and suitable areas adjoining town and village cores	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO8	Co-operate with approved Voluntary and Co-operative housing association through the life of the Development Plan in identifying opportunities for their participation in the provision of social housing.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO9	Support the use of unfinished dwellings and existing Local Authority housing for current and future housing needs.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HO10	Support the Implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme to ensure the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation in consultation with persons from the Travelling community, the general public, and the local Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committee.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<p>HO11 Work in conjunction with other statutory and voluntary bodies to encourage social integration of minority groups into Cavan Communities.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>HO12 Require, as provided for under Section 95 of the Act, as amended, that 20% of land zoned for residential use or for a mixture of residential and other uses shall be reserved for the provision of housing for the purposes of (either or both):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing for persons referred to in Section 9 (2) of the Housing Act, 1988, - Affordable housing (as defined at Section 93 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000). <p>This objective will apply to all applications for the development of more than 4 residential units or residential development on land of more than 0.1 hectares on lands zoned for residential use or for a mixture of residential and other uses. This objective will be implemented following consultation with the applicant and having regard to their proposals for meeting the requirements of the Strategy and by the attachment of conditions to planning permissions for residential developments on lands zoned for residential use or a mixture of residential development and other uses.</p>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>HO13 Ensure the development of social and affordable housing units is carried out in consultation with the applicant/developer.</p> <p>The Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2002 has provided for a number of alternative options to satisfy the requirements to reserve lands under section 94 (4) (A) of the Planning and Development Act for social and affordable housing. In considering these options it will be the preference of the Council, subject to agreement, to require developers to build units of accommodation and transfer them into the ownership of the Council, or persons nominated by the Council, at an agreed cost. Where a financial contribution is accepted, this will be ring-fenced and used only by the Council in its functions under Part V and/or functions in the provision of housing under the Housing Acts.</p>																			

Chapter 6 - Social Strategy and Community Facilities

Development Objectives and Policies for Social Inclusion &	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
SI –P1 Seek to improve equality of access to and provision of community infrastructure in the county.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SI-P2 Counteract social exclusion.																			
SI-P3 Ensure the staff of Cavan County Council and Cavan Town Council are aware of social inclusion issues and that all members of society have access to services and information provided by the Authorities as well as the opportunity to help shape policy and service delivery.																			
SI-O1 Promote equality of access to community infrastructure for all members of society.																			
SI-O2 Promote the provision of community infrastructure in areas which may experience a deficit.																			
SI-O3 Promote local employment opportunities to enable people to live and work locally.																			
SI-O4 Facilitate equality of access to education and childcare facilities so as to remove barriers to participation in the workforce and provide for full participation in society.																			
SI-O5 Support and promote the work of the Social Inclusion Unit in tackling issues of social exclusion within the County Council as well as within the County.																			
GENDER																			
G-P1 Planning processes to pay attention to gendered differences in community needs / Development to take place in a way that is sensitive to gender issues																			
G-O1 To ensure public spaces and buildings are accessible and family friendly.																			
G-O2 To support and facilitate the development of gender sensitive community supports such as Men’s Sheds in the county.																			
G-O3: To develop and sustain the local childcare infrastructure and elder care infrastructure.																			

Development Objectives and Policies for Elderly	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
OP –P1 To ensure older people have a voice in decisions affecting them and are central to planning for local communities.	---	---	---	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
OP-P2: To ensure that local services and facilities meet the particular needs of the older population, and particularly, more marginalised members of that group..				C															
OP-O1 To increase amenities and facilities available to older people including bowling greens, parks and public seating.				C															
OP-O2 To enhance transport routes throughout the county with the provision of bus shelters and seating.				C															
Development Objectives and Policies for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
PWD –P1 Ensure people with disabilities have equal access to community infrastructure and that their needs are catered for to enable their full participation in society.				C															
PWD-O1 Promote disability awareness.				C															
PWD –O2 Ensure that provision is made for the educational needs of people with disabilities and special needs.				C															
PWD –O3 Ensure that new services or built facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.				C															
PWD –O4 Promote and ensure participation by persons with disabilities in decision making through the County Council CRAIC Advisory Group and other structures such as the Social Inclusion Measures Group/Socio Economic Committee and other structures..				C															
PWD –O5 Ensure access to information on local authority services for people with disabilities and similar access to				C															

of our communities and the need to enable integration of minority groups.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EM-O2 Promote the use of other languages when providing information regarding social infrastructure e.g. language classes, location of social welfare offices, libraries.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EM -O3 Facilitate the provision of social infrastructure for minority groups in our County with an emphasis on integration while recognising diversity.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Open Space and Amenity	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
OP-P1 Recognise the amenity, leisure and social importance of the provision of attractive useable open space and amenity areas.	--	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	B2: A biodiversity element into public open spaces, linking of green spaces in order to create a habitat (as part of the Development Management Standards Chapter 10 of the Draft County Development Plan).
OP-O1 Ensure the protection of existing areas of open space in residential estates	--	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	
OP-O2 Ensure the protection of areas of amenity, leisure and social value within our towns and villages.	--	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	
OP-O3 Ensure new open space is useable and of leisure and amenity value.	--	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	
OP-O4 Encourage the provision of facilities at amenity areas such as public seating and toilets to make them fully assessable.	--	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Recreation	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
R -P1 Seek to ensure the provision of recreation facilities to cater for different abilities, ages and interests within the County, as far as is practical.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
R-P2 Support a partnership approach to increase the participation in sports and physical activity.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
R-O1 To meet the recreational needs of all communities in the county				☾															
R-O2 To ensure all communities (rural/urban) and communities of interest have access to recreational facilities and opportunities.				☾															
Development Objectives and Policies for Education and Training	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
E-P1 Support existing educational and training facilities and facilitate the provision of adequate, quality, infrastructure for education and training.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-P2 Promote social equality in the provision of and access to education and training facilities.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-O1 Encourage full and equal access to educational and training services and facilities for people with disabilities and ethnic minorities.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-O2 Promote the provision of lifelong learning and training services and facilities.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-O3 To facilitate the development of primary, post primary, third level, outreach research, adult and further educational facilities to meet the present and predicted needs of the county.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-O4 Confer with the Department of Education and Skills concerning the location and provision of adequate																			

educational facilities.	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
E-05 To promote, support and develop opportunities to expand existing school buildings to wider community use.	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-06 Facilitate the provision of schools by ensuring that suitable lands are zoned for the establishment, improvement and expansion of current facilities, as appropriate.	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
E-07 Encourage and facilitate the development of suitable recreational and amenity space in the vicinity of schools.	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Libraries	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Policy L-P1 Cavan County Council's Library Service mission is to provide educational, informational, cultural and recreational library resources and services in a professional and inclusive way, enabling people living in County Cavan to improve the quality of their lives. "Libraries Matter: Cavan County Library Service Development Plan 2010 – 2015" sets out what is needed, what is achievable and how it can be achieved, in the context of a time of economic restraint.	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Arts and Culture	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Strategic Aims Strategic Aim 1 Support artistic excellence and innovation in the arts Strategic Aim 2 Consolidate and build on strategic partnerships across all art forms Strategic Aim 3 Raise the public profile of the arts across County Cavan Strategic Aim 4	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

<p>Foster public engagement and participation</p> <p>Strategic Aim 5</p> <p>Strengthen the management and operation of the Arts Office</p>																			
MUSEUMS																			
<p>Museum Policy</p> <p>M-P1 Protect and enhance the special historical and cultural role of our County Museum and Heritage Centres.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>Museum Objectives</p> <p>M-O1 Curate and preserve the historical artefacts of the county and promote an understanding and appreciation of our history.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>M-O2 Recognise the special importance of our County Museum and ensure the protection of the building which is a Protected Structure.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>M-O3 Recognise the local importance of Heritage Centres in the County.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<p>M-O4 Develop and implement socially inclusive programming including cross border heritage work and outreach museum services to marginalised communities.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	

Development Objectives and Policies for Burial Grounds and Places of Public Worship	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Burial Ground and Places of Public Policy BG&PPW –P1 Seek the protection and maintenance of existing burial grounds, where appropriate and make provision, where necessary for the future need for burial grounds in the County.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BG&PPW –O1 Ensure that the management and maintenance of burial grounds is in accordance with the principles of best conservation practice.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BG&PPW –O2 Encourage local community groups to develop, manage and maintain new burial facilities	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Fire Service	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Fire Service Policy FS –P1 Continue to co-operate with the County Fire Service in the operation of its duties and in the design of new buildings.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FS – O1 Review and monitor applications for fire safety certificates through the Chief Fire Officer.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FS- O2 Promote the fire service Fire Prevention Programme.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FS –O3 Ensure the effective working relationships and co-operations between the fire service and the other local authority services is maintained and promoted.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FS-O4 Carry out ongoing risk analysis.																			

Development Objectives and Policies for Childcare	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Childcare Policies C –P1 Recognise the importance of the provision of quality and accessible childcare facilities to ensure full and equitable participation in society for parents and guardians as well as providing for the educational, social and emotional needs of children.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
C –P2 Co-operate with local development partnerships/groups, the HSE, the County Childcare Committee and the County Development Board in the provision and monitoring of childcare services.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Childcare Objectives C –O1 Have regard to the ‘Childcare Facilities; Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ issued by the DoEHLG, June 2001’ in assessing applications.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
C-O2 Promote the provision and expansion of appropriate childcare facilities in suitable locations as a key element in the provision of sustainable communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential areas. - Places of employment. - Educational establishments. - Town centres, neighbourhood and district centres. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Health Care Facilities	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Healthcare Policy H-P1 To co-operate with the Health Service Executive, North East Area, other statutory and voluntary agencies in the provision of appropriate health care facilities covering the full spectrum of such care from hospitals to the provision of community based care facilities subject to proper planning considerations and the principles of sustainable development.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
H-O1 To ensure that adequate lands and services are available for the improvement, establishment and expansion of health services.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
H-O2 Support the development of healthcare functions at suitable locations in liaison with the appropriate health authorities.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Chapter 7 – Built Heritage & Archaeology

Development Objectives and Policies for Built Heritage & Archaeology	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Policies P-BH1 To protect, preserve and enhance the architectural heritage of County Cavan by taking into consideration the advice contained in the ‘Architectural Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities’, 2004. To adhere to the standards advocated in the ‘Principles of Conservation’ published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in undertaking works on elements of the built heritage and to protect all structures or parts of structures, where appropriate, that are of special architectural, historical,	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	

archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific social or technical interest, which are included in the RPS.																				
P-BH2 To encourage the sympathetic retention, reuse and rehabilitation of Protected Structures and their settings. The Planning Authority will require that all works to Protected Structures be carried out in accordance with conservation guidelines and best practice and that the special interest, character and setting of the building be protected	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾			
Objectives General Objectives O-BH1 To continue to develop the Council's advisory/educational role with regard to Heritage matters and to promote awareness and understanding of the architectural heritage. To continue to administer conservation grants/structures at risk fund for owners /occupiers of protected structures.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾			
O-BH2 Review and maintain the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis and to add structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest as appropriate, including modern structures. To have regard to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, as appropriate.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾			
O-BH3 To protect the architectural heritage of Cavan and to include all structures, or parts of structures, considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the RPS.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾			
O-BH4 To promote cultural tourism in Cavan and to fully recognise the potential of the Town's and County's architectural heritage in this role.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾			

<p>O-BH5 Prohibit development in gardens or landscapes which are deemed to be an important part of the setting of Protected Structures or where they contribute to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area.</p>																	
<p>O-BH6 To identify and retain good examples of historic street furniture and other non structural elements that contribute to the character of an area and help create a distinctive sense of place or are in themselves unique elements of our built heritage. These should be retained in situ, where appropriate. Such items include water pumps, signage, lamp standards, post boxes, milestones, paving, street lighting, kerbing, plaques, statues, other monuments and stone walls etc.</p>	---	---	---		---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---			

Chapter 7 – Built Heritage & Archaeology.....continued/

<p>Development Objectives and Policies for Older Buildings: Shopfronts/Vernacular Architecture/Industrial Heritage & ACA's</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3</p>			<p>Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1</p>			<p>Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2</p>				<p>Water W1 W2 W3</p>			<p>Air & Climatic A1 A2</p>		<p>Material Assets M1 M2</p>		<p>Cult Herit C1</p>	<p>Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation</p>
<p>OB -01 To encourage the retention of original windows, doors, renders, roof coverings and other significant features and fabrics of historic buildings, whether protected or not.</p>	---	---	---		---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---					
<p>OB -02 To encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the County.</p>	---	---	---		---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---					
<p>OB -03 To seek the retention of original and early fabric of older buildings, including windows, doors, roof material, glazing and render or external finishes. The Planning Authority will encourage reinstatement of known original or early features where possible.</p>	---	---	---		---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---					
<p>Vernacular Architecture</p>																			
<p>VA- 01 Protect vernacular architecture, such as thatched cottages, farmhouses and old school houses in County Cavan for the benefit of future generations</p>																			

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Shopfronts																		
SF -O1 Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including, where appropriate, those that may not be Protected Structures.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾
SF -O2 To seek to promote the maintenance and repair of the traditional timber, Vitrolite and rendered shopfronts and pub fronts.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾
Industrial Heritage																		
IH -O1 To protect our industrial architecture and to encourage appropriate new uses for vacant structures.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾

Chapter 7 – Built Heritage & Archaeology.....continued/

Development Objectives and Policies for Architectural Conservation Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
O-ACA -1 Produce and publish character appraisals and area specific policies for each ACA, in order to preserve, protect and enhance the character of these areas.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	
O-ACA- 2 Designate the Architectural Conservation Areas outlined below and to carry out ongoing assessment of existing or proposed /ACA's during the lifetime of this plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Lawn Terrace, Belturbet ○ Main Street, Virginia ○ Redhills Village ○ Belturbet Diamond, Courthouse and Streetscape. ○ Cootehill Lower Market Street ○ Kilmore Cathedral 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	

o Cootehill Residential Terrace on the Monaghan Road																		
O-ACA – 03 Ensure all planning applications in an ACA or proposed ACA should be referred to the prescribed bodies prior to a decision being made.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾

Development Objectives and Policies for Archaeological Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Archaeological Heritage Objectives P-AH -1 To protect and enhance archaeological monuments, their settings and zones of archaeological potential.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH -2 To facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the archaeological implications of a proposed development.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH -3 To promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage in the area.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH -4 To secure the preservation of sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
O-AH -1 Ensure the preservation in-situ of any part of our archaeological heritage is to be undertaken by Archaeological assessment ¹³ which is to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
OAH -2 The avoidance, as far as possible, of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage of the County. The preservation in-situ of archaeological monuments and sites as a preferred option.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OAH -3 Cognisance will be taken of the 'Code of Practice between ESB National Grid and the Minister of the Environment Heritage and Local Government in relation to Archaeological Heritage	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	

¹³ Costs of archaeological work necessitated by development are to be considered a legitimate part of development costs.

Development Objectives and Policies for Archaeological Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Recorded Monuments Policies PAH-1 To protect and enhance archaeological monuments, their settings and zones of archaeological potential.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH – 2 To facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the archaeological implications of a proposed development.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH-3 To promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage in the area.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
PAH- –4 To secure the preservation of sites and features of historical and archaeological interest	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
Objectives for Archaeological Heritage O-AH1 Ensure the preservation in-situ of any part of our archaeological heritage is to be undertaken by Archaeological assessment ¹⁴ which is to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
O-AH2 The avoidance, as far as possible, of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage of the County. The preservation in-situ of archaeological monuments and sites as a preferred option.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
O-AH3 Cognisance will be taken of the ‘Code of Practice between ESB National Grid and the Minister of the Environment Heritage and Local Government in relation to Archaeological Heritage.’	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
Town and Village Design O-TVD1 To undertake, subject to resources, Town and	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	

¹⁴ Costs of archaeological work necessitated by development are to be considered a legitimate part of development costs.

Village Design Statements following guidance set out in the Matrix during the lifetime of the plan period.																				
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Chapter 8 - Natural Heritage

Development Objectives and Policies for Natural Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
NH&EN-P1 Conserve, protect and manage the County's natural heritage assets for future generations while encouraging appreciation/ understanding and enjoyment of the amenity value for the present generation.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
NH&EN-P2 Maximise the social, economic and environmental benefits that may be derived from conservation and management of Cavan's Natural Heritage and green infrastructure.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
NH&EN-P3 To promote an understanding and awareness of Cavan's unique natural heritage and elements of this heritage which should be conserved, managed and enhanced.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
NH&EN -P4 To implement, in partnership with Cavan County Heritage Forum, relevant stakeholders and the wider community, Cavan County Heritage and Biodiversity Plans and any revisions thereof.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Biodiversity	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
. Policies for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity:																			
NHPOL-1 To protect, manage and conserve and seek to enhance the County's biodiversity.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	☺
NHPOL - 2 To integrate biodiversity consideration into all Cavan County Council activities through the County Biodiversity Action Plan process	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	☺
NHPOL - 3 To ensure the protection of species of flora and fauna afforded legal protection under Irish and European Legislation.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---
NHPOL - 4 To assess the impact on biodiversity of proposals																			

for large developments, particularly those on greenfield sites, or in environmentally sensitive areas. Any such developments where they do occur must include measures for enhancement of biodiversity.	---	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
NHPOL - P5 To increase public participation in biodiversity conservation through community-led initiatives.	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	
NHOBJ-1 To consider aims, objectives and actions identified in Cavan County Heritage and Biodiversity Plans and any revisions thereof during the lifetime of Cavan Development Plans.	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾
NHOBJ-2 To promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	
NHBJ-3 To Protect and enhance important landscape features including streams, rivers, canals, lakes, and associated wetlands such as reedbeds and swamps; ponds, springs, bogs, fens, trees, woodland and scrub, wildlife and riparian corridors, hedgerows and other boundary types such as stone walls and ditches which are of importance for wild flora and fauna.	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Designated Sites: NHA'S; SAC'S & SPA'S	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Protected Areas Policies: PA-POL1 Development on or adjacent to National or European designated sites or proposed designated sites during the lifetime of this plan will be permitted only where	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	

<p>an assessment has being carried out to the satisfaction of Cavan County Council, in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service and indicates that the overall integrity of the site will not be compromised or adversely affected.</p>																			
<p>PA-POL2 To have regard to the views of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in respect of proposed development where such development may have an impact on a designated National or European site or proposed site for designation.</p>	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
<p>PA-POL3 To continue to undertake surveys and collect data that will assist Cavan Town Council and Cavan County Council in building its knowledge base and meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitat Directives.</p>	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
<p>Designated Sites Objectives: PA-OBJ1 To ensure an Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, and in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government <i>Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009</i> and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents, is carried out in respect of any Plan or Project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of the site’s conservation objectives.</p>	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>PA-OBJ2 To protect and conserve the conservation value of Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of</p>																			

Conservation, Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas as identified by the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and any other sites that may be proposed for designation during the lifetime of this plan					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies Undesignated sites	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation										
It is a policy of Cavan County Council: To conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.																		
It is an objective of Cavan County Council To implement the actions of Cavan County Biodiversity Plan and revisions thereof in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Biodiversity Plan. To continue to map the habitat of the county to enable planning for the future development in a sensitive and sustainable manner and this mapping to inform the development management process.																		
GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE																		
Geological Heritage Policies GHPOL1 To have regard to the geological and geomorphological heritage values of County Cavan geological heritage sites and to avoid inappropriate development, through consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland.																		

GHOBJ1 To undertake an audit of geological heritage sites within County Cavan during the lifetime of this plan.																			
MARBLE ARCH CAVES & GLOBAL GEOPARK																			
Geopark Policy: GP-POL1 To conserve and manage the geological resources of a discrete area to develop sustainable tourism, enterprise and community life.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GP-OBJ1 To increase the geotourism and recreational potential of Cavan Town & Environs and County Cavan through increased social use of the landscape, with attendant conservation, economic, social and community benefits within the region.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	☺
GP-OBJ2 To co-ordinate the continuing development of strategic walking routes, trails and other countryside recreational opportunities.																			
GP-OBJ3 To enhance the geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environments of the region including additional measures to conserve geosites and natural habitats where appropriate.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GP-OBJ4 To develop knowledge and understanding of geology, related Earth Sciences, endangered habitats and associated environmental issues through education and research programmes.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	☺
GP-OBJ5 To encourage enquiry through fieldwork and inspire scientific research through education and research programmes.	☺	☺	☺	☺															☺

Chapter 8 - Natural Heritage.....continued– invasive species, wetlands, woodlands, trees & hedgerows, stonewalls, Public rights of way, Green Infrastructure; Public Amenity Areas

Development Objectives and Policies for Natural Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
INVASIVE SPECIES																			
INS-POL1 To support initiatives, which reduce the risk of invasions, help control and manage new and established invasive species, monitor impacts and raise public awareness..					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
INS-POL2 To encourage the use of native species in amenity planting and stocking and related community actions to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WETLANDS																			
WL-POL1 To protect existing wetlands from destruction, infilling, fragmentation and degradation.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WL-OBJ1 To resist development that would destroy, fragment and degrade wetlands.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WOODLANDS, TREES, HEDGEROWS & STONEWALLS																			
WTHS-POL1 To encourage the retention of mature trees and the use of tree surgery rather than felling where possible when undertaking, approving or authorising development.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WTHS-POL2 To protect Champion and Heritage Trees where identified on the Tree Register of Ireland and Heritage Tree Database when undertaking, approving, or authorising development					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WTHS-POL3 To encourage the use of native species wherever possible in Cavan Town Council and Cavan County Council's own landscaping work, and on Council property.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WTHS-POL4 To promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species of local provenance.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	

<p>WTHS-POL5 To encourage the retention of hedgerows and stonewalls and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas and prevent loss and fragmentation, where possible. Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>WTHS-OBJ1 To continue to co-operate with relevant stakeholders to improve public access to State forests for amenity purposes and consider development which will enhance the amenity provided by existing trees and woodlands.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>WTHS-OBJ2 To promote awareness, understanding and best practice in the management of Cavan's woodland, tree, hedgerow and stone wall resource.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
LANDSCAPE AMENITY AREAS																	
<p>Landscape Characterisation Policy LC-POL1 To protect the landscape character, quality, and local distinctiveness of County Cavan in accordance with relevant government policy and guidelines as set out above and recognise the Landscape Categorisation of County Cavan.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>LC-POL2 To require that any necessary assessments, including landscape and visual impact assessments, are provided when undertaking, authorising, or approving development</p>	--	---															
<p>Landscape Characterisation Objectives LC-OBJ1 To protect and enhance the landscape of County Cavan by ensuring development occurs in a manner that has regard to the character (type of landscape or character area) and sensitivity (visual impact) of the landscape.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>LC-OBJ2 To support efforts to identify and designate vulnerable landscapes in County Cavan in order to maintain their character</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>LC-OBJ3 To identify, protect and enhance landscapes and landscape features of special environmental, geological, and geomorphological, archaeological, historic or cultural interest.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	

WALKING ROUTES

<p>Walking Routes Policy WR-POL1 To protect these amenity areas permitting only very limited forms of development in these locations.</p>																		
<p>Walking Routes Objectives WR-OBJ1 To require developments likely to have an adverse impact on special landscape policy areas to demonstrate these impacts. Such applications will be required to carry out studies to establish baseline parameters and appropriate measures will be required as are deemed necessary to protect the environment.</p>																		
<p>WR-OBJ2 To examine, review and refine Special Landscape Policy areas during the lifetime of the Development Plan.</p>																		

INLAND WATERWAYS

<p>Inland Waterways Policies: IWW-POL1: To protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the Waterways and to maintain it free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.</p>					---	---			---	---			---	---	---		
<p>IWW-POL2: To protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof.</p>					---	---			---	---			---	---	---		
<p>IWW-POL3: To consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.</p>					---	---			---	---			---	---	---		
<p>IWW-POL4: To consult with Waterways Ireland and the</p>																	

National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DoEHLG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---		
IWW-POL5: To ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and to conserve and enhance, where possible the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county,					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---		
WATER PROTECTION POLICIES																			
WATER PROTECTION POLICIES: WPPOL1: To protect the water resources of County Cavan.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WPPOL2: To protect the rivers streams and lakes and all watercourses in the County in order to promote sustainable and suitable habitats for flora and fauna					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WPPOL3: To promote the engagement of developers and regulators in the promotion of sustainable development and to encourage a high standard of environmental protection. The 'precautionary principle' will apply where a significant risk to the environment exists.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WPPOL4: To achieve good status in all our waterbodies and prevent the deterioration of existing quality status in all waterbodies in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	
WPPOL5: Ensure that all industrial or agricultural developments generating manure; organic fertilizers; sludge that are dependent on the off-site recovery or disposal of waste takes into account area mapping (including lands with impaired drainage/percolation properties and lands where rock outcrop and extreme vulnerability of groundwater is present. Restrictions shall apply in areas where water source catchments are present.					---	---			---	---		---			---	---	---	---	

<p>WPPOL6: Cavan County Council shall ensure that the implementation and enforcement of the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (2009) and associated European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations, 2010-S.I.610 of 2010.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>OBJECTIVES FOR WATER PROTECTION :</p> <p>WPO 1: All applications for development are assessed in terms of the potential impact on the quality of surface waters through the implementation of where applicable the RBMP's objectives and targets set under the following:- Neagh Bann International River Basin District: Water Matters; North Western International River Basin District: Water Matters; Shannon International River Basin District: Water Matters and the Eastern International River Basin District: Water Matters.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>WPO 2: All development applications are assessed in compliance with the European Communities Environmental Objectives on (Surface Waters) Regulations (2009) (S.I.No 272 of 2009) and the European Communities Environmental Objectives Groundwater Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010).</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>WPO 3: The protection of all known and potential groundwater reserves in County Cavan are met through the effective implementation of the Groundwater Protection Scheme for County Cavan.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	
<p>WPO 4: The promotion of best practice in design, layout construction and operation of all new developments/re-developments through the requirement of a submission of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). Developments shall be designed to ensure both water quality protection and flood minimisation should be included in proposals</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	

where significant hard surfaces are proposed for commercial; industrial; intensive agriculture; public and institutional or multi-residential developments																			
WPO 5: To ensure that, where instances of pollution arise, the enforcement of planning conditions relating to the installation, operation and maintenance of on-site wastewater treatment/septic tanks is carried out jointly with Environment and Planning Section.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
WPO 6: To encourage the connection of all unconnected premises, within town boundaries, to the existing wastewater treatment plants, where available.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
WPO 7: To support the continued development of the wastewater leak detection programme and the use of a strategic metering system to aid in leak detection for the protection of existing water resources.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Natural Heritage & THE Environment	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
AIR, NOISE AND CLIMATIC FACTORS																			
POLICIES ON AIR, NOISE & CLIMATE CHANGE																			
ANCP 1: Cavan County Council supports the National Climate Change Strategy (2007 – 2012) and all measures contained within this strategy that are implementable at a local level.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	
ANCP OL2: Cavan County Council is committed to the reduction of GHG emissions through the implementation of measures including: planning for compact settlements which accommodate sufficient lands for residential, industrial and commercial land uses in order to reduce trip generation making services more accessible and facilitating more sustainable means of travel.	☺	☺	☺	☺	---	---	☺	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	☺	☺	---	---	---	
ANCPOL 3: Cavan County Council will ensure that all planning applications for developments which potentially cause noise pollution are subject to appropriate noise monitoring programmes. Potential noise-generating land uses/developments which are subject to the planning process will be assessed in terms of the Environmental Noise Regulations (S.I. 140 of 2006).				☺		☺													

FLOODRISK MANAGEMENT

<p>FRM-POL1: Protect and enhance the county’s floodplains and wetlands as vital green infrastructure which provides space for the storage and conveyance of floodwaters, thus enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need for flood defences and flood alleviation measures in the future.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---
<p>FRM-POL 2: Prohibit development which will be directly exposed to flooding or which may through the (FIA) Flood Impact Assessment process, be found to exacerbate the flooding in areas outside of the site proposed for development.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---
<p>FRM –POL3: Ensure that all significant developments impacting on flood risk areas shall submit a ‘Flood Impact Assessment’ (FIA) at Planning Stage, to identify potential loss of floodplain storage and how it is to be offset to minimise the impact on the river flood regime.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---
<p>FRM-O1:Prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the County, in accordance with the requirements of the Dept. of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government and the Office of Public works – Guidelines for The Planning System and Floodrisk Management (2009), taking account of the impact of Climate change so that risk is avoided where possible. In all cases the onus will be on the developer to provide justification for the development in accordance with the provisions of these guidelines.</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---
<p>FRM-O2: Ensure that all run-off from the new developments in towns or villages shall be restricted to the pre-development levels (i.e. green fields sites) by the effective implementation of stromwater attenuation on the site and the use of SUDS (sustainable urban drainage systems), as a measure to assist in flood avoidance. Developers will be required to demonstrate how they will achieve this during the planning application stage. (Refer also to WP-O4, pg...)</p>	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---

Chapter 9 – Recreation and Tourism

Development Objectives and Policies for Recreation and Tourism	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
Walkways and Amenities Objectives WA-O1 To promote the development of new walking routes and to facilitate the protection, development and maintenance of walking and cycling routes within the County	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	■	---	---	---	■	---	☾	---	☾		
WA-O2 To protect those areas of outstanding landscape, the natural and built environment and cultural heritage that forms the County's tourism resource.	☾	☾	☾	☾				☾	☾										☾	
WA-O3 To encourage and assist areas, where tourism is currently underdeveloped and where there is a need for local tourism development initiatives to realise their full tourism potential	■	■	■	☾				■	■	?	?					■	?		☾	
WA-O4 To work in partnership with Failte Ireland, funders and other tourism organisations to promote and facilitate the provision of necessary infrastructure supports for the development of tourism.	■	■	■													■	?			
WA-O5 To support and promote sustainable tourism through the encouragement of development that enhances as well as protects the County's landscape and other elements of the natural and built heritage.	☾	☾	☾	☾				☾												
WA-O6 To improve existing Local Authority recreational and amenity facilities, and provide new facilities where considered necessary.				☾												☾			☾	

WA-07 To facilitate the provision of tourist facilities in keeping with the Tourism Strategy and the protection of the environment.	☾	☾	☾	☾				☾											
WA-08 To co-ordinate the continuing development of strategic walking routes, trails and other countryside recreational opportunities.	☾ ?	☾ ?	☾ ?	☾			☾ ?											☾	
WA-09 To further enhance the geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environments of the region including additional measures to conserve geosites and natural habitats where appropriate.		☾		☾			☾											☾	
WA-010 To facilitate opportunities for the social use of state forests and to enhance public enjoyment of the geology and natural landscapes of the region.	☾	☾	☾	☾															
WA-011 To promote and facilitate the redevelopment of the Ulster Canal and associated waterways	☾	☾	☾	☾						■ ?									
WA-012 To facilitate and promote the opening of the waterway between Belturbet and Killeshandra.	■ ?	■ ?	■ ?	☾						■ ?									
WA -013 To support those families wishing to remain on the land and accordingly the Council will favourably consider agri-tourism schemes and other enterprises intended to supplement farm income.				☾															
WA-014 It is the objective of the Council to develop tourism initiatives across the county and in particular the extension of the Cross-Border Geopark				☾														☾	

	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Tourism Accommodation in Rural Locations Objectives																			
TARL –O1 To ensure tourism proposals are sustainable.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TARL –O2 To promote where possible the re-use and adoption of existing rural buildings if accommodation is proposed outside existing settlements.																☾		☾	
TARL- O3 To promote the development of high quality tourist accommodation, especially hotels and guesthouses and self catering accommodation.				☾															
TARL-O4 To ensure in all tourism related developments high standards of design and landscaping.								☾											
TARL-O5 To direct tourism based development, where appropriate, into existing settlements, where there is adequate infrastructure to service the development and where residents can contribute to the maintenance of essential rural services.															☾				
TARL-O6 To ensure tourist related development is built in such a manner as to conserve and enhance the natural environment and therefore to serve the future of the tourist industry in the County.	☾	☾	☾	☾				☾											

Development Objectives and Policies for Intergrated Tourism/Recreational complex Objective	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
IT/RT –O1 To promote the continued sustainable development of Integrated Tourism/Recreational Complex’s throughout the County as important generators of tourism activities and economic activities.				☾															

Chapter 11: Rural Settlement Strategy

Development Objectives and Policies for Rural Housing – general	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Policies																			
RHP1 Rural generated housing needs should be accommodated in the locality in which they arise and where the applicant comes within the development plan definition of need, subject to satisfying good planning practice in matters of location, siting, design, access, wastewater disposal and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high landscape value.	☾	☾	☾	☾			☾												---
RHP2 Urban generated housing needs should be accommodated in areas identified for housing in the adjoining towns and villages.											☾	☾						■ ?	
RHP3 All rural housing planning applications shall be required to complete a “Rural Housing Application” form. The purpose of this form is to ascertain the need for housing in rural areas and to allow the Planning Authority to monitor trends to ensure effective decision making.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RHP4 Applications in rural areas shall be for individual dwelling houses only and must be made in the name of the person who is the intended occupier of the dwelling house.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RHP5	To apply occupancy condition of 7 years where appropriate (as recommended in Circular SP 5/08 from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 'Rural Housing Policies and Local Need Criteria in Development Plans')	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RHP6	Applicants need to submit evidence of their rural generated housing need at the particular location they are seeking permission	---																		
Development Objectives and Policies for Areas under Strong Urban Influence		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Key objective To facilitate the housing requirements of landowners and their immediate family only, subject to satisfying site suitability and technical considerations, whilst directing urban generated housing need in areas identified for housing in the adjoining towns and villages.		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
RHP7	That development within Areas under Strong Urban Influence shall be restricted to landowners and their immediate family members only**.																			
RHP8	To apply an occupancy clause of a minimum of 7 years. **Satisfied by the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicant is a landowner or a mother, father, son or daughter of the landowner. ▪ Landowner is defined as an individual with a land holding of a minimum of 10 hectares. ▪ Applicants not meeting the criteria of ownership of a minimum of 10 hectares will be dealt with on a case by case basis. 	---	---	---	---	☐	---	---	☐	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Stronger Rural Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
<p>Key Objective To facilitate rural generated housing needs as defined in section x, subject to good planning practice in matters of location, siting, design and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high landscape value, whilst directing urban generated housing need to areas identified for housing in the adjoining towns and villages</p> <p>RHP9 To cater for the housing requirements of members of the local rural community who have a rural generated housing need as defined under section. x.</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	■	■	---	---	■	---	☾	--	☾		
RHP10 Urban generated housing development shall be directed into town and village settlements.	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	
RHP11 To apply an occupancy condition of a minimum of 7 years	---	---	---	☾																
RHP12 To prevent ribbon development extending out along radial roads from the towns in this area.							☾													

Development Objectives and Policies for Structurally Weak Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Key Objective To promote real and long term community consolidation and growth. To accommodate any demand for permanent residential development as it arises subject to good planning practice in matters of location, siting, design, access, wastewater disposal and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high landscape value. To achieve these aims the Council will protect against the indiscriminate construction of individual dispersed housing that will only achieve short-term demographic gain.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	■	---	---	---	■	---	☾	---	☾	
RHP13 To facilitate proposals for permanent residential development in order to tackle declining population levels.	---	■ ?	---	☾	■ C	---	☾	---	■ C	■ C	■ C	---	---	■ C	---	■ C	■ C	---	
RHP14 To monitor the operation of settlement policies on an ongoing basis to avoid excessive levels of inappropriately located development.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Smaller Community Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RHP15 Appropriately located and designed clustered development will be encouraged and accommodated, subject to normal good planning practice and other technical requirements.	---	---	---	☾	■	■	---	☾	☾	■	---	---	---	■	---	☾	---	---	

Development Objectives and Policies for Development Management Policies for one-off-rural houses		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RHP16	To oppose residential development that would contribute to or exacerbate ribbon development	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Ribbon Development		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RHP16	To oppose residential development that would contribute to or exacerbate ribbon development	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Infill Development		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RPH17	To permit infill development, where appropriate, subject to good planning practice in matters of location, siting, design, access, wastewater disposal and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high landscape value.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Design and Siting Considerations		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RHP18	To require all applications for rural houses to comply with the 'Design Guide for Single One-off Rural Houses within Cavan Rural Countryside'								
Development Objectives and Policies for Natural and Cultural Heritage		Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3	Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1	Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2	Water W1 W2 W3	Air & Climatic A1 A2	Material Assets M1 M2	Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
RHP19	To ensure that development near or adjacent to a site or archaeological interest does not have a negative impact								

Vernacular Rural Buildings and Replacement Dwellings&	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Materi al Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal RHP22 All proposals involving the installation of an on site wastewater treatment system must be in accordance with the requirements of the EPA Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (2009) or any subsequent Code of Practice which supersedes it.	☺	☺	☺	---	-	---	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
RHP23 All proposals shall be accompanied by a Site Characterisation Form which has been properly completed by a suitably qualified person.										☺									
Restricting Access onto Certain Roads - /National Roads RHP24 To develop and maximise the opportunities of the county's national primary and secondary roads as key strategic infrastructure vital to the county's continued economic development and to protect this strategically important infrastructure from unplanned ribbon development or random one-off housing development.	■ ?	■ ?	■ ?	☺						■ ? C		■ ? C							
RHP25 To ensure that future development affecting national primary or secondary roads shall be assessed in accordance with the guidance given in the document 'Spatial Planning and National Roads - Guidelines for Planning Authorities, January 2012'.				☺															
Regional and County Roads : RHP26 To ensure that all development accessing off the county's road network is at a location and carried out in a manner which would not endanger public safety by way of a traffic hazard.				☺															

<p>Roadside Boundaries</p> <p>RHP27 To avoid the removal of existing roadside boundaries except to the extent that this is needed for a new entrance, and where required for traffic safety reasons.</p>																			
<p>RHP28 New front boundaries of rural dwellings shall comply with guidelines for landscaping as outlined in section 3.0 Landscaping of ‘Design Guide for Single One-off Rural Houses within Cavan Rural Countryside’ Appendix X. The new front boundary shall replicate the original roadside boundary and walls shall be permitted for entrance splay only and shall be of a design and height appropriate to the rural area.</p>	---	---	---	---	-	---	--	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	--	

Chapter 11 – Development Management Standards

Development Objectives and Policies for	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Section 3 Childcare Facilities Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and encourage the provision of childcare facilities at appropriate locations, as identified in the Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities. To engage the expertise of Cavan County Childcare Committee in relation to the need and assessment, where appropriate of new childcare facilities. To encourage and facilitate developments of this nature in locations close to existing community and educational facilities. 																			
Section 6 Unfinished Housing Estates/Taking in Charge Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage a high standard for housing estates and to ensure that housing estates taken in charge by Cavan County Council are fully in compliance with Cavan County Councils document 'Policy for the Taking in Charge of Housing Developments' October 2006 (or most updated version) 	---	---	---	---	-	---	--	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	

Small Town and Village Plans

Development Objectives and Policies for Small Town/Village Development	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
<p>General Policies The following policies will be addressed through objectives and land use zoning within each of the town plans.</p> <p>TPP1 Identify and meet the needs of communities within towns</p>				☺															
<p>TPP2 Promote local economic development and employment growth by focusing on the vibrancy and vitality of town centres.</p>				☺															
<p>TPP3 Integrate environmental considerations into local planning by addressing both the causes and effects of climate change such as flood risk, maximising bio- diversity, and providing green infrastructure.</p>	☺	☺	☺	☺			☺						☺	☺	☺		☺		
<p>TPP4 Ensure that adequate provision is made for schools and other social and community infrastructure</p>				☺															
<p>TPP5 Facilitate smarter travel patterns through more compact, less sprawling and better structured urban areas and more sustainable, healthier travel habits such as walking, cycling and the use of public transport.</p>				☺															
<p>TPP6 Focus on the delivery of high quality urban design that improves people's quality of life and ensure access for all.</p>				☺															
Development Objectives and Policies for Small Town/Village Development –Town Core Development	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
<p>Objective: Establishes the extent of the town core and identifies the most suitable location for a mix of retail, commercial, residential, culture and social uses. The overall aim is to</p>	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	☺	■	---	---	---	■	---	☺	---	☺	

Development Objectives for Public and Community	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Objective: Protect and provide community and public facilities. Includes public buildings, places of worship, schools and community centres and their grounds. The zoning aims to protect existing facilities and ensure further provision in the future. Such provision will be important in maintaining viable and stable communities within the town. Often significant ancillary facilities such as staff accommodation and dedicated open space or sports facilities are included.	---	---	---		---	---	---			---		---	---		---		---	---	
Development Objectives for Town and Village - Residential	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Objective: To provide for residential development and to protect and improve residential amenity. New housing and infill developments should be of sensitive design which is complimentary to their surroundings. Residential development shall ensure the provision of high quality new residential environments with good layout design and adequate private and public open space and also provide an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. No piecemeal development can take place unless it does not conflict with the possible future development of the reserved development areas of the town.	---	---	---		■	■	---			■	---	---	---	■	---		---	---	

Development Objectives for Cootehill Demesne	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
The Demesnes provide a high quality environmental area and should be managed with a view to sustaining woodlands. Development should be restricted to compatible uses.	---		---		---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---		---		---	---	

Policies for Town Core Development	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
<p>It is a policy of Cavan County Council to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and encourage the coherent and integrated renewal of derelict/un-used/underutilised sites and buildings, where appropriate. 	---	---	---	☾	■	☾	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and support the development of retail and service provision within Town Cores. 	---	---	---	☾	■	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all new retail development proposals to demonstrate compliance with the DECLG documents 'Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2012' and the companion document 'Retail Design Manual, 2012' 				☾				☾											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and facilitate the co-ordinated development of backlands in towns and villages in a way that is sympathetic to the existing streetscape and character of the town or village 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict the location of retail development outside the Town Cores of large and medium sized towns unless it can demonstrate strict compliance with the DECLG documents 'Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2012' and the companion document 'Retail Design Manual, 2012'. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail and commercial development shall be in line with the policies and objectives of Chapter 3; Economic Development. 																			?

Policies for Amenity Spaces and Urban Design	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
<p>Policies for Amenity Spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance public open space as an amenity and recreational resource for the town. 	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development must not impinge upon or undermine existing areas of public open space. Any development, which is proposed adjacent to public open space, must allow for public access to these facilities. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	
<p>Polices for Urban Design</p> <p>It is a policy of Cavan County Council that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> External finishes shall be in keeping with traditional finishes used in the towns. Suburban type design and developments shall not be permitted within the Town Cores. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New developments shall respect the established form, scale and character of the town and shall enhance, reflect and contribute to the existing urban form of towns and villages. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of shop fronts, advertisements and signs should complement the overall form and structure of the buildings to which they relate. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative designs for new shopfronts shall be encouraged, applications shall submit details design include materials and examples. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External illumination of buildings and signs is not acceptable. No signs should be internally illuminated, with the exception of signs indicating medical supplies. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development immediately adjoining existing development shall ensure the protection of existing residential amenities and shall have particular regard to minimising 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

overlooking and visual intrusion.																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing trees, hedgerows and stonewalling will be protected and retained, where appropriate, so as to preserve the character and visual amenity of the towns. 	☺	☺	☺					☺	☺											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the development of interlinked pedestrian and cycle linkages throughout the towns and between residential development and adjacent amenity facilities. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the upgrade of streetscapes within towns to ensure that they are accessible to all. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Policies for Residential Development	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
It is a policy of Cavan County Council to; Implement the provisions of the Housing Strategy	---	---	---	---	---	---		☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Protect and enhance the special character of the towns and villages by promoting the sustainable use of development land within the development boundary, at density levels that are appropriate to the towns character	---		---	☺	---	---		☺	---	---	☺	---	---	☺	---	☺	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new proposals for residential developments shall demonstrate at planning application stage that they are in strict compliance with the DECLG documents 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (cities, towns & villages), 2009' and the accompanying document 'Urban Design Manual; A Best Practice Guide', 2009'. 	---		---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the orderly development of towns and villages by taken a sequential approach to the development of lands within towns and villages. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Policies for Industry, Enterprise and Employment	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Encourage and Facilitate the establishment of small enterprises within Towns & Villages	---	---	---	☺	■	■	---	☺	☺	■	■	---	---	■	☺	☺	☺	---	
Facilitate the provision of local services employment to a level appropriate to meet the needs of each town, including the promotion of Information Communication Technology.	---	---	---	☺	■	■	---	☺	☺	■	■	---	---	■	☺	☺	☺	---	
Accommodate a compatible mix of employment uses within towns in accordance with zoning principles.	---	---	---	☺	☺	☺	---	☺	☺	■	☺	---	---	■	☺	☺	☺	---	
Policies for Built Heritage, Streetscape and Protected Structures	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
It is a policy of Cavan County Council to;	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve, protect and, where appropriate to enhance the town cores as places of architectural, amenity and urban design value. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where feasible, stone walls should be preserved, enhanced and extended, in a manner that is in keeping with traditional stone-walling in the vicinity. Other important non structural elements of the built heritage should be protected. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek, where possible, to secure the retention of archways/access ways and associated features to the rear of existing properties. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect those buildings and structures which are listed in the 'Record of Protected Structures'. 	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	☺	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☺	---	☺	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage protected structures to be kept in use rather than allowed to become derelict. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
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Policies for Landscape, Natural Heritage and Open Space	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
<p>It is a policy of Cavan County Council to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and, where appropriate, improve the landscape and natural heritage of the towns and villages and protect existing open spaces and amenity areas from encroachment by other uses. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	■	---	---	---	■	---	☾	---	☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and retain the existing trees and hedgerows, where possible, in order to preserve the character of towns and villages. 	☾	☾	☾	☾			☾	☾								☾		☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the existing public spaces within the towns and villages. 				☾			☾	☾								☾		☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public open space will be required to be visually and functionally integrated within any new residential development. Backland open space or poorly proportioned and narrow tracts will not be permitted. 				☾			☾	☾								☾		☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance biodiversity through the creation of green corridors and linking of open spaces to create potential habitats as well as providing a healthy environment for residents. 	☾	☾	☾	☾			☾	☾								☾		☾	

Policies for Archaeology	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
<p>Archaeological Heritage It is a policy of Cavan County Council to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure the preservation (in situ, or as a minimum, preservation by record) of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The archaeological monuments included in The Record of Monuments as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. ○ Sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. ○ Sites which are newly discovered as a result of ground disturbance works associated with development 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	
Policies for Public and Community	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Promote the development of community facilities in the town including community centres, childcare facilities, schools, sports and recreational facilities	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Require that all such facilities are accessible to all.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Policies for Education	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate the land use requirements of the education 																			

needs of the population of each town.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require that all such new education and training facilities are accessible to all. 	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Development Objectives and Policies for Crèche and Playgroup Facilities	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Encourage the provision of purpose built crèches and playschools in appropriate areas within towns and villages.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Policies for Infrastructure	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
It is a policy of Cavan County Council to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the necessary drainage facilities needed to serve all developments within the towns and to prevent pollution, were funding permits. 	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were there is a deficit in the capacity of treatment plants no further development shall be permitted within the town or village they serve until the plant has been upgraded. 				☾							☾	☾									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide water, in sufficient quantity and quality, to serve the needs of the existing and future population, commercial and industrial developments. Water supply to new developments will be subject to availability and formal agreement prior to the commencement of works 				☾							☾	☾									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise wastage in the water supply network. 				☾							☾	☾									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all planning applications to ensure that surface water is dealt with in a satisfactory manner. 				☾							☾	☾									

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to encourage recycling and the minimisation of waste and to work with the community in the provision of recycling facilities. 				☾								☾	☾						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure towns and villages have an adequate solid waste collection system. 				☾								☾	☾						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of recycling banks in easily accessible locations. 				☾								☾	☾						
Policies for Transportation	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
<p>It is a policy of Cavan County Council to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to improve traffic flow in the towns, and in villages if required, to prevent congestion. 	---	---	---	☾	■	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is adequate public footpaths and lighting in all the towns, were funding permits. 				☾															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue upgrading public footpaths, overhead lighting and road pavements, as indicated in the Roads Department's Programme for road works and to ensure that all new developments are linked to the town by adequate public footpaths and lighting. 	---	---	---	☾	■	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pedestrian facilities in the towns and villages particularly linking tourist amenity sites and public amenities, were funding permits 	---	---	---	☾	■	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide passive traffic calming measures at appropriate locations, as the need arises. 				☾	☾														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve traffic management in the core area of the towns 				☾	☾														

Development Objectives and Policies for Parking	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Provide accessible car parking spaces at appropriate locations throughout the towns and villages	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ensure adequate car parking spaces are provided in all new developments, to cater for immediate and anticipated demands of development and implement parking levies to relevant towns, as per the approved Development Contribution Scheme.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	■	---	---	■	---	---		
Improve traffic management in the core area of the towns and villages.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---		
Policies for Cycleways and Pedestrian Route	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Ensure cycle ways, footpaths and public lighting are provided in new housing estates and commercial developments, where appropriate.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---		
Facilitate and encourage cycling and walking as more convenient, healthy and safe modes of transport.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---		
Development Objectives and Policies for Masterplans	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation		
Masterplans will establish strategic planning principles for each area including phasing, infrastructure provision, community facilities, density, layout, open spaces, landscaping and development design. A Masterplan will be required prior to the grant of planning permission setting out an overall urban design framework for the development of the area. The Masterplan will be prepared by the applicant/s in consultation with the Planning Authority and shall be agreed by the Council prior to grant of permission. Notwithstanding, the fact that the lands have been zoned in this Draft Plan, no planning permission for development will be granted until the Masterplan for development of the area, as a whole, has been agreed by the Planning Authority. Specific	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---

<p>objectives have been included; please refer to the text and the Zoning Map.</p> <p>Two areas, as specified above, have been identified for which a Masterplan shall be prepared prior to the granting of any development. Each Masterplan must;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contain a written statement and a plan or series of plans indicating the objectives, in such detail as may be determined by the Planning Authority, for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area to which it applies. ▪ Proposals in relation to the overall design of the proposed development including maximum heights, external finishes of structures and the general appearance and design, including that of the public realm. Designs should be sympathetic to the nature of the area as well as sympathetic to the town. ▪ Include plans for the likely phasing of development. The recreational and amenity facilities, physical and community infrastructure, as appropriate, should be developed in association with each phase of development and should be identified ▪ Show how the development links with the Town Core in terms of safe and accessible pedestrian and vehicular linkages. ▪ Be consistent with the policies and objectives of the Draft County Development Plan. ▪ Include guidance on high quality architectural treatment in respect to topography, urban structure and built form consistent with the established character of the town. ▪ Issues pertinent to the sustainable management and conservation of Biodiversity shall be considered in all 																			
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LARGE TOWNS: Bailieborough; Ballyjamesduff; Cootehill; Kingscourt; Virginia

Specific Objectives and Policies for Bailieborough	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
1. To protect and enhance the Bailieborough Lough and the lake at St. Anne's area.	---				---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---			---		

2. Ensure that all development to the rear of the Health Board property on the Kells Road respects the steep topography and landscape of the area and ensures the protection of the skyline'	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
3. Ensure that development in the Town Core area takes cognisance of its prime location with regard to surrounding land uses, i.e retail and commercial activities.				☾				☾											
4. To require all new developments along the length of the stream on the Kells Road to contribute to the creation of a linear park and wildlife corridor along this streams banks. These areas would be kept free from development and would consist of 20 metres, depending on gradients, along both sides of the stream. These amenity areas should include walking and cycling routes.		☾		☾				☾											
5. To promote the 'Baillieborough Heritage Walking Trail' in recognition of its architectural, cultural and historical importance to the Town and as an important urban amenity with strong tourism value.				☾				☾										☾	
6. Development in the south Beckscourt area shall provide for the relief/link road from the Shercock Road to the Kingscourt Road to the specification of the Planning Authority.				☾					☾										
7. Development in the St. Anne's area shall provide for the completion of a link road from the St. Anne's to the Lisnalea area.				☾					☾										
8. To Improve Traffic Management and Traffic Calming.						☾				☾									
9. To protect the stone walls and amenity area along the Cavan Road.				☾														☾	

<p>10. Development of Industry/Enterprise/Employment shall respect topography in relation to the elevated nature of the lands in question.</p>				☾				☾																	
<p>11. To provide a linear walk along the existing stream at the rear of the town for pedestrian access.</p>				☾				☾																	
<p>12. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.</p>				☾																					
<p>13. To facilitate the provision of uncontrolled crossing points with buff coloured blister tactile paving, to allow a barrier free circulation route, for those with a disability. Crossovers should be designed in accordance 'Good Practise Guidelines on Accessibility of Streetscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church Street: at the junction between Church of Ireland and Bailies Movies • Church Street & Drumbannon estate entrance • Main Street & Adelaide Row • Main Street & Thomas Street • Main Street & William Street • Kells Road & Health Centre • Adelaide Row at Woodview • Adelaide Row & Main Street • Henry Street & William Street • Pine Grove & William Street • Church Street & New Road <p>Footpaths</p>				☾				☾																	

Improvements required on Barrack Street																			
Improvements required on Church Street																			
Improvements required on New Road																			
Improvements required on Henry Street																			

Specific Objectives for Ballyjamesduff	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
1. To require all new developments along the Mounthugent River and the Nadreegal Lough Stream to contribute to the creation of linear parks and wildlife corridors along these Rivers banks. These areas would be kept free from development and would consist of 10-20 metres, depending on gradients, along both sides of the Rivers. These amenity areas could be included as open space areas within new residential developments.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	
2. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the exterior boundary fence of the wastewater treatment plant, in accordance with best practice.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	
3. To ensure the protection, maintenance and, were appropriate, enhancement of amenity and recreation areas.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	
4. To ensure that development is of mixed use with residential as a minor or ancillary element.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	
5. To protect, maintain and were appropriate enhance the County Museum and grounds in recognition of their importance to the town and to the County.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	☾	
6. To improve traffic management and traffic calming.				☾															
7. To protect the Market House and the Town Square which features a statue of Percy French, as a focal point for the centre of Ballyjamesduff.				☾														☾	

<p>8. Any development, private or public, in this area should be referred to the Road Design Department to allow feasibility of same to be assessed.</p>																			
<p>9. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.</p>																			
<p>10. Provision shall be made for the construction of a Primary School as part of any development in this area.</p>																			

Specific Objectives and Policies for Cootehill	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
<p>Masterplans</p> <p>1. To implement the Masterplan which has been completed by Cavan County Council. A Special Development Contribution will be attached to planning applications within the boundaries of same. The Masterplan was completed with a clear aim of regeneration and to make optimum economic use of the space included. Linkages from the site to the Main Street have been actively promoted and are clearly indicated on the completed Masterplan. A new one way traffic system has been proposed in order to manage traffic in the vicinity of the site. A new town square has been developed as part of the scheme. Underground car parking takes advantage of the topography of the site. Design recommendations have been included.</p> <p>2. To implement the Masterplan which has been completed by Cavan County Council. A Special Development Contribution will be attached to planning applications within the boundaries of same. The Masterplan was completed with two options considered.</p> <p>a. Proposal A involves the retention of the GAA Sports Facility in the Town Core. A Link Road is proposed from Church Street to Station Road north west of Saint Michaels Church. This proposal aims to open up and create a new street to the rear of Market Street. A new street of development is also proposed onto Station Road. A new Urban Square and link to Station Road is also proposed.</p> <p>b. Proposal B involves the relocation of the existing GAA Sports Facility. The new road focuses on Saint Michaels Church and respects the views and vistas to same. A new urban square would be a possible focal point to the town and creates some hard landscaping and amenity in this Town Core area. Two secondary linkages are also proposed from the main link road. The existing GAA pitch</p>	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	

Development Plan 2006 – 2012 and 'Clements Bridge'.																				
9. The Demesne of Bellamont Forest shall be protected and conserved.				☾				☾	☾											
10. Planning applications in the vicinity of these lands shall be required to provide a link road between Chapel Lane and Monaghan Road.																				
11. Any proposed pumping station which may be required in these lands shall cater for any future development in the surrounding area.				☾																
12. Development of lands adjoining the proposed NHA shall be sited and designed to take cognisance to this designated area of Cootehill and shall maximise habitat preservation and conservation.		☾																		
13. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.				☾																

Specific Objectives and Policies for Kingscourt	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Masterplans Prepare a Masterplan, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, for backlands development subject to the following; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of a new access road from the Kells Road to the Rocks Road to serve the Masterplan area. Development shall support, contribute to and consolidate the Town Core function while complying with the highest urban design standards. Development shall provide safe and accessible pedestrian linkages between the development and the existing Town Core, amenity areas and community facilities. The location of the proposed access points will be 	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	

<p>determined at planning application stage. Access roads shall be improved in order to accommodate additional traffic.</p> <p>a. Necessary social and physical infrastructure etc. is to be provided, as appropriate.</p>																			
<p>Specific Objectives</p> <p>Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.</p> <p>1. To protect and preserve the views and vistas of the Roman Catholic Church and Church of Ireland.</p>				☾				☾										☾	
<p>2. To protect and preserve the stone wall on Mary's Road/ Chapel Road which contributes to the amenity value of this area.</p>	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<p>3. Developments near the rail line must not prejudice the proper redevelopment of the rail link in a physical context.</p>	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<p>4. The Planning Authority will promote, protect and conserve Dun na Rí Forest Park in recognition of its cultural and historical importance to the town and as an important urban amenity with strong tourism value. The Planning Authority will:</p> <p>a. Liaise with Coillte Teoranta on matters relating to Dun a Rí Forest Park and encourage the use of part of Dun na Rí Forest Park as an amenity area.</p> <p>b. Protect Dun a Rí Forest Park and regulate development to ensure compatibility with recreational and amenity uses (including commercial forestry).</p> <p>c. Require any development on lands adjoining Dun a Rí Forest Park to be sited and designed to take cognisance of this Park and maximise habitat preservation and conservation.</p>	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<p>5. To consider the cumulative impact of development on flooding in identified areas¹⁵.</p>				☾				☾										☾	

¹⁵ (OPW Flood Hazard Mapping www.floodmaps.ie)

6. Development shall be of a high quality design sensitive to the topography of this area, having regard to the steep gradients of the landscape.				☾			☾	☾											
7. To improve Traffic Management and Traffic Calming.				☾															
8. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the perimeter fence of the waste water treatment plant.				☾															
9. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.				☾															

Specific Objectives and Policies for Virginia	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation	
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1		
<p>Masterplans To implement the two Masterplans which have been completed by Cavan County Council. A Special Development Contribution will be attached to planning applications within the boundaries of same.</p>	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---		
<p>Specific Objectives Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.</p> <p>Specific Objectives Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.</p> <p>1. To require all new developments around Lough Ramor and the River Blackwater to contribute to the creation of linear parks and wildlife corridors along these banks. These areas would be kept free from development and would consist of 10-20 metres, depending on gradients, along both sides. These amenity areas could be included as open space areas within new residential developments.</p>		☾		☾			☾	☾												
<p>2. To co-operate with the relevant authorities in relation to the proposed by-pass for the town.</p>																				
<p>3. To upgrade and redesign the local road L-7032-0 between the Ballyjamesduff Road and the By-pass corridor</p>	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---		
<p>4. To Improve Traffic Management and Traffic Calming</p>				☾																
<p>5. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the perimeter fence of the wastewater treatment plant in accordance with best practice</p>				☾																

6. To retain and integrate existing mature trees, hedgerows and significant groups of trees.			☾		☾			☾	☾									
7. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.					☾													
8. To ensure the protection, maintenance and, where appropriate, enhancement of amenity and recreation areas in the town.					☾				☾						☾	☾		
9. Development here shall provide safe pedestrian and vehicular linkages to the Town Core and existing residential areas.					☾				☾									

Medium Sized Towns: Ballyconnell, Belturbet and Mullagh

Specific Objectives and Policies for Belturbet	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
<p>Specific Objectives</p> <p>Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.</p> <p>1. To develop and expand the linear park and wildlife corridor along the length of the River Erne, which would be kept free from development, this would typically be 10-20 metres depending on gradients, along both sides of the river. This land will be included in the provision of public open space within any proposed housing development.</p>	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
2. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the exterior fence of the waste water treatment plant, in accordance				☾															

protected and that the development accommodates riverside amenities and is of good design.																			
15. That development takes cognisance to and retains/rebuilds existing stone wall.	---	---	---	☾	---	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16. Terrace of 18 th Century houses with square headed door cases. Noteworthy as a group of dwellings and any alterations to the street elevation should not affect the essential architectural totality of the terrace as far as possible.				☾			☾												☾
17. Existing dwelling in poor repair located on the edge of the river. Development will be considered provided the following issues are addressed; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access along the river ▪ Setting ▪ Design ▪ Access and parking 				☾			☾												☾
18. To protect existing picnic area, playground and green area.				☾			☾												
19. To protect existing stone wall.				☾			☾												☾
20. Lands in the vicinity of Protected Structure 'The Rectory'. Any development in this area shall; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take cognisance of the sensitive nature of the site alongside and overlooking the rivers amenity. ▪ Take cognisance of the Rectory and the historic setting of same. ▪ Respect and design with views and vistas to and from the site in mind. ▪ Take cognisance of existing stone boundary and garden walls and retain same. ▪ Provide for high quality design in relation to new buildings and extension of Rectory. 				☾			☾												☾

21. To acknowledge proximity of site to River Erne Banks and amenity area and to ensure that design, setting and set back of proposed developments takes cognisance of same. Proposals must accommodate riverside amenities.				☾			☾											☾	
22. To protect Walking Trails in the town –Turbet Island Looped Walk and Old Railway Line Walk.		☾		☾			☾												
23. Development in this area must take account of the exceptional amenity value of the area and public accessibility to the riverside must be accommodated. A high quality design that complements the riverside amenities and activities and soft landscaping is essential.		☾		☾			☾												
24. Development must take cognisance of the sensitive site that is visually prominent from Turbet Island and surrounding amenities. High quality design and architecture with soft landscaping scheme shall be incorporated into any proposal. Foot access to former rail bridge to be accommodated.		☾		☾			☾											☾	
25. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.				☾															
Specific Objectives and Policies for Ballyconnell	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna B1 B2 B3			Population and Human Health P1 P2 H1			Landscape and Soils (including minerals) L1 L2 S1 S2				Water W1 W2 W3			Air & Climatic A1 A2		Material Assets M1 M2		Cult Herit C1	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
Specific Objectives Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
1. To protect and preserve the walls, entrance and railings on the Cavan Road and Ballyconnell House and Demesne which contributes to the amenity value of this area.		☾		☾			☾											☾	☾
2. To promote the Ballyconnell Walking Route in recognition of		☾		☾			☾											☾	☾

its cultural and historical importance to the town as an important urban amenity with strong tourism value.																				
3. To complete, design and construct a Relief Road for Ballyconnell linking the N87 (Cavan Road) and the R205 (Derrylin/Enniskillen Road).	---	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	---	■	■	---	---	---	---	■	■	☾	☾	---
4. To upgrade the existing local road (L-5049-0) between the N87 and the R205 in the Derryginny Area of the town.	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5. To consider the construction of the following link roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N87 with Preaching House Lane. ▪ Main Street with Preaching House Lane. ▪ Rear access servicing road to rear of property fronting N87 (Swanlinbar Road). 	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6. To improve traffic management and traffic calming.				☾																
7. To encourage and facilitate high quality urban design and environmental improvements throughout the Town Core area and particularly along the River.		☾		☾			☾											☾		☾
8. To require all new developments along the Woodford River to contribute to the creation of a linear park and wildlife corridor along the River banks. These areas would be kept free from development and would consist of 10-20 metres, depending on gradients, along both sides of the River. These amenity areas could be included as open space areas within new residential developments.		☾		☾			☾											☾		
9. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the perimeter fence of the wastewater treatment plant in accordance with best practice.				☾																
10. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the				☾																

provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community																				
11. To protect 'Ballyconnell Bridge' and all sites of archaeological, cultural and/or historic value.		☾		☾				☾									☾		☾	
12. Existing mature trees, hedgerows and significant crops of trees shall be retained and integrated into any development of the site. The lands in question are elevated and shall take cognisance and indicate any impact on skyline.		☾		☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	
13. Protect and retain existing stone wall.				☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	
14. New developments on lanes adjoining lands to take cognisance of entrance to Canal/Walkway area.				☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	
15. Residential, office, commercial, retail or a mixture of these uses is considered suitable in this location. Development must be of a modest scale in terms of both size and design and in keeping with the residential nature of this area.				☾					☾										☾	

Specific Objectives and Policies for Mullagh	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Specific Objectives Specific objectives have been created for several areas within the Development Boundary. Refer to zoning map.	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
1. Development within this location shall retain the mature trees and the amenity value of this area shall be protected.				☾	☾														
2. To require all new developments along the river to contribute to the creation of a linear park and wildlife corridor along the river banks. These areas would be kept free from development and would consist of 10-20 metres, depending on gradients, along both sides of the Rivers. These amenity areas could be included as open space areas within new		☾		☾			☾									☾			

residential developments.																				
<p>3. To maintain the Edwin Carolan Memorial Park as amenity and community use and to;</p> <p>a. Provide safe and accessible pedestrian linkages between the park, Main Street and residential areas.</p> <p>b. Facilitate the future development of the Memorial Park and ancillary community facilities.</p>		---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
<p>4. A Main Street Development Area has been identified in the backlands to the north of the Town Core. The Council will encourage and facilitate;</p> <p>a. The creation of new streets will be a prerequisite for any new development proposal of the backlands. Un-coordinated backland development will not be permitted.</p> <p>b. The location of the proposed access points are indicated on the Zoning Map. The access points indicated are indicative only. Their precise location will be determined at the planning application stage. Existing access roads will have to be improved in order to accommodate the additional traffic.</p> <p>c. Developments which will strengthen, contribute to and consolidate the Town Core function while meeting the highest urban design standards, as established in this Plan.</p>				☾				☾	☾							☾		☾		
<p>5. To facilitate the role of St. Killian’s Heritage Centre as a leisure facility</p> <p>a. Maintain current use of this building and highlight its importance as a community attribute.</p> <p>b. Retain walls along the roadside.</p>				☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	
<p>6. To facilitate the provision of a footpath from the Town to Mullagh Lake and on to Mullagh Hill, as important local amenities with strong tourism potential.</p>		☾		☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	
<p>7. To retain and make good the stone walls, as indicated, on local roads L-3010 and regional road R-194 to the east of the Town Core, save were they are required to be removed to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian access.</p>				☾				☾	☾								☾		☾	

8. To ensure that development in this area respects and is sympathetic to the topography and landscape.				☾				☾	☾									
9. To ensure that development in this area is adequately landscaped to protect the view from the Moynalty Road.				☾				☾	☾									
10. To improve Traffic Management and Traffic Calming.				☾														
11. To maintain a minimum 50 metre exclusion zone around the perimeter fence of the sewerage treatment plant.				☾														
12. Development here shall be of mixed use with residential as a minor or ancillary element.				☾														
13. To co-operate with the Department of Education and Science and the local school management boards, in the provision of adequate facilities for the educational needs of the community.				☾														

Small Town & Villages

Specific Objectives and Policies for Ballingah; Ballyhaise; Shercock; Killeshandra; Arva; Killanaleck; Swanlinbar; Butlersbridge; Blacklion; Loch Gowna	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			Population and Human Health			Landscape and Soils (including minerals)				Water			Air & Climatic		Material Assets		Cult Herit	Commentary Key Success Factors/ Mitigation
	B1	B2	B3	P1	P2	H1	L1	L2	S1	S2	W1	W2	W3	A1	A2	M1	M2	C1	
Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential developments of more than fifteen dwellings shall not be permitted within Small Towns. 	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential developments of more than ten dwellings shall not be permitted within Villages. 	---	☾	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential developments of more than five dwellings shall not be permitted within Small Villages 	---	---	---	☾	☾	---	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	---	---	☾	---	---	---	---	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail and commercial development shall only be permitted within the identified town core of Small towns, Villages and Small Villages. 				☾															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of new apartment buildings shall not be permitted in Small Towns Villages and Small Villages. 				☾															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect all natural assets within towns and villages including rivers, lakes and views. Ensure all new developments do not detract from the topography, views and landscape of the Towns or Villages and their surrounds. 				☾	☾	☾													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect all walking and cycling routes in recognition of their environmental, cultural and recreational importance. 				☾												☾	☾		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an exclusion zone along the length of all rivers and streams and around lakes and ponds within towns and villages. They are to be kept free from further development but are not be considered as part of open space allocation in new residential developments. This exclusion zone should be a minimum of 10- 20 meters either side of the river or stream depending on gradients and the environmental sensitive of the river or stream. 		☾		☾		☾										☾			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and encourage the renewal, reuse and regeneration of any derelict and underused buildings in the town and village cores. 				☾												☾			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect traditional architectural features such as stone walls, bridges, arches, water pumps. 				☾														☾	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operate with the Department of Education and Science, local school management boards and other bodies in the provision of facilities for the educational and training needs of all members of the community. 				☾															

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure the protection of all elements of amenity space and open space within towns and villages including open space associated with residential development, fair greens and grass margins. Development that does not comply with existing use shall not be permitted.																				
---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX 7: Lakes & Rivers Monitoring Report

Comhairle Chontae an Cabhain

CAVAN COUNTY COUNCIL



**THE QUALITY OF RIVER
& LAKE WATER IN COUNTY CAVAN**

J Keyes
County Manager

E Doyle
Director of Services

Environment Section
Cavan County Council

June 2012

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2. Introduction

This report presents the summary monitoring data for 2011 for the rivers and lakes in County Cavan along with historical data; it can be viewed as a companion volume to those previously produced.

All chemical monitoring was undertaken by the Council's Environment Section. Monitoring complies with the requirements of the monitoring programme prescribed by the EPA in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive(WFD). Approximately 99 river stations and 21 lakes are monitored. The monitoring programme allows comparison, on an annual basis, of the chemical quality of the rivers and lakes.

The Biological monitoring referred to in this report on river stations was undertaken by the EPA as part of its National Programme of Biological Assessment of River Water Quality. The EPA's contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

The lake monitoring programme involves the monitoring of 21 lakes designated by the EPA. The number of stations monitored on each lake varies depending on a number of factors including lake size, historical data and uniformity of water body. Samples are taken at time intervals specified by the EPA. This involves a minimum of four samples taken once in April and three times between July and October.

The new classification system of quality standards introduced in 2009 is defined in S.I. No. 272 of 2009 the EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES (SURFACE WATERS) REGULATIONS 2009. The Classification tables are defined in schedules 4 , 5 and 6 over 13 pages of these regulations.

In order to allow the reader assess the information regarding the quality of river water three tables are shown below.

Tables A and B set out the standards specified in the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus), 1998 for rivers and lakes respectively. These regulations identify biological ratings and Molybdate-Reactive Phosphorus Annual Median concentrations for the rivers, and Chlorophyll and Total Phosphorus levels for the lakes, either of which must be at least maintained or improved in order to meet the relevant specified target standard.

Note: The Phosphorus regulations have been revoked however this information is provided as an aide to interpretation of the results

Table C sets out the standard specified in EC directive 78/659/EEC (Freshwater Fish).

Table A: 'Phosphorus Regs', Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Rivers), 1998

Existing Biological Quality Q Rating	Molybdate -Reactive Phosphorus annual Median concentration (mg/l P)	Target Biological Quality (Q) Rating
5 }	0.015	5
4-5 } Unpolluted	0.020	4-5
4 }	0.030	4
3-4 } Slightly Polluted	0.030	4
3 } Moderately 2-3 } Polluted	0.05 0.070	3-4 3
< 2 } Seriously Polluted	0.070	3

Table B: 'Phosphorus Regs', Trophic Classification System for Lakes

Lake Trophic Category	Target Trophic Status	Total Phosphorus Average Concentration (µg P/l)	Annual Max. Chlorophyll (mg/m ³)
Ultra-Oligotrophic	Ultra-Oligotrophic	≤ 5	< 2.5

Oligotrophic	Oligotrophic	$> 5 \leq 10$	$> 2.5 < 8$
Mesotrophic	Mesotrophic	$> 10 \leq 20$	$\geq 8 < 25$
Eutrophic	Mesotrophic	$> 10 \leq 20$	$\geq 8 < 25$
Hypertrophic	Eutrophic	$> 20 \leq 50$	$\geq 25 < 75$

Table C: EC Directive 78/659/EEC (Freshwater Fish)

Parameter	Units	Salmonid Waters		Waters Cyprianid	
		Guide	Mandatory	Guide	Mandatory
Total Ammonia	mg/l N	< 0.03	< 0.78	< 0.16	< 0.78
B.O.D.	mg/l O ₂	100% < 3		100% < 6	
D.O.	mg/l O ₂	50% > 9	50% > 9	50% > 8	50% > 7
Total Phosphorus	mg/l P		0.065		0.13
PH	pH units		6-9		6-9

3. River Water Quality

Rivers are listed in alphabetical order.

River name and catchment: Included are the river name and the catchment name (namely: the Erne, the Boyne, the Shannon and the Glyde). Sub-catchments and water management units are not listed.

Sampling stations: Sampling stations are numbered according to the EPA assignment. In the case where the EPA has not assigned a sampling station number, no number is included. Stations are listed starting upstream and leading downstream and include stations that are biologically assessed. It is not always possible to use the same location for both chemical and biological assessment, as the requirements for both are different. A brief location description for each station is also given. The water body code is given for each station, and there may be more than one individual station in a single water body. The current ecological status as defined is given with target ecological status. The target ecological status cannot be lower than Good. A target date for reaching the target ecological status is included for each station.

Biological Quality Ratings: This report includes recent and historical data from the EPA's National Biological River Monitoring Programme. The Q ratings for 2011 are provisional. The biotic index classification is listed in Table A.

MRP results

Median annual MRP results from 1999-2010 are included in the summary data.

Assessment

A summary assessment of the water quality is given.

Change from 2010

Any significant changes in quality from 2010 are also given.

Note: The analysis of MRP involves a specific procedure. Analytical procedures are designed to accurately detect concentration levels over a specific range. The upper and lower limits of this range are assigned as limits of quantification. The lower limit of quantification for MRP is assigned at 10µg P/l. In this section, if a result of ≤ 10µg P/l is recorded, this is reported as 10 µg P/l.

List of Rivers Monitored

River	Catchment
Annalee	Erne
Ballinagh	Erne
Bawnboy	Erne
Blackwater (Kells)	Boyne
Blackwater (Newtowngore)	Erne
Blackwater (Swanlinbar)	Erne
Bunnoe	Erne
Cavan	Erne
Chapel Lake Stream	Boyne
Cullies	Erne
Dee	Glyde
Dromore	Erne
Derrada	Erne
Drumane	Erne
Drumkeery Lough stream	Boyne
Drumsallagh	Glyde
Erne	Erne
Glyde	Glyde
Inny	Shannon
Knappagh	Erne
Laragh	Erne
Lislea	Boyne
Maudabawn	Erne
Mountnugent	Shannon
Moynalty	Boyne
Nadregeel Lough Stream	Boyne
Owenayle	Shannon
Owenmore (Glangevlin)	Shannon
Owensallagh	Erne
Rag	Erne
Roo	Erne
Shannon	Shannon
Sheelin Feeder Streams	Shannon
Stradone	Erne
Swanlinbar	Erne
Templeport Lough Stream	Erne
Woodford	Erne

River: **Annalee**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
2nd br. u/s L.Sillan	0080	NW_36_1947	Moderate	Good	2021
2nd br. d/s L. Sillan	0150	NW_36_1181	Poor	Good	2021
1st br. d/s L. Tacker	0250	NW_36_1072	Good	Good	2009
Br. Nr Anns fort	0350	NW_36_1102	Moderate	Good	2021
New Grove Br.	0500	NW_36_1102	Moderate	Good	2021
Br SE of Fort William	0600	NW_36_1102	Moderate	Good	2021
Br.NW of Rakenny Ho	0800	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021
Ballynallon Br	0900	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021
Ballyhaise Br.	1000	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021
Br. Nr Curraghanoe	1150	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021
0.2Km u/s Cavan R confl	1350	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021
0.2km d/s Cavan R confl	1400	NW_36_2417	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0080	2nd br. u/s L.Sillan	3-4	3-4	3-4	4-5	3-4	4	3-4	4
0150	2nd br. d/s L. Sillan	-	3-4	3	3	3	3	3	3
0250	1st br. d/s L. Tacker	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	-	-
0350	Br. Nr Anns fort	4	4	4	3-4	4	4	4	4
0500	New Grove Br.	4-5	4-5	4-5	3	4	4	4	4
0600	Br SE of Fort William	2-3	4	4-5	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4
0800	Br.NW of Rakenny Ho	3-4	4-5	4-5	4	4-5	4	4	4
0900	Ballynallon Br	4	4	4	4	3-4	4	3-4	4
1000	Ballyhaise Br.	3-4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4
1150	Br. Nr Curraghanoe	3-4	4-5	4-5	4	3-4	4-5	-	4
1350	0.2Km u/s Cavan R confl	4-5	4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	-	3-4
1400	0.2km d/s Cavan R confl	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3	3-4	3-4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0080	NM*	NM	24	17	17	17	19	15	20	30	16	12	16
0150	60	50	47	30	36	34	61	62	61	63	24	40	45
0250	NM	NM	41	24	24	30	25	60	43	-	-	-	-
0350	NM	NM	35	21	24	35	33	23	44	30	24	30	21
0500	38	31	36	27	28	38	24	35	41	49	31	28	30
0600	NM	NM	32	30	23	35	34	35	49	50	56	33	33
0800										47	53	57	36
0900	52	42	40	40	24	42	41	35	44	45	56	54	38
1000	NM	NM	39	41	36	41	38	31	50	46	53	52	39
1150	NM	NM	39	41	35	40	36	34	33	-	-	-	-
1350	41	40	41	41	35	40	38	38	47	41	36	51	39
1400	NM	NM	55	47	43	45	40	37	53	29	40	67	44

*Not Measured

Assessment

This river ranges from poor through to good ecological status. The majority of stations are poor or moderate.

Change from 2010

Some improvement in median ortho-phosphate levels in the lower reaches of this river.

River: **Ballinagh**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Ballinagh bridge	0200	NW_36_2100	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'86	Q'89
0200	Ballinagh bridge	3	2-3

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0200	114	109	128	108	152	117	96	87	112	81	127	87	77

Assessment

The current ecological status is good. The water quality is poor according to chemical data.

Change from 2010

No change.

River: **Bawnboy**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br U/S Brackley Lough	0300	NW_36_1034	Good	Good	2009
Br U/S Bellaboy Lough	0500	NW_36_1034	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0300	Br U/S Brackley Lough	4-5	4-5	5	NM	4-5	4	4
0500	Br U/S Bellaboy Lough	4-5	4	4	4	4	4	3

MRP results

Station	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0300	NM	13	10	10	10	11	11	10	10	12	10	10
0500	NM	19	13	10	12	15	14	10	15	10	10	12

Assessment

The ecological status is good and the chemical results correspond with this status

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Blackwater (Kells)**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. 2km NE of Balieborough	0100	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
U/S discharge pipe at Drumbannon	0160			Good	
Br.at Drumbannon	0170	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
Footbridge u/s Castle lake	0200	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
3rd bridge d/s castle Lake	0280	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
Br. D/s parkers br	0420	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
Br in Killenkere	0500	EA_07_1035	Moderate	Good	2009
Stramaquerty Br (nr Drumagolan)	0600	EA_07_1035	Moderate	Good	2009
Br. u/s L. Ramor	0800	EA_07_1035	Moderate	Good	2009
Nine eyes Br	0900	EA_07_1536_1	Poor	Good	2027
Daly's bridge	1000	EA_07_1536_1	Poor	Good	2027

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0100	Br. 2km NE of Balieborough	-	4	4	4-5	4-5	4	4
0160	Upstream discharge pipe at Drumbannon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Br.at Drumbannon	1	2	2-3	2	2-3	2-3	3
0200	Footbridge u/s Castle lake	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
0280	3rd bridge d/s castle Lake	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
0420	Br. D/s parkers bridge	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4
0500	Br in Killenkere	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	4	4
0600	Stramaquerty Br (nr Drumagolan)	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	4
0800	Br. u/s L. Ramor	4	3-4	4	4	4	4	4
0900	Nine eyes Br	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
1000	Daly's bridge	3-4	3	3	3-4	3	3	3

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	32	18	19	17	10	10	23	17	13	19	15	12	20
0160	-	-	-	-	69	51	71	82	90	105	158	42	34
0170	NM	NM	40	53	65	59	47	119	99	104	91	42	35
0200	55	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0280	NM	NM	26	24	17	24	29	38	55	101	-	-	-
0300												46	30
0400	NM	NM	16	15	20	26	22	30	49	26	17	16	26
0450										30	23	17	27
0500	23	23	34	20	15	27	23	30	48	24	30	22	28
0600	NM	NM	16	21	16	19	25	26	42	20	27	23	27
0800	29	28	19	25	15	19	20	20	38	19	29	23	32
0900	NM	NM	17	15	10	10	32	25	30	-	-	-	-
1000	10	23	22	15	14	10	23	17	45	35	23	15	16

Assessment

The river is in general poor based on the ecological status at the upper reaches near Baileborough and is classified as poor until Killenkere. The stretch from Killenkere to Lough Ramor is classified as moderate. Two stations in the lower reaches downstream of Lough Ramor are poor. This is probably as a result of lake effects.

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Blackwater (Newtowngore)**
 Catchment: **Erne**
 Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br west of Knockmore	0180	NW_36_323	Good	Good	2009
Br. NE of Stadiran	0200	NW_36_323	Good	Good	2009
Br. D/s Blackwater Br.	0400	NW_36_148	Moderate	Good	2021
Br. U/s Ballymagauran Lough	0600	-	-	-	-

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0180	Br west of Knockmore	5	5	4-5	5	4-5	4	4
0200	Br. NE of Stadiran	4-5	4-5	4	5	4	4	4-5
0400	Br. D/s Blackwater Br.	5	5	4	-	4	3-4	4
0600	Br. U/s Ballymagauran L	4	4	4-5	-	4	-	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg p/l)	2006 Med (µg p/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0180									10	10	10	10	18
0200	NM	NM	13	11	10	12	10	10	10	15	12	10	10
0400	12	11	13	14	10	12	10	10	14	16	10	10	10
0600	NM	NM	15	14	10	12	11	10	15	-	-	-	-

Assessment

The two stations in the upper reaches are classified as good. The bridge downstream of the blackwater bridge is classified as moderate. Chemical results indicate that river is in satisfactory condition.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Blackwater (Swanlinbar)**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. D/s Blackwater Br.	0400	NW_36_1161	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0400	Br. D/s Blackwater Br.	4-5	4	4-5	5	5	4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0400	NM	NM	12	13	10	10	14	14	12	10	16	10	11

Assessment

Good.

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Bunnoe**
 Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. W of Killynenagh L	0500	NW_36_596	Moderate	Good	2021
Br. U/s Annalee R confl	0700	NW_36_596	Moderate	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0500	Br. W of Killynenagh L	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3	3-4	-	3-4
0700	Br. U/s Annalee R confl	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Med (µg P/l)												
0500	NM	NM	39	61	29	55	38	28	56	80	60	29	40
0700	39	50	47	63	37	54	42	40	55	63	90	33	50

Assessment

River is in moderate condition.

Change from 2010

Increase in median ortho-phosphate levels.

River: **Cavan**
 Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br nr Breffni Park	0040	NW_36_1654	Good	Good	2021
Br N of Killycannon	0085	NW_36_1654	Good	Good	2021
Br. D/s lisdarn	0200				
Br. d/s St 0200	0300	NW_36_189	Poor	Good	2021
Br. u/s Annalee.	0400	NW_36_189	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0040	Br nr Breffni Park	3	3-4	3	4	3	3	3	3
0085	Br N of Killycannon	-	3-4	4-5	4	4	4	4	4
0200	Br. D/s lisdarn	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
0300	Br. d/s St 0200	2-3	3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2
0400	Br. u/s Annalee.	2-3	3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3

MRP results

Station	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Med (µg P/l)												
0002	-	-	-	-	-	52*	-	134**					
0003	-	-	-	-	-	80	43**	64**					
0004	-	-	-	-	-	60	69**	80**					
0005	-	-	-	-	-	77	33**	64**					
0030	-	-	-	-	-	63*		55**					
0040	-	-	41	36	43	43	36	31	47	74	31	47	49
0085	NM	NM	70	42	60	69	37	61	71	63	46	36	53
0300	NM	NM	107	83	59	75	66	104	89	86	52	60	66
0400	99	68	72	36	58	79	75	77	60	53	63	100	99

*8 samples taken

** 6 samples taken

Assessment

Overall this river is classified as poor status downstream of the town and good status upstream of the town.

Change from 2010

Some increase in median ortho-phosphate levels at station 0400.

River: **Chapel Lake Stream**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br near Drummoosclin	0400	EA_07_931	Good	Good	2009
Br U/S Blackwater Confl	0700	EA_07_931	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0400	Br near Drummoosclin	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
0700	Br U/S Blackwater Confl	3	4	4	4	4-5	4	-

MRP results

Station	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0400	NM	19	17	22	16	23	16	16	-	-	-	-
0700	NM	25	19	14	14	20	27	18	20*	39	30	25

* based on 3 samples

Assessment

Good

Change from 2009

No significant change.

River: **Cullies**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br u/s Gulladoo L	0300	NW_36_2032	Poor	Good	2021
Br. U/s Drumhart L	0550	NW_36_2032	Poor	Good	2021
Br. Nr Kilbracken House.	0600	NW_36_2032	Poor	Good	2021
Br. D/s Laheen L	0650	NW_36_188	Poor	Good	2021
Br. D/s Disert L	0750	NW_36_188	Poor	Good	2021
New Br.	0900	NW_36_188	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0300	Br u/s Gulladoo L	3	3	3	3-4	-	4	3-4	3-4
0550	Br. U/s Drumhart L	2-3	3-4	3-4	3	-	3-4	3-4	3-4
0600	Br. Nr Kilbracken House.	1-2	3-4	3-4	3	3	3	3	3
0650	Br. D/s Laheen L	3	3-4	3-4	3-4	3	4	3-4	3-4
0750	Br. D/s Disert L	2	3-4	3-4	3	4	4	-	3-4
0900	New Br.	2	2-3	2-3	3	2-3	3	3	3

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0600	11	14	17	13	10	10	10	10	22	13	10	14	12
0650	NM	NM	17	10	10	10	10	17	29	24	15	15	18
0750	NM	NM	18	10	10	17	13	11	24	-	-	-	-
0900	35	33	37	26	25	50	30	46	33	46	18	27	35

Assessment

River has a poor ecological status. In contrast the chemical data indicate that this river is relatively unpolluted.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Dee**

Catchment: **Glyde**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br u/s Eryv L	0016	NB_06_733	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0016	Br u/s Eryv L	4-5	4	4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0016	14	21	18	17	16	16	16	18	17	16	20	20	22

Assessment

This river has a poor ecological status but has low levels of median ortho-Phosphorus.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Dromore**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
New Br. at Clementstown	0600	NW_36_237	Poor	Good	2021
Old Bridge	0700	NW_36_237	Poor	Good	2021
Killyreeney br	0900	NW_36_237	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0500	Ballynascarva bridge	3	3	3	3	-	3-4	3	3
0600	New Br. at Clementstown	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

0700	Old Bridge	3	3	3-4	3	3	3	3	3
0900	Killycreeny br	3-4	4	4	4-5	4	4	3-4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0600	36	38	35	26	33	30	38	31	49	32	22	30	24
0700	57	44	53	35	37	41	38	42	44	38	30	55	37
0900	58	48	53	40	39	45	40	40	65	68	44	57	43

Assessment

This river is in poor condition.

Change from 2009

There is a reduction in Phosphorus levels at all stations

River: **Derrada**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br West of Drumder	0040	NW_36_1170	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'97	Q'98	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0040	Br West of Drumderg	-	4-5	4-5	4	4	4

MRP results

Station	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0016	12	11	12	10	10

Assessment

This river has a poor ecological status but is currently satisfactory from a physiochemical and biological quality element. Ecological status is defined as poor because of macroinvertebrate monitoring in this waterbody, this would appear to be contrary to the actual Q result for this station.

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Drumane**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br 3km W of Ballyconnell	0200	NW_36_1285	Good	Good	2009
Br. u/s Woodford R	0500	NW_36_1285	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0200	Br 3km W of Ballyconnell	5	5	5	-	-	4	4-5
0500	Br. u/s Woodford R	4-5	-	4	4	-	-	-

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0200	NM	NM	12	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0500	10	10	12	11	10	10	10	12	10	-	-	-	-

Assessment

River is in good condition.

Change from 2010

No change.

River: **Drumkeery Lough stream**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br d/s Skeagh L	0100	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015
u/s Castle L	0400	EA_07_581	Poor	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0100	Br d/s Skeagh L	3	3	4	-	-	-
0400	u/s Castle L	3	3	2/3	2/3	2/3	-

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)
0100	NM	NM	18	11	14	15	15*	14
0400	12	21	40	10	23	19	24	20

* Medians calculated over a two year period.

Assessment

Status is poor in this small stream.

Change from 2010

Not designated by EPA for monitoring

River: **Drumsallagh**

Catchment: **Glyde**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br W of Drumsallagh	0056	NB_06_484	Good	Good	2009
Br ESE of Corrinshigo House	0066	NB_06_484	Good	Good	2009
Br. U/s Magheraclone branch	0070	NB_06_602	Good	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0056	Br W Drumsallagh	5	3	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4
0066	Br ESE of Corrinshigo House	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4	-	-
0070	Br. U/s Magheraclone branch	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4-5

MRP results

Station	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0056	17	13	13	16	19

Assessment

Status is good.

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Erne**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. 3km S/W of Crosskeys	0100	NW_36_350	Moderate	Good	2021
Derrin Bridge	0200	NW_36_199	Poor	Good	2021
Br d/s Derrin Bridge	0300				
Br at Carrigan	0400	NW_36_199	Poor	Good	2021
Legwee bridge	0500	NW_36_199	Poor	Good	2021
Kilsarn bridge	0700	NW_36_199	Poor	Good	2021
Dernaferst Bridge	0770				
Dingins br.	0900	NW_36_1746	Moderate	Good	2021
Br east of Corlismore	1000	NW_36_1746	Moderate	Good	2021
Bellaheelin Br	1100	NW_36_1746	Moderate	Good	2021
1 km u/s Carrs lake	1200	NW_36_1746	Moderate	Good	2021
Drumulig Br near school	1270				
Bakers bridge	1300	XB_36_east_4	Poor	Good	2021
Br at Kilconny, Belturbet (RHS)	1400	XB_36_east_4	Poor	Good	2021
Kilconny, Belturbet (LHS)	1410				
D/s Marina LHS	1430				
2.5 km d/s Belturbet	1500				

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0100	Br. 3km S/W of Crosskeys	4	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4
0200	Derrin Bridge	4-5	4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4
0300	Br d/s Derrin Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0400	Br at Carrigan	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	-	3
0500	Legwee bridge	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3	3-4
0700	Kilsarn bridge	4	4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4
0770	Dernaferst Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0900	Dingins br.	3	3	3	3	3-4	3-4	3-4
1000	Br east of Corlismore	4	4	4	4	4	-	4
1100	Bellaheelin Br	4	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4
1200	1 km u/s Carrs lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1270	Drumulig Br near school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1300	Bakers bridge	-	-	-	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4
1400	Br at Kilconny, Belturbet (RHS)	3-4	3	3	3	3-4	3-4	3-4
1410	Kilconny, Belturbet (LHS)	-	-	3	1	1	-	3-4
1430	D/s Marina LHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500	2.5 km d/s Belturbet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	-	-	46	29	26	54	33	41	42	72	41	33	41
0200	-	-	29	39	28	62	43	35	56	86	53	42	58

0300	62	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0400	-	-	70	70	50	91	60	55	140	-	-	-	-
0500	-	-	52	57	46	81	50	50	78	99	71	50	58
0700	63	53	60	61	47	70	61	45	73	75	79	40	63
0770	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0900	-	-	35	22	16	19	15	13	52	52	21	50	53
1000	-	-	42	29	30	40	37	37	40	-	-	-	-
1100	41	41	37	32	33	47	37	41	61	65	34	48	44
1200	41	38	41	31	32	48	40*	36	52	56	44	49	30
1300	40	23	27	26	23	29	39	51	63	42	38	36	50
1400	37	21	36	27	30	37	42	44	62	39**	41	31	46

Assessment

River is classified as poor to moderate throughout

Change from 2010

Some increase in Phosphorus levels in the upper reaches of this river.

River: **Glyde**

Catchment: **Glyde**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Corney Br.	0100	NB_06_602	Good	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0100	Corney Br.	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	46	41	46	30	36	34	47	43	52	58	54	50	38

Assessment

This river is classified as moderate.

Change from 2010

Some reduction in Phosphorus levels

River: **Inny**

Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Ballinrink br	0300	SH_26_2664	Poor	Good	2021
Ross bridge	0400	SH_26_2664	Poor	Good	2021
Finea Bridge	0500	SH_26_2660	Moderate	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'87	Q'92	Q'96	Q'99	Q'02	Q'05	Q'08	Q'11
0300	Ballinrink br	4	3-4	4	3	3	3-4	3-4	4
0400	Ross bridge	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0500	Finea Bridge	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0300	23	19	34	19	16	22	32	24	21	19	10	17	19
0500	10	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	11

Assessment

Poor to Moderate. Low levels of Phosphorus at both stations

Change from 2010.

An improvement in biological quality at 0300 (Ballinrink Br) is followed by unsatisfactory conditions at Finnea

River: **Knappagh**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. U/s Annalee confl	0700	NW_36_1068	Poor	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0700	Br. U/s Annalee confl	3-4	3-4	3	3-4	4	3-4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0500	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0600	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0700	-	-	22	22	21	24	22	20	29	20	17	21	22

Assessment

Poor status however Phosphorus levels are low in this river.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Laragh**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
1st bridge d/s L. Acanon	0015	NW_36_1557	Good	Good	2009
Br W/SW Knockataggert	0030	NW_36_228	Moderate	Good	2021
Br 1.5 km E Laragh	0050	NW_36_228	Moderate	Good	2021
Br. In Laragh	0080	NW_36_228	Moderate	Good	2021
Shanns br Lisclone	0200	NW_36_228	Moderate	Good	2021
U/s Annalee confl	0400	NW_36_228	Moderate	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0015	1st bridge d/s L. Acanon	3-4	3	3	-	-	-	-

0030	Br W/SW Knockataggert	-	-	-	-	4-5	4	4
0050	Br 1.5 km E Laragh	4-5	4-5	4	4	4	-	
0080	Br. In Laragh	4-5	4-5	4-5	4	4	3-4	4
0200	Shanns br Lisclone	3-4	4-5	4-5	3-4	3-4	-	
0400	U/s Annalee confl	4-5	4-5	4-5	3-4	3-4	3-4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0015	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	16				
0030	-	-							35	25	12	13	19
0050	-	-	21	18	10	19	17	18	22				
0080	-	-	31	30	18	30	26	30	31	31	22	17	28
0200	-	-	28	30	18	29	27	24	29				
0400	35	29	28	31	22	32	30	31	35	22	17	15	33

Assessment

Most of the river stations are within a water body classified as moderate

Change from 2010

Some increase in median orthophosphate levels.

River: **Lislea**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
1st bridge u/s L. Ramor	0100	EA_07_1368	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0100	1st bridge u/s L. Ramor	4	4	4	4	4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	25	40	32	34	34	24	30	33	41	32	37	38	37

Assessment

Good status.

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Maudabawn**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br E of Canningstown	0070	NW_36_2024	Moderate	Good	2021
Br. 1 km S of Drumcondra	0200	NW_36_2024	Moderate	Good	2021
bridge u/s Annalee river	0600	NW_36_2024	Moderate	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0070	Br E of Canningstown	4	3-4	3-4	3	3-4	3-4	3-4
0200	Br. 1 km S of Drumcondra	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
0600	bridge u/s Annalee river	4	4	4	3-4	4	3-4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0070	-	-	25	27	24	35	23	26	42	53	38	28	32
0200	-	-	36	38	33	44	28	25	45	64	44	41	37
0600	33	26	20	30	26	40	23	19	37	60	41	28	35

Assessment

Moderate

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Mountnugent**

Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. Near Rockville	0040	SH_26_2264	Poor	Good	2021
bridge se Rockville	0120	SH_26_2264	Poor	Good	2021
Br.near Derrylea	0200	SH_26_2742	Moderate	Good	2021
Br. At Kildorra	0300	SH_26_2742	Moderate	Good	2021
Br E of Killnacrot House	0350	SH_26_2742	Moderate	Good	2021
Mountnugent br.	0500	SH_26_2742	Moderate	Good	2021

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'87	Q'92	Q'96	Q'99	Q'02	Q'05	Q'08	Q'11
0040	Br. Near Rockville	-	4	4-5	3-4	4	4	-	
0120	bridge se Rockville	4	-	3	1/0	-	-	2-3	3
0200	Br.near Derrylea	1	4	3-4	3	4-5	4	3-4	3
0300	Br. At Kildorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-4	3-4
0350	Br E of Killnacrot House	3	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	-	
0500	Mountnugent br.	3	3-4	3-4	3-4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0040	-	-	39	24	16	23	14	11	21	-	-	-	
0120	-	-	32	28	35	32	25	22	38	78	98	41	67
0200	40	33	33	24	29	24	18*	11	43	45	43	25	42
0300	28	24	29	33	43	48	32	21	57	103	192	146	176
0350	-	-	26	19	19	22	16	13	36	39	54	48	44
0400	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0500	22	24	35	20	18	21	17	12	33	40	46	42	46

Assessment

Unsatisfactory, all stations are classified as poor status

Change from 2010

All biological status station results indicate a polluted river. Increase in Phosphorus levels. Elevated Phosphorus levels at stations 0300 are possibly as a result of licenced activities.

River: **Moynalty**
 Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. Near Lurganbane	0050	EA_07_1128	Good	Good	2009
Cloggagh Br	0070	EA_07_940	Moderate	Good	2027
Skearke Br.	0090	EA_07_940	Moderate	Good	2027
br. D/s Rosehill Br	0300	EA_07_940	Moderate	Good	2027
bridge u/s main channel confl	0400	EA_07_940	Moderate	Good	2027

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0050	Br. Near Lurganbane	4	4	3	3-4	3-4	-	-
0070	Cloggagh Br	3	3	3-4	3	4	3-4	3-4
0090	Skearke Br.	-	3	4	3-4	4	-	-
0300	br. D/s Rosehill Br	3-4	3	3	3	3-4	3-4	3-4
0400	bridge u/s main channel confl	3	3	3	3	3	-	3-4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0050	-	-	77	74	50	74	60	56	69	-	-		
0070	-	-	43	45	32	30	38	36	55	61	69	40	47
0090	-	-	33	39	26	30	30	28	32	-	-		
0200	27	51	-	-	-	25	-	-	30	-	-		
0300	37	49	31	29	27	31	25	33	52	71	34	32	31
0400	-	-	134	70	94	72	68	36	114	96	118	146	97

Assessment

Poor, with the exception of station 0050 all stations are within a water body classified as having a poor ecological status.

Change from 2010

Reduction in Phosphorus levels at station 0400.

River: **Nadreegeel Lough stream**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Assan Br.	0100	EA_07_1221	Moderate	Good	2009
Billis Br	0200	EA_07_1221	Moderate	Good	2009
Footbridge d/s billis br	0300			Good	
br. SW of Lisgrey X-rds	0400			Good	
Bridge nr Cranadillon	0500	EA_07_1357	Moderate	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'90	Q'94	Q'97	Q'00	Q'03	Q'06	Q'09
0100	Assan Br.	3-4	3-4	4-5	3-4	3-4	4	3-4
0200	Billis Br	3	3	3	4	3-4	4	-
0300	Footbridge d/s billis br	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0400	br. SW of Lisgrey X-rds	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
0500	Bridge nr Cranadillon	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	-	-	23	29	23	26	18	19	26	24	16	12	27
0200	27	22	20	23	21	22	20	20	23	33	21	13	20
0500	14	18	16	15	11	16	17	13	25	22	12	16	19

Assessment

River water bodies are classified as moderate

Change from 2010

Increase in Phosphorus levels at all stations.

River: **Owenayle**

Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br NE of Aughrim	0050	SH_26_1095	Moderate	Good	2015
Br D/S of Owenayle bridge	0100	SH_26_1095	Moderate	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'92	Q'96	Q'99	Q'02	Q'05	Q'08	Q'11
0050	Br NE of Aughrim	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4
0100	Br D/S of Owenayle bridge	4	4-5	4-5	4	4	4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µgP/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0050	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10
0100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10*	10	10	10	10	10	15

* Calculated over a two year period

Assessment

Moderate. However chemical results indicate good quality water

Change from 2010

No change

River: **Owenmore (Glangevlin)**

Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Carty's Bridge	0100	SH_26_3419	Moderate	Good	2015
Br. SE Carty's Bridge	0120	SH_26_3419	Moderate	Good	2015
U/s bellavally branch Confluence	0140	SH_26_3419	Moderate	Good	2015
Br. NE Moneensauran	0160	SH_26_3273	Good	Good	2009
B W of Legnacrow L	0300	SH_26_3539	Moderate	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'92	Q'96	Q'99	Q'02	Q'05	Q'08	Q'11
0100	Carty's Bridge	4-5	4-5	5	4-5	4-5	3-4	4
0120	Br. SE Carty's Bridge	4-5	5	4-5	5	-	-	-
0140	U/s bellavally branch Confluence	4	4-5	4-5	4-5	-	-	-
0160	Br. NE Moneensauran	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
0300	B W of Legnacrow L	4-5	5	4-5	4-5	3-4	3-4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0120	-	-	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12
0140	-	-	10	10	10	10	13	23	10	10	10	10	10
0160	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
0300	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Assessment

River water bodies are generally moderate. Chemical results indicate low Phosphorus levels.

Change from 2010

Welcome increase in Q values at both stations.

River: **Owensallagh**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br E of Drumcor	0500	NW_36_1161	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0500	Br E of Drumcor	5	5	3-4	4-5	4-5	4	4

MRP results

Station	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0500	10	10	10	13	13	15	10	11	10	10	10

Assessment

River is in good condition.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Rag**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br D/S Clonty	0200	NW_36_550	Good	Good	2009
Br D/S Togher	0400	NW_36_550	Good	Good	2009
Br D/S Aghalane	0500	NW_36_550	Good	Good	2009

Br. Nr Killywilly house	0600	NW_36_1025	Good	Good	2009
Br u/s Tee lough lr	0800	XB_36_east_4	Poor	Good	2021
Bridge d/s Tee lough lr	0900				

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'89	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0200	Br D/S Clonty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0400	Br D/S Togher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0500	Br D/S Aghalane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0600	Br. Nr Killywilly house	3	3	3	-	3-4	3-4	-	3
0800	Br u/s Tee lough lr	2-3	3	3	3-4	4	4	4	4
0900	Bridge d/s Tee lough lr	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0200	-	24	34	27	38	31	28	27	41	-	-	-	
0400	-	30	42	37	41	25	36*	51	44	-	-	-	
0500	-	27	34	16	38	23	25	28	42	-	-	-	
0600	40	29	44	38	24	29	24	31	42	-	-	-	
0800	-	-	40	36	22	20	38	43	43	29	34	35	28
0900	-	-	26	32	26	29	30	37	57	-	-	-	

Assessment

Generally good, however station 0800 is in a poor quality water body

Change from 2010

No significant change

River: **Roo**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. W Barran	0200	NW_36_2114	High	Good	2009
Br SE of Thornhill house	0400	NW_36_2114			

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'07	Q'10
0200	Br. W Barran	4-5	4	4	5	5	5
0400	Br SE of Thornhill house	-	-	3-4	-	-	

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0200	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	14

Assessment

River is in good condition.

Change from 2010

No significant change.

River: **Shannon**
 Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Shannon Br, Derrylahan	0100	SH_26_3539	Moderate	Good	2015
Metal Br. S of Tullynafreave	0200	SH_26_3539	Moderate	Good	2015
Dowra Br	0300	SH_26_3539	Moderate	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'92	Q'96	Q'99	Q'02	Q'05	Q'08	Q'11
0100	Shannon Br, Derrylahan	4	4-5	4	4	4	3-4	4-5
0200	Metal Br. S of Tullynafreave	5	5	4-5	4-5	-	4-5	4-5
0300	Dowra Br	5	4-5	4-5	5	4	4-5	4-5

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100	-	-	10	13	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
0200	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0300	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Assessment

Moderate status, however chemical results indicate low Phosphorus levels.

Change from 2010

A return to highly satisfactory ecological conditions in the three stations

River: **Sheelin Feeder Streams**
 Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status Station	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Belsgrove bridge	01					
Crover Bridge	02					
Schoolhouse Bridge	04					
Belsgrove(Ballynakerry)	08					

No Biological Quality Ratings available

Sampling stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'96
01	Belsgrove bridge	-
02	Crover Bridge	-
04	Schoolhouse Bridge	-
08	Belsgrove(Ballynakerry)	-

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
01	24	36	22	19	17	26	18	20	34	39	18	19	10
02	29	31	57	34	47	61	29	27	33	33	23	26	36
04	34	32	37	27	17	21	25	15	29	30	13	15	22
08	-	-	-	-	21	31	18	31	26	10	24	33	45

Assessment

Status has not been assigned under the WFD.

Change from 2010**No significant change**

Note : These rivers are monitored as part of the councils monitoring programme for Lough Sheelin

River: **Stradone**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
2nd Br. D/s Lisnagh L	0075	NW_36_245	Good	Good	2009
Br u/s Laragh R confl	0200	NW_36_245	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0075	2nd Br. D/s Lisnagh L	3-4	4	3-4	4	4	-	4
0200	Br u/s Laragh R confl	4-5	4	3-4	4	4	4	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0075	-	-	40	35	26	29	27	23	46	37	10	25	32
0200	38	38	33	32	27	25	25	23	40	32	17	25	30

Assessment

Good

Change from 2010

Slight increase in Phosphorus levels.

River: **Swanlinbar**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br. Nr Altbrean	0100	NW_36_18	Good	Good	2015
0.6km d/s Swanlinbar br	0300	NW_36_18	Good	Good	2015

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'07	Q'10
0100	Br. Nr Altbrean	5	5	5	-	4-5	4-5	4-5
0300	0.6km d/s Swanlinbar br	4-5	4-5	4-5	-	3-4	4	4-5

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0100		-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0300	14	13	14	13	11	12	14	10	11	10	10	10	10

Assessment

Good. Chemical results indicate low Phosphorus levels.

Change from 2010

No change

River: **Templeport Lough Stream**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Br u/s Templeport Lough	0600	NW_36_1177	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'93	Q'97	Q'98	Q'01	Q'04	Q'10
0600	Br u/s Templeport Lough	3	3	4	3	3	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)
0600	16	15	14	20	12	20	10	16	13

Assessment

Good.

Change from 2010

Not monitored chemically in 2011.

River: **Woodford**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Station Location	Station Number	Water Body Code	Current Ecological Status RWB	Target Ecological Status RWB	Target Date
Ballyconnell Quay	0400	XB_36_east_5	Good	Good	2009

Sampling Stations and Biological Quality Ratings

Station Number	Station Location	Q'85	Q'89
0400	Ballyconnell Quay	4-5	4

MRP results

Station	1999 Med (µg P/l)	2000 Med (µg P/l)	2001 Med (µg P/l)	2002 Med (µg P/l)	2003 Med (µg P/l)	2004 Med (µg P/l)	2005 Med (µg P/l)	2006 Med (µg P/l)	2007 Med (µg P/l)	2008 Med (µg P/l)	2009 Med (µg P/l)	2010 Med (µg P/l)	2011 Med (µg P/l)
0400	17	12	15	17	11	20	14	12	13	10	10	10	15

* Baseline Q rating on this station based on '89 Q rating

Assessment

Good

Change from 2010

No significant change

4 Lake Water Quality

Lakes are listed in alphabetical order.

Summary Data

Lake name and catchment:

River name and catchment: Included are the lake name and the catchment name (namely: the Erne, the Boyne, the Shannon and the Glyde). Sub-catchments and water management units are not listed.

The Lake water body code is given for each lake. The Current Ecological status as defined is given with target ecological status. The target ecological status cannot be lower than Good. A target date for reaching the target ecological status is included for each station.

Annual Status

This table indicates the annual status of the lake in question and includes

- ◆ Average annual Total P ($\mu\text{g/l}$),
- ◆ Maximum Chlorophyll,

Assessment

A summary assessment of the water quality is given which is based on the scientific data.

Change from 2010

Where applicable any significant changes in quality from 2010 are also given.

List of Lakes Monitored

Lake	Catchment
Acurry	Boyne
Annagh	Erne
Ardan	Erne
Atrain	Erne
Bawn	Erne
Bunerky	Erne
Culliaghan	Erne
Derrycassan	Erne
Drumkeery	Boyne
Farnham	Erne
Garty	Erne
Glasshouse	Erne
Gowna	Erne
Kinale	Shannon
Mill Lough	Erne
Nadrageel	Boyne
Oughter	Erne
Ramor	Boyne
Lough Sheelin	Shannon
Sillan	Erne
Lough Tacker	Erne

Lake: **Accury**
 Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
EA_07_242	Good	Good	2009

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	10	12
2008	21	10
2009	44	30
2010	31	22
2011	35	233

Assessment

Good status, under the new RBD classification. Generally good quality trout lake.

Change from 2010

Unusually high maximum chlorophyll levels in June 2011.

Lake: **Annagh**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_517	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	9	24
2008	29	18
2009	44	24
2010	40	14
2011	32	12

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification. Generally good water abstraction lake

Change from 2010

Slight reduction in both Phosphorus levels and maximum chlorophyll levels.

Lake: **Ardan**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_432	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	10	12
2008	21	10
2009	44	30
2010	71	18
2011	39	10

Assessment

Moderate status, under the new RBD classification

Change from 2010

Welcome decrease in Phosphorus levels, with a reduction in the Maximum Chlorophyll level recorded

Lake: **Atrain**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_618	Moderate	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2010	55	24
2011	63	28

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification

Change from 2010

No significant change

Lake: **Bawn**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_573	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	13	10
2008	41	4
2009	79	6
2010	63	16
2011	53	24

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification

Change from 2010

Slight increase in Maximum chlorophyll levels

Lake: **Bunerky**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_624	Moderate	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	29	22
2008	26	10
2009	37	12
2010	34	10
2011	53	12

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification

Change from 2010

Increase in Phosphorus and Maximum Chlorophyll.

Lake: **Culliaghan**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_385	Moderate	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	22	8
2008	51	6
2009	46	6
2010	87	44
2011	49	8

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification

Change from 2009

Significant reduction in total Phosphorus levels and maximum chlorophyll levels

Lake: **Derrycasson**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_514	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	14	12
2008	34	12
2009	45	10
2010	34	24
2011	40	12

Assessment

Moderate status, under the RBD classification

Change from 2010

Some reduction in Chlorophyll level.

Lake: **Drumkeery**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
EA_07_268	Poor	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	30	34
2008	65	40
2009	48	16
2010	44	30
2011	100	207

Assessment

Poor.

Change from 2010

Significant increase in Phosphorus and Chlorophyll levels. High chlorophyll result occurred in September 2011.

Lake: **Farnham**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_618	High	High	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2010	265	260
2011	371	191

Assessment

High status, under the new RBD classification, however this status is based on extrapolated results and does not appear to accurately reflect the water quality of the lake. Current data indicates that this lake is polluted.

Change from 2010

Increase in Phosphorus levels.

Lake: **Garty**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_430	Poor	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	21	10
2008	39	8
2009	44	16
2010	50	181
2011	63	40

Assessment

Poor.**Change from 2010**

Increase in Phosphorus levels

Lake: **Glasshouse**Catchment: **Erne****WFD Status**

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_615	Bad	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	15	10
2008	38	22
2009	70	20
2010	42	26
2011	52	36

Assessment

Current Bad status is as a result of the macrophyte classification.**Change from 2009**

Increase in Phosphorus and Total Chlorophyll

Lake: **Gowna**Catchment: **Erne****WFD Status**

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_524	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	61	121
2001	47	107
2002	72	56
2003	76	52
2004*	72	125

2005**	68	125
2006	60	56
2007	31	48
2008	42	30
2009	53	99
2010	61	137
2011	54	93

* Based on 9 samples

** Average and maximum values calculated over a two year period

Assessment

Moderate.

Change from 2010

Reduction in maximum chlorophyll levels and Phosphorus.

Lake: **Kinale**

Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
SH_26_430	Moderate	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	28	77
2001	24	56
2002	27	26
2003	28	18
2004	25	6
2005	26	24
2006	17	10
2007	10	10
2008	17	4
2009	20	15
2010	33	8
2011	32	6

Assessment

Moderate status, under the new RBD classification, however physicochemical data is good. The water quality of this lake is inextricably linked to the quality of water in Lough Sheelin.

Change from 2010

No change

Lake: **Mill lough**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_597	Moderate	Good	2015

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	7	18
2008	22	28
2009	35	16
2010	62	57
2011	44	12

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

Reduction in Phosphorus levels and maximum chlorophyll

Lake: **Nadrageel**Catchment: **Boyne****WFD Status**

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
EA_07_273	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	47	103
2001	47	85
2002	54	118
2003	59	111
2004	64	71
2005	49	50
2006	44	92
2007	31	38
2008	44	40
2009	55	28
2010	61	34
2011	41	22

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

Reduction in Phosphorus and Chlorophyll levels

Lake: **Oughter**Catchment: **Erne****WFD Status**

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_657	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	73	183

2001	64	129
2002	70	494
2003	94	187
2004	101	232
2005**	90	232
2006	82	86
2007	54	92
2008	51	244#
2009	76	62
2010	78	198
2011	76	171

** Average and Maximum values calculated over a two year period

next nearest value was 38

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

No significant change

Lake: **Ramor**

Catchment: **Boyne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
EA_07_275	Bad	Good	2027

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	67	90
2001	59	92
2002	73	80
2003	100	165
2004	68	75
2005	74	80
2006	92	102
2007	58	83
2008	52	110
2009	70	69
2010	76	36
2011	69	54

Assessment

Bad status.

Change from 2010

Increase in maximum chlorophyll levels

Lake: **Lough Sheelin**
 Catchment: **Shannon**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
SH_26_709	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	32	36
2001	23	34
2002	28	32
2003	31	46
2004	32	62
2005*	25	14
2006	25	8
2007	18	24
2008	28	14
2009	26	12
2010	30	4
2011	29	12

*includes one sample from January 2006

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

No significant change

Lake: **Sillan**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_528	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2000	77	73
2001	57	50
2002	56	73
2003	66	52
2004	97	62
2005**	103	74
2006	117	68
2007	46	66
2008	79	121
2009	73	54

2010	102	52
2011	100	46

** Average and Maximum values calculated over a two year period

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

No significant change

Lake: **Lough Tacker**

Catchment: **Erne**

WFD Status

Lake water body code	Current status	Target Ecological Status	Target Date
NW_36_363	Moderate	Good	2021

Annual status

Year	Average Annual Total P(ug/l)	Maximum Chlorophyll
2007	47	32
2008	69	22
2009	69	16
2010	91	30
2011	94	30

Assessment

Moderate status.

Change from 2010

No significant change