



SLIGO
COUNTY COUNCIL
COMHAIRLE CHONTAE SHLIGIGH

Strategic Enviromental
Assessment Statement of
the Sligo County Climate
Action Plan 2024-2029

FEBRUARY 2024

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

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

1 Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement

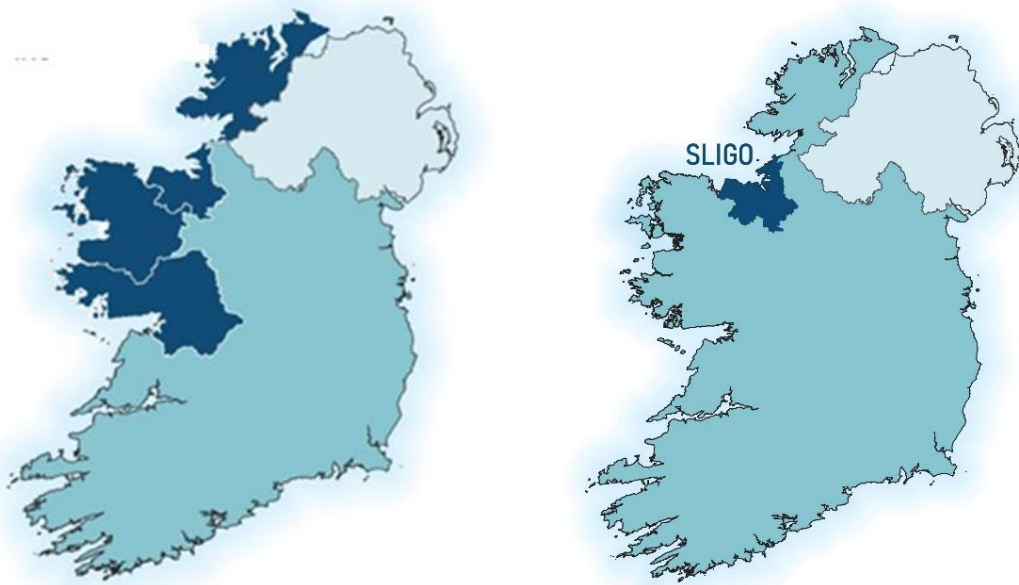
1.1 Introduction

A Strategic Environmental Assessment was undertaken on the Sligo County Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 in order to comply with the SEA Directive. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Development Plan and is carried out at each stage of the Plan preparation process. The SEA Environmental Report (2023) accompanies the Sligo County CAP and contains the findings of this assessment. An SEA Statement is the final aspect of the SEA process. The *Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines, Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (DEHLG 2004)* sets out that the purpose of the SEA Statement is to summarise the following:

- How environmental Considerations and the Environmental Report were factored into the Plan;
- How submissions/consultations were taken into account;
- Reasons for choosing the Plan as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives considered;
- Monitoring Measures.

Figure 1.1 below presents the plan area within the Atlantic Seaboard North CARO.

FIGURE 1-1 SLIGO COUNTY AND THE CARO ATLANTIC SEABOARD NORTH



1.2 How Environmental Considerations and the Environmental Report were factored into the Plan and how Submissions/Consultations were taken into account

SEA was integrated into the various stages of the plan making process and guided the preparation of alternative scenarios, and actions across several themes including governance and leadership, built environment, natural environment, and decarbonizing zone amongst others.

The SEA process was carried out having regard to international and national legislation, strategies, plans and guidelines on environmental protection and sustainable development. Submissions received from Environmental Authorities were also taken into account in the drafting of the Sligo

County CAP and Environmental Report. Recommendations from environmental assessments relating to European sites also informed the SEA process. The specific steps taken were as follows:

1.2.1 Scoping Consultation

Sligo County Council formally consulted with Environmental Authorities during the 'scoping' stage of the SEA process, issued to the statutory environmental authorities from 29th September to 27th October 2023.

This consultation identified the range of environmental issues and the level of detail to be included in the Environmental Report.

Table 1-1 Summary of Scoping Submissions from Environmental Authorities

Consultee	Summary of comments	SEA Response
EPA	<p>The scale of the challenge facing Ireland to address climate change is significant, as highlighted in our State of Environment Report 'Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020' 1 (EPA, 2020). We urgently need to accelerate action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and implement adaptation measures to increase our resilience to climate change.</p> <p>We welcome that the Plan will set out a framework of climate actions to be carried out by Sligo County Council, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, over the five-year period from 2024 to 2029. This includes establishing climate action related strategic goals, high level objectives to support the delivery of these goals and also actions that are time-bound, measurable and focused on local level climate action. We acknowledge that draft strategic goals look to address energy, the built environment and related infrastructure, transportation, natural environment and green infrastructure, Economic development and green enterprise/business, community resilience and just transition, and Governance related aspects. We also acknowledge that the Plan will take account of both climate mitigation and climate adaptation actions. We recognise the importance of ensuring that the National Transition Objective is underpinned by a clean, healthy and well-protected environment. It is important, in developing and implementing the Plan, that it is set within the context of a wider and more integrated approach to environmental protection.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted, and agreed.</p>
	<p>We note that the Plan will progress the climate adaptation and mitigation required at a local level and will support - a clear pathway to implement national climate policy locally and prioritise action on evidence-focused climate measures that need to be taken.</p> <p>The SEA should play a key role in ensuring that this is achieved and should inform decision-making around the assessment and selection of actions and measures. The SEA should also assist in identifying ways to maximise the potential co-benefits of climate related measures for air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e. win-win solutions).</p> <p>A key role of SEA is in assessing and informing the selection and refinement of actions and measures that maximise the co-benefits of climate actions for the wider environment and society. This should be highlighted in the SEA Report and the Plan</p>	<p>Noted, the SEA and AA has influenced the CAP and provided additional recommended actions as well as amendment of existing actions to enhance overall environmental performance of the CAP. These include co benefits and cross cutting mitigation measures.</p>
	<p>You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, (such as the latest National Climate Action Plan) as well as any relevant sectoral or regional adaptation plans and adjacent local authority climate action plans.</p> <p>The Plan should include a commitment to consider any relevant updated actions, measures or recommendations that may arise in updates to the National Climate Action Plan over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>The Plan and SEA should consider the recent Climate Council Annual Review report, which is available at: https://www.climatecouncil.ie/councilpublications/annualreviewandreport/CCAC-AR2023-</p>	<p>Relevant sectoral climate action and adaptation plans are considered within Chapter 3 and 4 of this SEA ER.</p>

Consultee	Summary of comments	SEA Response
	<p>FINAL%20Compressed%20web.pdf</p> <p>Additionally, the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the Sligo County Development Plan should be aligned with and considered, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Noted, agreed.</p> <p>Relevant objectives from national, regional and county plans are considered and aligned with as relevant.</p>
	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>In preparing the Plan and SEA, the direct and indirect impacts of the Plan on greenhouse gas emissions and removals should be assessed. The Agency's most recent projections reports Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2022-2040 (EPA, 2023) and Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022 (EPA, 2023) should be considered. The Climate Action Plan identifies actions to decarbonise electricity generation, the built environment and transport and to move towards carbon neutrality for agriculture, forest and land use sectors. The Plan should also integrate and align with the relevant actions in the Climate Action Plan, as appropriate</p>	<p>Actions in the plan address transport, built environment, landuse, as well as agriculture and forestry. Some additional actions are recommended in this regard through the SEA and AA assessment processes.</p>
	<p>Climate Adaptation</p> <p>In preparing the Plan and SEA, you should consider how the impacts of climate change, individually and in combination, are likely to influence the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should look to improve resilience of existing and planned critical infrastructure, systems and procedures to the effects and variability of climate change. Vulnerable populations should be considered in the context of just transition/adaptation. The cascading effects of proposed adaptation measures should also be considered. Recent extreme weather events could be useful to assist in identifying areas where for further work is needed to improve resilience, e.g. the resilience of critical water service infrastructure to flooding and drought</p>	<p>The cumulative effects of adaptation measures is considered in Chapter 7 of this SEA.</p>
	<p>The Plan should include appropriate adaptation measures that can be implemented either directly or through relevant land use plans and/or specific plans e.g. Flood Risk Management Plans, River Basin Management Plans etc. The Plan will also help inform local authority land use and transport planning. Additional aspects to consider may include changes in native species and habitats and the spread of invasive species, pests and pathogens. In this regard, the Plant Atlas 2020 project looking at Ireland's changing flora might be useful to consider. A summary of this results can be found at: https://bsbi.org/wpcontent/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/02/BSBI-Plant-Atlas-2020-summary-reportIreland-WEB.pdf</p>	<p>Considered and integrated as appropriate.</p>
	<p>Water Quality</p> <p>The Plan should consider the most recent Water Framework Directive water quality status and risk information, available on the EDEN WFD app. Relevant future projections of river flow are available in either EPA research reports (such as HydroPredict, pending), or academic papers related to these projects.</p>	<p>Noted, will be considered.</p>
	<p>Air quality</p>	<p>Noted, is considered given</p>

Consultee	Summary of comments	SEA Response
	<p>The Plan should consider the Draft National Clean Air Strategy (DECC). The Air Quality in Ireland 2021 Report (EPA, 2022) sets out the most recent status in each of the four air quality zones in Ireland and may be useful to consider. Data on levels of atmospheric pollutants from the EPA's national ambient air quality monitoring network should also be integrated as appropriate. The pollutants of most concern are traffic-related, including Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide.</p>	<p>localised transport emissions and impacts on biodiversity, water and human health.</p>
	<p>Recent EPA Climate change related publications Some recent climate change publications that may be useful to consider in preparing the SEA and the Plan are shown below: - Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2022-2040 (EPA, 2023) - Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2021 (EPA, 2023) - Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022 (EPA, 2023) - Climate Change's Four Irelands (EPA, 2022) - Ireland's Air Pollutant Emissions 2021 (1990-2030) (EPA, 2023)</p> <p>Additionally, further reports/publications are available at: can be consulted at https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/.</p> <p>Research report 429: Building Coastal and Marine Resilience in Ireland (EPA, 2023) may be useful to consider. It discusses the need for identification and increased awareness of climate change risks to Ireland's coastal communities. It also highlights the importance of building national resilience across socio-ecological and economic systems. Other climate-related environmental research reports are available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/research/climate-change</p>	<p>Noted, will be reviewed and included as appropriate.</p> <p>SEA mitigation measure includes this publication re coastal and marine resilience.</p>
	<p>EPA State of the Environment Report Our State of Environment Report, Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020 (SOER2020) identifies thirteen high level 'Key Messages for Ireland'. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental objectives will involve many different stakeholders to address these key actions. The report recognises the need for full implementation of existing environmental legislation and review of governance/coordination on environmental protection across public bodies. Specifically, information provided in the following chapters should be considered, as appropriate and relevant. - Chapter 2 (Climate) highlights the clear need for systemic change in Ireland to ensure the country will become the climate neutral and climate resilient society it aspires to be. More urgency is needed to deliver actions on climate mitigation and adaptation and to ensure that Ireland meets its international obligations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Further measures are required to meet national and EU ambitions to keep the global temperature increase to 1.5°C.</p> <p>These measures will contribute to Ireland achieving climate neutrality by 2050. - Chapter 11 (Transport). The transport sector has a significant impact on the environment, including being responsible for 20 per cent of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions. A sustainable mobility transformation is required, with the next decade crucial, whereby necessary journeys are made by sustainable modes such as walking, cycling and public transport, followed by using electric vehicles where unavoidable. For this transformation to happen the measures relating to transport in the Climate Action Plan, and other necessary measures, must be fast tracked.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Consultee	Summary of comments	SEA Response
	<p>Long-term, integrated spatial and transport planning can achieve compact development and move trips to other modes of transport, including cycling and should be supported in the Plan. Shifting to these modes is an essential part of a sustainable and climate-neutral transition for the transport sector. - Chapter 12 (Energy). Almost 90% of our total energy use is provided by combustion of mostly imported fossil fuels, which is unsustainable, and we need to begin fast tracking measures within the Climate Action Plan and other necessary solutions. This will involve strategic planning to transform this situation by 2050. Transitioning to using clean energy is essential for the protection of human health, our climate and the wider environment and will help support sustainable development of our society and economy. - Other chapters to consider include Chapter 6 (Nature) and Chapter 13 (Environment and Agriculture).</p>	
	<p>Population and Human Health: Air quality and water quality considerations should also be included in the list of aspects to be considered in relation to population and human health. Issues around equity and how vulnerable groups can be best assisted in dealing with and adapting to climate change should be considered, as relevant to the Plan. Biodiversity: The Plan should also seek to protect existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development. Water Resources: With regards flooding, the Plan should consider the need for appropriate zoning and development of lands to avoid incompatible land uses in areas at risk of significant flooding. Soils / Geology: The protection of high nature value farming areas, and key agricultural lands should be considered. Where natural resources are required to support development, these should be carried out as efficiently as possible. Landscape: The key issues for the SEA to consider could also include the potential ‘visual impact’ of any proposed measures with potential to impact on sensitive landscape areas. Material Assets Transportation: The Plan should align with the transport commitments in the National Planning Framework, Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, where appropriate and relevant. Water Supply: Uisce Eireann’s National Water Resources Adaptation Framework (and any relevant Regional Water Resource Plans) takes account of potential climate change implications for drinking water supply/service provision and may be also useful to consider. Cross-cutting issues Climate change will affect all aspects of our economy and society, with many issues impacting on the operations of individual local authorities. In implementing the Plan and in responding effectively to climate change, coordination, and collaboration among stakeholders on cross-cutting issues is needed</p>	<p>These topics are considered in Chapter 4, 7 and mitigation measures recommended as appropriate .</p>
<p>Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government</p>	<p>In the preparation and implementation of the local authority adaptation strategy, there are several issues regarding protection of built and archaeological heritage that this Department recommends be taken into account to identify the heritage assets at risk in its area, assess their vulnerability to climate change, increase their resilience and develop disaster risk reduction policies for direct and indirect risks. For example, it is recommended that the strategies should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the built and archaeological heritage assets in the local authority area including, but not restricted to, structures and sites subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014, or the Planning and 	<p>Noted, risk assessment of sites is included as a CAP action</p> <p>Reference to guidance due</p>

Consultee	Summary of comments	SEA Response
	<p>Development Acts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including objectives to carry out climate change risk assessments, including condition assessments, for the historic structures and sites in its area; • Including objectives to develop disaster-risk reduction policies addressing direct and indirect risks to the built and archaeological heritage in its area; • Including objectives to develop resilience and adaptation strategies for the built and archaeological heritage in its area; • Developing the skills capacity within the local authority to address adaptation/mitigation/emergency management issues affecting heritage assets in order to avoid inadvertent loss or damage in the course of climate change adaptation or mitigation works. This Department will shortly be publishing a new guidance document Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings. This guidance will assist retrofitting installers and specifiers in how best to choose and apply energy efficiency measures to the historic building stock. The guidance is also intended to assist building owners and occupants in making decisions about upgrading their buildings, many of which are of architectural heritage significance. It is recommended that all proposed retrofitting projects undertaken or supported by the local authority to buildings of traditional construction should follow the principles and practice set out in that guidance. Finally, it is recommended that, where such officers are employed, the Architectural Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer and Archaeologist should be included on the local authority's Adaptation Steering Group. 	<p>soon is positive and should be included in the final CAP</p> <p>Recommendation re conservation, heritage officer and archaeologist once appointed is noted.</p>
<p>Geological Survey of Ireland</p>	<p>With reference to your email received on the 09 October 2023, concerning the Sligo County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. With this in mind please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these data.</p> <p>Recommended datasets include: Geoheritage, Groundwater, Geotechnical, Geohazards, Geothermal energy, Natural resources plus research projects.</p>	<p>Noted the datasets have been considered through the SEA process and applied as appropriate.</p>

1.2.2 Preparation of Sligo County CAP 2024 -2029

As part of the Environmental Report, baseline data was provided on the current state of the environment in and adjacent to the plan area of Sligo County. This was collated through a review of currently available data, as recommended in SEA Guidelines and related to indicators set out in the SEA Directive: biodiversity flora and fauna; population and human health; soil; water; air and climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage and landscape. Recommendations from environmental assessments relating to European sites also informed the preparation of the Strategy and Environmental Report, these assessments are contained in the *Natura Impact Statement (NIS)*. The SEA ER also applied ecosystem services from NPWS mapping to demonstrate water retention, filtration and carbon in soil at plan level. Where SEA Scoping submissions highlighted research, for example EPA recommendations on research such as the attitudes to climate change (Climate Change in the Irish Mind - Support for Climate Policies' and Climate Change in the Irish Mind - Climate Risk Perceptions), these were integrated to the baseline of the SEA and discussion of significant impacts.

Baseline information and consideration of alternatives were reviewed from other strategies and plans, namely the draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030, other concurrent climate action plans being prepared across other local authorities and supporting environmental assessments (SEA and AA).

The key environmental issues considered included the following and the SEA ER provided key recommendations to address same (see table 1. 2 below)

Table 1-2: Key Environmental Issues

Indicator	Summary of Issues and SEA Recommendations
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is being put on predicting how a changing climate will impact on some of our most threatened species, for example species at the range limits. Combined with change landuse patterns and activities most recently research (2023¹) record a decline in range and abundance or both of native plant species with native grassland species suffering the greatest decline. Lakes and wetlands have also been affected; some lakes are now dominated by the few aquatic plants favoured by nutrient enrichment, such as the introduced Nuttall's Pondweed. There is evidence that climate change may have affected the Irish flora by helping some southern species to spread northwards. • In Sligo County one of the most prevalent impacts of climate change in recent years has been the increase in flood events. Management of flood-related issues is therefore of critical importance to the future sustainable development of the county. • Coastal erosion is another prevalent impact of climate change in the county. Over a period of decades, this will inevitably lead to loss or modification of some coastal habitats and interference with human use of the coastal zone. • Marine and coastal non native and invasive species are also identified as an issue and may be accidental introduced or migrate due to changing conditions of marine and coastal habitats . • Energy efficient lighting can also have adverse effects on wildlife. <p>SEA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and measurable actions to address nature-based solutions to support co benefits and ecologically driven responses to interventions around climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation. • Actions to address and respond to invasive species. • Creating space for nature at landscape scale to facilitate mobile species. • Research into interactions between climate change on soil, water, air and biodiversity.

¹ Botanical society of Britain and Ireland Plant Atlas 2020. [BSBI-Plant-Atlas-2020-press-release-Ireland-FINAL.pdf](https://www.bsbi.org/press-releases/bsbi-plant-atlas-2020-press-release-ireland-final.pdf)

Indicator	Summary of Issues and SEA Recommendations
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate² change can influence health through altering exposure to stressors such as extreme weather events; vector-, food- and waterborne infectious diseases; changes in the quality and safety of air, food, and water; and stresses to mental health and wellbeing. • Exposures that result from climate change can be categorised as exposures with direct health impacts (e.g. storm, drought, flood, heat wave, temperature change, wildfires) or exposures with indirect health impacts (e.g. water quality, air quality, land use change, ecological change). • The extent to which exposures which result from climate change impacts on health will be influenced by mediating factors, including individual or social factors such as demographics, socio-economics, health status, access to care, conflict. environmental factors for example geography, baseline weather, air and water quality, vegetation. institutional capacity such as primary health care, warning systems. • The potential climate change impacts on health are wide ranging such as deaths, injuries, respiratory disease, heat stroke, poisoning, water-borne diseases, infectious diseases, under nutrition, mental illness. • Health gains can occur from key climate change actions (“co-benefits”) such as: increasing consumption of diets with low greenhouse gas emissions and improving agriculture and good waste practices. Reducing co-pollutants from household solid fuel combustion, better lighting and application of passive design principles. Reducing greenhouse gases and associated co-pollutants from industrial sources. Increasing energy efficiency, reducing demand for fossil fuels and increasing demand renewable energy. Increasing green areas in urban spaces. Increasing active travel, modifications to public transport and to the built environment. • EPA (2023) research³ identified that people in Ireland feel that ‘others’ - such as future generations or people far away - are more threatened by climate change than themselves in the here and now. 79% of respondents in County Sligo were worried about climate change, this represents an estimated 39,188 out of a population of 49,574 adults. <p>SEA Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to support community awareness, engagement and ownership of climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation. • Enhanced placemaking through nature-based solutions as an adaptive measures and support for active travel and modal shift. • Support for energy efficiency in the built environment and circular economy. • Research and support on appropriate landuse activities in the appropriate environment. • Key focus on groups and demographics more vulnerable to impacts of climate change and support in terms of addressing fuel poverty, access to local food and public transport. • Investigate and promote the potential and pivotal role creativity can play in addressing the challenges presented by climate action. Just Transition mechanisms and access to support for same.

² Health Impacts of Climate Change and the Health Benefits of Climate Change Action: A Review of the Literature A Department of Health Research Paper, 2019.

³ Climate Change in the Irish Mind - Support for Climate Policies and Climate Change in the Irish Mind - Climate Risk Perceptions. <https://www.epa.ie/news-releases/news-releases-2023/people-in-ireland-support-climate-policies-with-some-opposition-specific-to-local-concerns-and-issues.php>

Indicator	Summary of Issues and SEA Recommendations
Soil and Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and enhancing soil function and its carbon storage role where possible, recognising the essential role soils, and particularly functioning peatlands (peat soils present in the western part of the plan area) can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Addressing extent of soil sealing, increased surface run off and variable permeability of lands in the plan area. • Retention and creation of areas of greenfield in terms of open space, green infrastructure, permeability and biodiversity considerations. • Because of the complex interrelationship between water, air and soil, declining soil quality can contribute to negative or declining water or air quality and function. Significant changes to soil condition can be brought about by the impacts of climate change including changes in air temperature, precipitation and extreme weather events - increased occurrence of summer droughts and increased winter rainfall. • High nature value farming areas, and key agricultural lands should be considered. Where natural resources are required to support development, these should be carried out as efficiently as possible. <p>SEA Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting research and actions relating to carbon sequestration in soil • Nature based solutions to provide co benefits including to retention and enhancement of soil quality and soil diversity • Reuse of brownfield lands and support for circular economy through adaptive reuse of buildings and waste streams • Support for sustainable landuse and, in particular, agricultural and forestry practices.
Water	<p>Climate change poses risks to the delivery of water management objectives, but these risks depend on local catchment and water body conditions. Climate change affects the status of water bodies, and it affects the effectiveness of measures to manage the water environment and meet policy objectives. The future impact of climate change on the water environment and its management is uncertain. Impacts are dependent on changes in the duration of dry spells and frequency of ‘flushing’ events. The following risks are identified for water resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower water levels and higher water temperature will reduce dissolved oxygen and lead to algal blooms and increased concentration of bacteria and other pollutants in the water. • Increased precipitation increases the risk to groundwater quality from septic tank systems, agricultural, forestry and urban centre runoff. • Saltwater intrusion on freshwater systems. • River Basin Management plans will provide for more integrated management requirements for our water resources. • Climate change threatens coastal areas, which are already stressed by human activity, pollution, invasive species and storms. • Sea level rise threatens to erode and inundate coastal ecosystems and communities including unique ecosystems such as wetlands and machair (sand dunes). • Warmer and more acidic oceans are likely to disrupt coastal and marine ecosystems on native species, algal blooms. • Increase in fluvial, pluvial (urban storm water) and groundwater flood risk. • Increasing risk to our coastal communities and assets. • Threat of coastal squeeze of inter-tidal habitats where hard defences exist. • The development of flood forecasting systems in conjunction with community. <p>SEA Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape consideration of water through LAWPRO and catchment management • Support for nature-based solutions through the catchments • Management to ‘slow the flow’ and increase overall resilience of the ecosystems. • Research and assessment of risks and then supporting actions to achieving Water Framework Directive Objectives from climate change impacts.
Air and	These have been identified as cross cutting impacts across all the SEA topics scoped into the

Indicator	Summary of Issues and SEA Recommendations
Climatic Factors	<p>SEA ER and are presented throughout the document.</p> <p>Climate change is impacting ecosystems through changes in mean conditions and in climate variability, coupled with other associated changes such as increased ocean acidification and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. It also interacts with other pressures on ecosystems, including degradation, defaunation and fragmentation. At the same time, ecosystems can also assist in the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.</p> <p>SEA recommendations</p> <p>Actions in the CAP should be cross cutting and encompass all the sectors for emission reductions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Transport • Built Environment (Residential, Commercial & Public Sector) • Industry & Other • Agriculture • Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) <p>A focus on nature-based solutions, the opportunity to provide co benefits for other environmental topics and strong evidence based approach to solutions is recommended.</p> <p>EPA data is clear that reaching the 2030 target requires implementation of policies that deliver emission reductions across all sectors in the short term. Current decarbonisation actions are being outpaced by increased energy demand across the economy and dependence on fossil fuels for energy generation. A continued lack of delivery of large-scale practical actions to decarbonise activities in all sectors will see an exceedance of the first two carbon budgets.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Flood events and possible consequent risk of subsidence may have a significant impact on critical infrastructure such as roads, rail, electricity, water and communications. This in turn would have a potential impact on productivity, economic confidence and general social wellbeing. Hotter summers could also place an additional stress on key infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High temperatures can result in Hot-weather-related changes in demand (e.g. higher daily and peak demand). Higher precipitation levels can result in more frequent water/wastewater asset flooding, asset loss and potential for environmental pollution as well as increased drawdown in the autumn/winter for flood capacity, leading to resource issues in the following spring/summer. • Low precipitation - Reduced availability of water resources (surface water and groundwater sources) • Increased storminess Business continuity impacts/ interruptions • More frequent water/wastewater asset flooding, asset loss and potential for environmental pollution. Interruption to business continuity⁴. <p>SEA Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify material assets most at risk from impacts of climate change. • Increase resilience to effects of climate change on critical infrastructure. • Energy transition and decarbonise the plan area to help meet targets. • Energy efficiency measures and the decarbonising zone. • Support for nature-based solutions to avoid over engineering responses to impacts on material assets. • Actions relating to circular economy, food waste and local food production.
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direct effects of climate change on heritage may be immediate or cumulative. Thus, damage from catastrophic events such as floods and storms are likely to increase at the same time as slow-onset environmental deterioration mechanisms. The way these impacts manifest will vary according to the sensitivity of the heritage and its exposure (Murphy and Ings, 2013). Exposure will alter with location and aspect, while sensitivity will be determined by the nature of the heritage resource

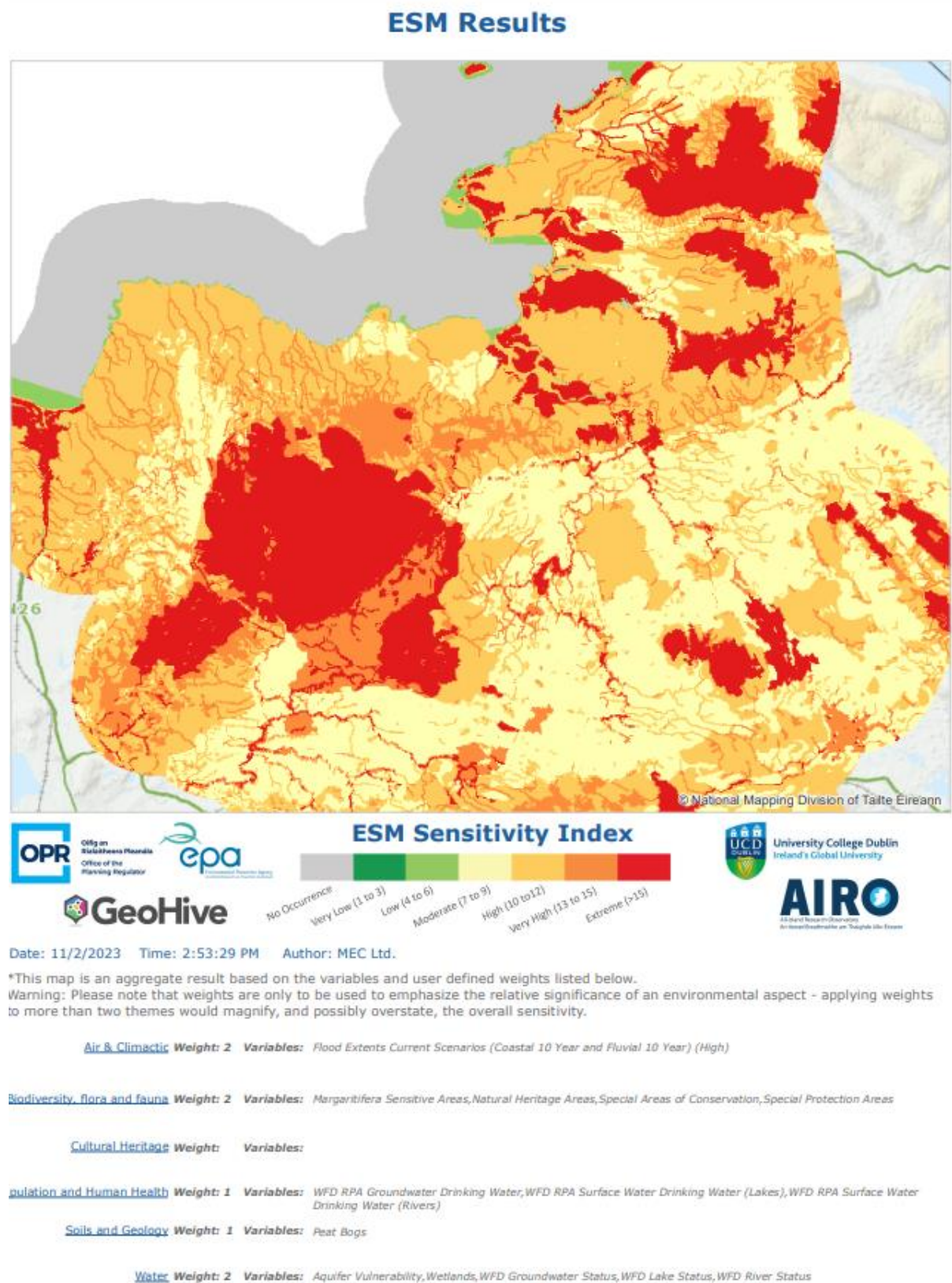
⁴ Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan

Indicator	Summary of Issues and SEA Recommendations
	<p>(type, material) and its current condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, there will be indirect impacts related to societal responses to climate change in terms of both adaptation (e.g. changes in land use) and mitigation (e.g. the renovation or upgrading of historic buildings to reduce energy consumption). • The Urban heat island effect is likely to act as a risk multiplier, meaning that buildings in urban centres will be propelled more rapidly towards damaging temperature thresholds for microbiological and/or chemical decay mechanisms. Higher temperatures can provide conditions for established pest species to spread and increase in number. • Western Atlantic Europe is likely to see an increase in biodeterioration due to mould and pests as higher temperatures provide more hospitable environments for both. • Cultural landscapes such as parks and gardens and archaeological clusters are at risk from increasing pests and diseases as well as droughts, wildfires and windthrow. Alterations in natural landscape characteristics will also impact indirectly on material cultural heritage by disturbing the 'sense of place' and on intangible culture, which expresses landscape through art, poetry and music. <p>SEA Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative responses to engage on climate change through Creative Ireland support. • Support for energy efficiency and adaptive reuse of existing buildings
Landscape	<p>Landscape and townscape changes will result from climate change impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soils and vegetation • rivers and coasts • hills and lowlands • buildings <p>Landscapes will also be affected by adaptation and mitigation measures in response to climate change, for example renewable energy infrastructure, or interventions to address surface water management, modal shifts and flooding. There is also likely to be an increase in flooding, erosion and slope instability. Semi-natural habitats are likely to change as species' favoured conditions move north. This could affect native woodlands and aquatic habitats. There are likely to be direct effects on trees and forests reflecting changing patterns of rainfall, increases in storm damage and a potential increase in pests and disease. This could be most evident in agricultural areas, woodlands, designed landscapes and settlements. The pattern of snowfall and snow lie is likely to change.</p> <p>Along low lying sections of coast, or in areas where flooding or land stability are already issues, changes in landscape character could be quite dramatic. However, for the most part these changes will be more gradual and subtle - modifying rather than transforming the landscape.</p> <p>SEA recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape response to climate adaptation where possible • Integration of blue and green infrastructure • Engagement and awareness raising around landscape scale effects and response to climate change.

For the decarbonising zone, an environmental profile was prepared to inform the assessment and identify if required, mitigation measures.

Environmental sensitivity mapping was also used as a means to assess inter relationships across environmental topics. In addition to other baseline mapping was applied during the SEA process.

Figure 1-2 Sligo County Environmental Sensitivity Map



The Environmental Report set out Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO) (Table 1.3). These were identified based on a current understanding of the key environmental issues, climate change action and related to the SEA ER of the draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 SEA ER. The CAP

actions were evaluated against these SEOs. A matrix was used to rate the impact of the policies and objectives, as having potential positive, indirectly positive, neutral, uncertain, negative, or indirectly negative impacts.

Table 1-3 Strategic Environmental Objectives⁵

Strategic Environmental Objectives in the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030	
Climate Change	<p>To minimise emissions of greenhouse gasses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate sustainable design solutions into the County’s infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure) • Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets • Promote development resilient to the effects of climate change • Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport • <i>Support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.</i>
Population and Human Health (PHH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Safeguard the Sligo’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being including air, water and noise pollution, climate change and flooding.</i> • Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection and management • Ensure that existing population and planned growth is matched with the required public infrastructure and the required services
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (BFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve, protect, maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, particularly EU designated sites and protected species • Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, with regard to its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function • Safeguard national, regional and local designated sites and supporting features which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species • Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets • To protect, maintain and conserve the County’s natural capital
Soil and Geology (SG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect soils against pollution, and prevent degradation of the soil resource • Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the County • Safeguard areas of prime agricultural land and designated geological sites

⁵ SEOs from the SEA ER of the draft Sligo County Development Plan, 2024 2029 and SEA ERs of other concurrent CAPS in preparation; some SEOs were modified following scoping submissions.

Strategic Environmental Objectives in the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030	
Water (W)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the status of water bodies is protected, maintained and improved in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive • Ensure water resources are sustainably managed to deliver proposed regional and County growth targets in the context of existing and projected water supply and wastewater capacity constraints ensuring the protection of receiving environments • Avoid inappropriate zoning and development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion, including coastal areas • Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals
Air and Noise (AN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry and agriculture • Maintain and promote continuing improvement in air quality through the reduction of emissions and promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency • Promote continuing improvement in air quality • Reduction of emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter which are responsible for acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone pollution • Meet Air Quality Directive standards for the protection of human health — Air Quality Directive • Significantly decrease noise pollution by 2020 and move closer to WHO recommended levels
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise existing infrastructure and provide new infrastructure to match population distribution proposals in the County • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all which encourages a broad energy generation mix to ensure security of supply – wind, solar, hydro, biomass, energy from waste and traditional fossil fuels • Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies • Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development • Reduce the energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes • Encourage the transition to a zero-carbon economy by facilitating the development of a grid infrastructure to support renewables and international connectivity. Reduce the average energy consumption per capita including promoting energy efficient buildings, retrofitting, smart-buildings, cities and grids

Strategic Environmental Objectives in the Draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030	
Cultural Heritage (CH)	<p><i>To support adaptive re-use of existing uninhabited and derelict structures where possible opposed to demolition and new build (to promote sustainability and reduce landfill).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological or architectural heritage
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the Plan's framework for identification, assessment, protection, management and planning of landscapes having regard to the European Landscape Convention

The assessment process highlighted actions with positive environmental effects at strategic scale and also recommended a number of amendments to or new actions to further strengthen the environmental performance of the CAP. Where potential uncertain or negative affects arose, they would be balanced by mitigation and monitoring measures including mitigation measures identified through the SEA, AA assessment processes as well as mitigation measures as appropriate from the draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024 -2030, as the key statutory landuse framework for the plan area.

Mitigation measures incorporated into the Sligo County CAP are set out in Chapter 9 of the Environmental Report. They are integrated into the final plan as shown below in Table 1.4.

Table 1-4 SEA and AA Mitigation measures and their inclusion in the Final Sligo County CAP 2024 -2029.

Action No.	Action Description
new action	In implementing this County Sligo Climate Action Plan, ensure compliance with forthcoming Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030 and current Sligo County CDP 2017-2023 and local area plan objectives and policies relating to environmental management, the protection of statutory Conservation Areas and ensure compliance with specific environmental management measures relating to this plan. Landuse plans and projects arising from this Climate Action Plan will be underpinned by Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Appropriate Assessment, and Ecological Impact Assessments as relevant.
new action	Sligo County Council will take account of any relevant recommendations in the EPA State of Our Environment Report 2024, once published, in implementing the Plan over its lifetime.
new action	Sligo County Council will consider any relevant updated actions, measures or recommendations that may arise in updates to the National Climate Action Plan over the lifetime of the Plan.
14	Ensure all public lighting is retrofitted to low energy lamps and that the system is monitoring and managed to maximise energy efficiency with due regard to impacts on biodiversity
20	Continue to monitor coastal erosion along Sligo shoreline and maintain existing sea defences considering application of nature-based solutions and in line with conservation management objectives of European Sites.
21	Convene a Flooding Working Group to improve local flood protection (maintenance) and enhanced flood response (required resources). Examine areas where sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and nature-based solutions can be considered.
27	Support and participate in regular public events that will improve awareness around the impacts of climate change and ways that we can adapt. Work with PPN to identify relevant topics & communities with a key focus on message and communicating to vulnerable groups
Action No.	Action Description
30	Develop a Biodiversity Action Plan for Co. Sligo which addresses all of the relevant climate related issues, supports green and blue infrastructure, nature-based solutions, integrates biodiversity considerations to new and existing developments, supports wildlife corridors and identification & implement appropriate actions. The implementation of the Biodiversity Plan will be underpinned by ecological surveys and assessments to ensure interventions are appropriate to the receiving environment.
31	Develop a register of Council owned properties that may be used for Nature based solutions, and implement actions, including the establishment of an annual native tree planting programme, over lifetime of LACAP that targets planting in appropriate place with appropriate planting mixes. .
new action	Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders to develop and progress future-proofing projects/initiatives with particular focus and support for projects and initiatives that provide co benefits to other environmental resources such a water, air quality, human health, biodiversity and landscape.
New action	With respect to DZ actions, ensure that they are aligned with the conservation objectives for the Lough Gill SAC, Cummeen Strand/Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC and Cummeen Strand SPA

1.3 Draft CAP 2024 -2029 Stage

The draft CAP 2024 -2029, along with the Environmental Report and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) were put on public display and issued to the statutory environmental authorities for a six week period. The Draft Climate Action Plan public consultation process involved several key elements as outlined below.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021, the Draft Climate Action Plan underwent statutory public consultation, from Thursday 9th of November to Thursday 21st of December inclusive.

1.3.1 Key Elements of the Public Consultation Process

The Draft Climate Action Plan public consultation process involved the following key elements:

- Online Public Notice on consult.sligococo.ie -
- Copies of the draft Climate Action Plan available for inspection at public offices at County Hall, City Hall and Teach Laighne, Tubbercurry. See Appendix 1.
- Newspaper advertisements in the Sligo Champion and Sligo Weekender in the 9th November 2023 editions.
- Recurring social media posts during the consultation period to promote awareness of the public consultation.
- PPN & adjoining Local Authority engagement
- Notification to Prescribed Bodies & Elected Members.
-

A total of 18 valid submissions and observations were received. Where submissions led to proposed changes to the CAP, these were screened for likely significant environmental effects from the SEA and were also subject to screening under the EU Habitats Directive. The respective screening reports can be found in Annex B of the SEA ER and the final NIS.

1.3.2 Approval of the CAP

The SEA process was considered at each stage of the making of the Plan. Having considered the plan and supporting SEA ER and NIS, the Sligo County CAP 2024 -2029 was approved by the Members of Sligo County Council at the 12th February 2024 meeting.

2 Reasons for choosing the CAP as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives considered

The alternatives considered in preparing the draft CAP in the first instance related to the strategic approach in how to most effectively facilitate, through policy and/or actions, the implementation of the proposed CAP. The alternatives considered in this regard are set out below:

- Alternative 1 - Prioritise reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from largest GHG emitting sectors in the County to mitigate against climate change impacts.
- Alternative 2 - Adopt a multi-pronged approach and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.
- Alternative 3 -: Adopt a multipronged approach - that has a strong community engagement emphasis - and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.

A 'Do Nothing' or 'Do Minimum' alternative is not a reasonable alternative in this instance as the preparation of an effective LACAP is a statutory requirement under Section 16 of the Climate Act

2.1.1 Key environmental challenges at plan scale

In addition to the environmental sensitivity map presented in Chapter 4, the following key environmental issues are relevant to the CAP and alternatives under consideration:

- Flood risk;
- Energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change;
- Seeking a meaningful reduction in the growth in demand for private transport;
- Ensuring that land use and transportation planning are integrated;
- Protection of the built and cultural heritage of the area;
- Protection of the environment by minimising waste and pollution;
- Promote the involvement of the local community in decision making and encourage social inclusion.

2.1.2 Climate Hazard Impacts

The key results from the Climate Change Risk Assessment including impacts experienced to date in Sligo County and future risks are summarised below in Figure 2.1

FIGURE 2-1 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT IMPACTS EXPERIENCED TO DATE AND FUTURE RISKS

- ↑ • Recent experiences of **river and pluvial flooding** events in 2020 and 2021, resulted in damages to residential properties, closure of businesses (Mowlam Nursing Home, 2018), disruption to public services and closure of transport networks. Projected increases in the frequency of extreme precipitation events will result in increased surface water and riverine flood risk for Sligo.
- ↑ • **Coastal erosion and coastal flooding** already pose a significant risk for County Sligo and have resulted in disruption of transport networks and damage to coastal habitats (E.g. Strandhill). Rising sea levels will increase the rate of coastal erosion and frequency of coastal inundation, resulting in an increased coastal erosion and flood risk for County Sligo.
- • **Severe windstorms** are currently experienced on a frequent basis in Sligo and result in wide-ranging impacts, including disruption to energy supply and transport networks. Projections indicate no significant change to this frequency.
- ↑ • **Heatwaves and droughts** have contributed to the imposition of restrictions on water supply, damage to road surfaces (e.g., N15 in 2018) and have placed an increased demand on recreational areas. Projected increases in the frequency of heatwaves and drought conditions will mean that events currently experienced on an infrequent basis will become more frequent.
- ↓ • Recent experiences of **cold spells and heavy snowfall** events in 2018 and 2022, demonstrated the wide range of impacts for County Sligo. These included, amongst others, disruption to public transport networks (e.g. rail and Bus Eireann bus services) and road closures. Projected increases in average temperature and decreases in the frequency of snowfall indicate a decrease in the frequency of cold spells, heavy snowfall, and their associated impacts.

2.1.3 Preferred alternative

Following the above evaluation and assessment, the preferred strategic alternative for the approach to the CAP 2024 -2029 is Alternative 3. This is based on the following:

- In terms of all SEOs, Alternative 3 is identified as creating most positive interactions as it provides greater environmental performance overall and also allows for a greater environmental gain, than may be achieved through Alternatives 2 and 1.
- In addition, the multi- faceted approach contributes to greater co-benefits by providing for a wider range of environmental effects particularly around nature-based solutions and resource management.
- The inclusion of measures for citizen engagement and awareness raising through the CAP option is also positive for several SEOs.

3 Monitoring Measures

It is proposed, in accordance with the SEA Directive, to base monitoring on a series of indicators which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality, for example water pollution levels. Monitoring will focus on the aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted upon by the implementation of the CAP.

It is proposed, in accordance with the SEA Directive, to base monitoring on a series of indicators which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality, for example water pollution levels. Monitoring will focus on the aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted upon by the implementation of the CAP 2024-2029.

The targets and indicators are derived from the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) presented in Table 1.2. The target underpins the objective whilst the indicators are used to track the progress of the objective and targets in terms of monitoring of impacts. The monitoring programme will consist of an assessment of the relevant indicators and targets against the data relating to each environmental component. Similarly, monitoring will be carried out frequently to ensure that any changes to the environment can be identified.

This Climate Action Plan will be implemented by Sligo County Council. Implementation of the CAP and in turn monitoring and reporting will be pivotal in demonstrating commitment and leadership in climate action at the local level.

A key part of the CAP is the provision of key performance indicators (KPIs) and annual reporting. Therefore, the suggested monitoring table below, whilst adapted for the SEA monitoring prepared for the draft Sligo CDP 2024-2030 (once adopted) should cross reference and integrate the KPIs identified for the CAP 2024 -2029.

These will be used in annual reports to inform the performance of the local government sector on climate action, as part of the local government DECA 2030 Strategy. In accordance with part 3(w) of the Local Authority Climate Action Charter, Sligo County Council will report annually to the Department of the Environment, Climate and Environment on progress on climate action at local level as part of the delivery of the national climate objective. Progress on all actions will be reported via a reporting tool developed by CARO.

Key implementation and reporting activities that Sligo County Council will undertake are:

1. **Planning for Implementation:** Devising an approach for the implementation of actions on an annual basis.
 2. **Tracking and reporting progress through Key Performance Indicators:** Development and inclusion of plan level KPIs to track, measure and report on progress.
- Please see Table 3.1 overleaf for the monitoring measures.

Table 3-1 SEA Monitoring from draft Sligo County Development Plan 2024-2030

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	<p>Condition of European sites</p> <p>Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</p> <p>Status of water quality in the County’s water bodies</p> <p>Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 24 “Natural Heritage</p>	<p>Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species</p> <p>Implement and review, as relevant, County Sligo Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species</p> <p>Implement and review, as relevant, County Sligo Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</p> <p>Included under Water below</p>	<p>DHLGH report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years) 109</p> <p>DHLGH National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 3 years)</p> <p>Consultations with the NPWS</p> <p>Internal review of local land use plans</p> <p>Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans</p> <p>Included under Water below</p> <p>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</p>	<p>Where condition of European sites is found to be deteriorating this will be investigated with the Regional Assembly and the DHLGH to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance.</p> <p>Review internal systems</p> <p>Review internal systems</p> <p>Included under Water below</p> <p>Review internal system</p>

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
		For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 24 “Natural Heritage”		
Population and Human Health	<p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 7 “Economic Strategy” and Chapter 28 “Economic Development”</p> <p>Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the Plan</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</p> <p>Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping</p>	<p>For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 7 “Economic Strategy” and Chapter 28 “Economic Development”</p> <p>No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environment</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</p> <p>Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping.</p>	<p>CSO data</p> <p>Monitoring of Sligo County Council’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 and new CAP 2024 -2030</p> <p>KPIs</p> <p>Internal review of local land use plan</p>	<p>Review internal system</p> <p>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response</p>
Soil and Geology	<p>Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets)</p> <p>Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of Environmental</p>	<p>Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4% as per the NPF</p> <p>In accordance with National Policy Objectives 3c of the National Planning Framework, a minimum of 30% of the housing growth targeted in any</p>	<p>EPA Geoportal</p> <p>Compilation of greenfield and brownfield development for the DHLGH</p> <p>AA/Screening for AA for each application</p> <p>Internal review of grants of permission where</p>	<p>Where the proportion of growth on infill and brownfield sites is not keeping pace with the targets set in the NPF and the RSES, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly to establish reasons and coordinate actions to address constraints to doing so.</p>

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
	assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission	settlement is to be delivered within the existing built-up footprint of the settlement To map brownfield and infill land parcels across the County Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission	contaminated material must be disposed of Internal monitoring of grants of permission	Consultations with the EPA and Development Management Review internal system
Water	Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD Number developments permitted within flood risk areas	Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' Implementation of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plan Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk	PA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission	Where water bodies are failing to meet at least good status this will be investigated with the DHLGH Water Section, the EPA Catchment Unit, the Regional Assembly and, as relevant, Uisce Éireann to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance. Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity. Where planning applications are being permitted on flood zones, the

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
				Council will ensure that such grants are in compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines and include appropriate flood risk mitigation and management measures.
Material Assets	<p>Programmed delivery of Uisce Assets</p> <p>Éireann infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Uisce Éireann Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated</p> <p>Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</p>	<p>All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan</p> <p>Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not – in- combination with other septic tanks– contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive</p> <p>Facilitate, as appropriate, Uisce Éireann in developing water and infrastructure wastewater</p> <p>See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</p>	<p>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission</p> <p>Consultations with the Uisce Éireann</p> <p>DHLGH in conjunction with Local Authorities</p> <p>SO data</p> <p>Monitoring of Sligo County Council’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 and new CAP 2024 -2030</p> <p>KPIs</p>	<p>Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity.</p> <p>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.</p>
Air	Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car	Decrease in proportion of journeys made by	CSO data Data from the National Travel	Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
	<p>compared to previous National Travel Survey levels</p> <p>NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring</p>	<p>private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels</p> <p>Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NOx and particulate matter</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>EPA Air Quality Monitoring</p> <p>Consultations with Department of Transport and DECC</p>	<p>above Previous CSO figures, Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response. See also entry under Population and human health above</p>
Climate Change	<p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets</p> <p>A competitive, climate-resilient environmentally economy</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in Transport</p> <p>Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating</p> <p>Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous level</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures</p>	<p>Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050</p> <p>Review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to climate reduction targets – including the legally binding targets of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development) Act 2015, as amended, for Ireland to reach a target of net-zero emissions no later than 2050, and a cut of 51% by 2030 (compared to 2018 levels).</p> <p>Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the County using private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in transport Targets</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of</p>	<p>CSO data</p> <p>Monitoring of Sligo County Council’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 and new CAP 2024 KPIs</p> <p>Consultations with DECC</p>	<p>Where trends toward carbon reduction are not recorded, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Atlantic Seaboard Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.</p> <p>Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above Previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response</p>

Topic	Target	Indicators	Sources	Remedial Actions
		people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures		
Cultural Heritage	Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan. Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan.	Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Internal monitoring with DHHLG	Where monitoring reveals visitor pressure is causing negative effects on key tourist features along these routes, the Council will work with Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and other stakeholders to address the pressures through additional mitigation tailored to the plans
Landscape	Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission	Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation

