

Relevant Plans and Programmes

Table 1 Other Legislations, Plans, Policies and Programmes of Relevance – International

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
Biodiversity	OSPAR Convention (1992) The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	The current instrument guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. Objectives include the protection of the marine environment.
	UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Objectives include the maintenance and enhancement of Biodiversity.
	The Ramsar Convention The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971 and amendments)	Objectives include protection and conservation of wetlands, particularly those of importance to waterfowl as Waterfowl Habitat.
Climate	UN Kyoto Protocol The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997	Objectives seek to alleviate the impacts of climate change and reduce global emissions of GHGs.
Cultural Heritage	Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised) (Valletta 1992)	Objective is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.
	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985)	Objectives seek to provide a basis for protection of architectural heritage and are a means for proclaiming conservation principles, including a definition of what is meant by architectural heritage, such as monuments, groups of buildings and sites. The Convention also seeks to define a European standard of protection for architectural heritage and to create legal obligations that the signatories undertake to implement.
	The World Heritage Convention United Nations Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972)	Objectives seek to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage and ensure that effective and active measures are taken for these.
Environment / Pollution Prevention	The MARPOL Convention International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78).	Objectives include for the protection of the marine environment.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	Strategic Approach to International chemicals Management (SAICM)	SAICM supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.
	The Rotterdam Convention 2004	Objective is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm.
Human Health/Air	World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines (1999) and Guidelines for Europe (1987)	Objectives seek the elimination or minimisation of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health.
	The Stockholm Convention (2001)	Objectives seek to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
Waste	The Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	Objectives are to minimise the transport of hazardous wastes so as to protect human health and the environment.

Table 2 Review of Legislations, Plans, Policies and Programmes – European Union

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
Air	The Air Framework Directive Directive on Air Quality Assessment and Management (Framework Directive) (1996/62/EC)	Objectives include the prevention and/or reduction of airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and environment.
	Directive on National Emission Ceilings for Certain Atmospheric Pollutants (2001/81/EC)	Objectives seek to limit the national emissions of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.
	The VOC Directive Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations	Objectives include the prevention and/or reduction of VOCs from certain activities for the protection of human health and environment.
	The EU CAFÉ Programme Commission communication of 4 May 2001 "The Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme: Towards a Thematic Strategy for Air Quality".	Objectives seek to prevent and reduce air pollution and impacts on human health from air pollution.
	Communication of 24 October 2001 on a Community strategy for dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls [COM(2001)593 final]	Objectives seek to reduce human exposure to dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in order to preserve human health.
	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulations 850/2004	Objectives seek to limit pollution from certain persistent organic pollutants in order to preserve human health and the environment.
Biodiversity	The EU Biodiversity Strategy Communication on a European Community Biodiversity Strategy	Objectives seek to prevent and eliminate the causes of biodiversity loss and maintain and enhance current levels of biodiversity.
	The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Objectives seek to prevent and eliminate the causes of habitat loss and maintain and enhance current levels of biodiversity.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The EU Birds Directive (as modified) (79/409/EEC)	Objectives seek to prevent and eliminate the causes of bird species loss and maintain and enhance current levels of biodiversity.
	The EU Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)	Objectives seek to protect those fresh water bodies identified by Member States as waters suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives for salmonid waters and cyprinid waters.
Climate	Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) 2005.	Objectives seek to develop the necessary elements of a strategy to implement the Kyoto protocol.
	Adapting to climate change in Europe – options for EU action {SEC (2007) 849}	Objective is to kick-start a Europe-wide public debate and consultation on how to take forward possible avenues for action in adapting to climate change at EU level.
	White Paper on 'European transport policy for 2010', [COM (2001) 370]	Objectives seek to (amongst others) to develop a modern sustainable transport system.
	The ODS Regulations Council regulations 2037/2000 on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	Objectives seek to limit the emission of ODSs for the protection of the environment.
Noise	"The Environmental Noise Directive" (END) (2002/49/EC)	Objectives seek to limit the harmful effects to human health from environmental noise.
Human Health	The EU Environment and Health Strategy 2004-2010 (first period)	Objectives seek to prevent and reduce the impacts of pollution on human health.
	Laying down the Health Conditions for the production and placement on the market of live bi-valve molluscs (91/492/EEC)	Objectives seek to ensure a suitable environment for shellfish growth and protect consumers of shellfish. It classifies shellfish harvesting areas according to the quality of shellfish populations. The classification determines the conditions under which shellfish harvested from those waters can be offered for sale.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The EU REACH Initiative Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH)	Objectives seek to limit the harmful effects to the environment and human health from certain chemicals through improved analysis and data collection.
	The EU Shellfish Directive (79/923/EEC)	Objectives seek to maintain those coastal and brackish waters, which need protection or improvement, in order to allow shellfish to develop and to contribute to the high quality of shellfish products intended for human consumption.
	The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC)	Objectives seek to harmonise the overall arrangements for authorisation of plant protection products within the European Union. This is achieved by harmonising the process for considering the safety of active substances at a European Community level by establishing agreed criteria for considering the safety of those products. Product authorisation remains the responsibility of individual Member States.
	The Major Accidents (Seveso) Directive (96/82/EC as amended)	Objectives seek to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and limit their consequences for man and the environment, with a view to ensuring high levels of protection throughout the Community.
Soils	The Soils Directive (Draft)	The proposed Directive lays down a framework for the protection and sustainable use of soil based on the principles of integration of soil issues into other policies, preservation of soil functions within the context of sustainable use, prevention of threats to soil and mitigation of their effects, as well as restoration of degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with the current and approved future use of the land.
Sustainable Development	EU Common Agricultural Policy	Aims to provide farmers with a reasonable standard of living, consumers with quality food at fair prices and to preserve rural heritage.
	The Gothenburg Strategy (2001) Communication from the Commission on "a Sustainable Europe for a Better World"	Objectives seek to make the future development of the EU more sustainable. Informs the 6 th EAP and the Irish sustainable development strategy.
	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community 2002-2012	Objectives seek to make the future development of the EU more sustainable.
	The SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	Objective is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) as amended by Directive 97/11/EC	Objective is to require Environmental Impact Assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects, which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
Water	The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Objectives seek to maintain and enhance the quality of all surface waters in the EU.
	Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	This directive establishes a regime, which sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater.
	EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	The Floods Directive applies to river basins and coastal areas at risk of flooding. With trends such as climate change and increased domestic and economic development in flood risk zones, this poses a threat of flooding in coastal and river basin areas.
	Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	The overall objective of the revised Directive remains the protection of public health whilst bathing, but it also offers an opportunity to improve management practices at bathing waters and to standardise the information provided to bathers across Europe.
	The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.
	The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) as amended by Directive 98/15/EEC	The primary objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban wastewater, by the provision of urban wastewater collecting systems (sewerage) and treatment plants for urban centres. The Directive also provides general rules for the sustainable disposal of sludge arising from wastewater treatment.
	The Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)	Objective is to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. To this end, it prohibits the use of untreated sludge on agricultural land unless it is injected or incorporated into the soil.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	IPPC Directive (96/61/EC) as amended by Directive 2008/1/EC	Objective is to achieve a high level of protection of the environment through measures to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to air, water and land. The Directive provides an integrated approach to establish pollution prevention from stationary "installations". This codified act includes all the previous amendments to the Directive 96/61/EC and introduces some linguistic changes and adaptations.
	Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EEC) as amended by Directive 98/83/EC	The primary objective is to protect the health of the consumers in the European Union and to make sure drinking water is wholesome and clean.
	EU Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC)	The objective is to regulate potential aquatic pollution by thousands of chemicals produced in Europe. The Directive covers discharges to inland surface waters, territorial waters, inland coastal waters and groundwater.
Waste	The Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Landfill Directive sets targets to reduce landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste.
	The EU Waste Strategy Commission Communication of 21 December 2005 "Taking sustainable use of resources forward: A Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste" [COM(2005) 666]	Objectives seek to (amongst others) reduce the negative impact of waste and identify waste as a resource.
	The Waste Framework Directive Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste "the Waste Framework Directive" and amending acts. Revision to Waste Framework is being negotiated.	Objectives seek to (amongst others) minimise the quantities of waste production in the EU, reduce the environmental impacts from the management of these wastes and defines what constitutes a waste or hazardous waste.
	The Hazardous waste Directive Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste	Objectives seek to (amongst others) reduce the environmental impact from the management of hazardous wastes.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The Incineration Directive Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on "the incineration of waste" (including co-incineration)	Objectives seek to (amongst others) reduce the environmental impact from the management of wastes (including hazardous wastes) by incineration.
	The Waste Oil Directive Council Directive 75/439/EEC of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oil Amended by 2000/76/EC	Objectives seek for the more environmentally sensitive management of waste oils.
	The ELV Directive Directive 2000/53/EC	Objectives seek for the more environmentally sensitive management of end of life vehicles.
	The RoHS Directive Directive 2002/95/EC of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment	Objectives seek for the more environmentally sensitive management of end of life vehicles.
	The WEEE Directive Directive 2002/96/EC of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment	Objectives seek for the more environmentally sensitive management of waste electric and electronic equipment.
	Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs)	Objectives seek for more environmentally sensitive management of certain end of life chemicals.
	The EU Waste Shipment Regulations Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC	Objectives seek to more effectively regulate the transport of wastes within the EU.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The Batteries Directive Proposal for a Directive on batteries and accumulators and spent batteries and accumulators [COM (2003) 723 Final]	Objectives include for more environmentally sensitive management of end of life batteries.
	Green Paper on Integrated Product Policy [COM (2001) 68]	Objectives seek to improve the environmental performance of a broad range of products throughout their life cycle.
	Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics.	Objectives seek to improve the collection and availability of data on waste management.
	The EU HAZRED Initiative	Objectives seek to demonstrate the advantages of more environmentally sensitive management of hazardous wastes.

Table 3 Preliminary Review of Legislations, Plans, Policies and Programmes – Ireland

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
Air	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002)	Objectives include the reduction of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.
	Ozone in Ambient Air Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 53 of 2004).	Objectives include the reduction of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.
	The Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management) Regulations 1999	Objectives include the reduction of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment.
	Air pollution act 1987	Deals mainly with ambient air quality issues from traffic.
Biodiversity	Flora Protection Order 1999	Objectives are to protect listed flora and their habitats from alteration, damage or interference in any way. This protection applies wherever the plants are found and is not confined to sites designated for nature conservation.
	The National Biodiversity Plan (2002)	Objectives include the enhancement and conservation of biodiversity. Although such issues would be dealt with at local or site level, the Plan should have regard to these objectives and promote such objectives where possible.
	The Wildlife Act 1976. The Wildlife (Amendment) act 2000	The purpose of the Wildlife Act, 1976 and the Wildlife Amendment Act, 2000 is to provide for the protection of Wildlife (both Flora and Fauna) and the control of activities, which may impact adversely on the conservation of Wildlife.
	European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, SI 94/1997, as amended SI 233/1998 and SI 378/2005	These Regulations give effect to Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) and the Minister to designate special areas of conservation (endangered species and habitats of endangered species) as a contribution to an EU Community network to be known as NATURA 2000.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	Quality of Salmonid Waters Regulations 1988 (SI 293 of 1988)	Prescribe quality standards for salmonid waters and designate the waters to which they apply, together with the sampling programmes and the methods of analysis and inspection to be used by local authorities to determine compliance with the standards. Also, give effect to Council Directive No. 78/659/EEC on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life.
Climate	National Climate Change Strategy (2000) and National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012	Objectives include the reduction of national GHG emissions (including those from the water sector). The Plan should give regard to these objectives and targets for reductions in CO ₂ equivalents from the water sector.
	The Planning and Development Act 2000	Under this Act the County Councils are required to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in their Development Plans. Sites included in the RPS are awarded automatic protection and may not be demolished or materially altered without grant of permission under the Planning Acts.
	Department of Transport, 2003: 'Statement of Strategy: 2003-2005'	Objectives include the reduction of environmental impacts of transport (in particular the climate impacts), the plan should have regard to these objectives.
Cultural Heritage	National Heritage Plan (2002)	Core objective is to protect Ireland's heritage. Plan uses the "polluter pays principle" and the "precautionary principle." Sets out archaeological policies and principles that should be applied by all bodies when undertaking a development.
	The National Monuments Acts (1930 to 2004)	Objectives seek to protect monuments of national importance by virtue of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to them and includes the site of the monument, the means of access to it and any land required to preserve the monument from injury or to preserve its amenities.
	The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999	Provides for the establishment of a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). The objective of the NIAH is to aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage, especially by advising planning authorities on the inclusion of particular structures in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999)	Objective is to set out for all concerned parties the basic principles and approaches for the protection of the archaeological heritage.
	Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (1999)	Objective is to set down policy on licensing of excavations, and guidelines for licensees on strategies and method statements, reports and publications.
	Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities	Objective is to provide a practical guide for planning authorities and for all others who must comply with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000 on the protection of the architectural heritage and support the effort of protecting Ireland's architectural heritage.
Energy	White Paper on Sustainable Energy (2007)	Objectives include the increased utilisation and development of renewable energies to meet EU targets.
Environment	The Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992	Objectives include the better protection of the environment and the control of pollution through improved licensing and monitoring.
Human Health	Quality of Bathing Waters Regulations 1988 (SI 84 of 1988) and amendments	Prescribe bathing water quality standards and the bathing areas to which they apply, together with the sampling programmes and the methods of analysis and inspection to be used by local authorities to determine compliance with the standards. Give effect to Council Directive No. 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water.
	Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations 2006 (SI 268/2006)	Give effect to Council Directive 79/923/EEC of 30 October 1979 on the quality required of shellfish waters and prescribe quality standards for shellfish waters and designate the waters to which they apply, together with sampling and analysis procedures to be used to determine compliance with the standards.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
Planning	National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 (2002)	Objectives of the NSS are to achieve a better balance of social, economic and physical development across Ireland, supported by more effective planning.
	National Development Plan from 2007 to 2013	Objectives of the NDP are to promote more balanced spatial and economic development.
	Planning and Development Act 2000	Revised and consolidated the law relating to planning and development by repealing and re-enacting with amendments the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1999; to provide, in the interests of the common good, for proper planning and sustainable development including the provision of housing; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, the Roads Act 1993, the Waste Management Act 1996, and certain other enactments.
Sustainable Development	European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004)	Objectives include protection of the environment and integration of plan making processes into the sustainable planning of the country as a whole. The EU SEA Directive was transposed into Irish Law under S.I. 435 in 2004.
	Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997) (DoEHLG)	Objectives are to ensure that future development in Ireland occurs in a sustainable manner.
	The Protection of the Environment Act 2003	Objectives include for better protection of the environment and the control of pollution through improved licensing and monitoring.
Water	Arterial Drainage Acts, 1945 and 1995	Deals with the improvement of lands by drainage and the preventing or sustainably reducing the flooding of lands. Sets up the process of Arterial Drainage Schemes and provides for the maintenance of these works. Also implements a number of drainage and flood reduction related measures such as approval procedures for bridges and weirs, and iterates reporting requirements for Drainage Districts.
	Drinking Water Regulations SI 439 of 2000	Prescribe quality standards to be applied in relation to certain supplies of drinking water, including requirements as to sampling frequency, methods of analysis, the provision of information to consumers and related matters. Give effect to provisions of EU Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus) Regulations 1998 (SI 258 of 1998)	Provides for specified improvements in water quality conditions in rivers and lakes based on phosphorus concentrations or related water quality classifications and give effect to certain requirements arising under Council Directive 76/46/EC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.
	European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations (SI 722 of 2003)	Provide for the transposition into Irish national law of the provisions of the EU Water Framework Directive.
	European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 378 of 2006)	Provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources. Give further effect to several EU Directives including Directives in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ("the Nitrates Directive"), dangerous substances in water, waste management, protection of groundwater, public participation in policy development and water policy (the Water Framework Directive).
	The Planning System and Flood Risk Management OPW 2008	The guidelines describe good practice in the consideration of flood risk in planning and development management.
Material Assets	The Fisheries Acts 1959 to 1997	Amends and extends the laws relating to fisheries, to prohibit persons from engaging in aquaculture except with and in accordance with a licence, to establish a procedure for the granting, renewal, amendment and revocation of licences, to allow for appeals against decisions relating to licences and for connected purposes.
	The Harbours Act 1946	An Act to make further and better provision in relation to the membership of certain harbour authorities and to the management, control, operation and development of their harbours, to provide for the charging of rates by such harbour authorities, to make certain provisions in relation to pilotage authorities and to provide for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	The Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2005	The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for undertaking any works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore which represents the greater part of the foreshore. The foreshore is the seabed and shore below the line of high water of ordinary or medium tides and extends outwards to the limit of twelve nautical miles (approximately 22.24 kilometres).
Waste	The Waste Management Act 1996 and amendments	Objectives include (amongst others) the more effective and environmentally sensitive management of wastes in Ireland.
	European Communities (Port Reception Facilities for Ship Generated Waste and Cargo Residues) Regulations 2003 (SI 117 of 2003)	Objective is to reduce the discharges of ship-generated waste and cargo residues into the sea, especially illegal discharges, from ships using ports in the Community, by improving the availability and use of port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues, thereby enhancing the protection of the marine environment.
	Dumping at Sea Act, 1996	Make provision to control dumping at sea, to give effect to the convention for the protection of the marine environment of the north-east Atlantic done at Paris on the 22nd day of September, 1992.
	National Waste Prevention Programme	Objectives seek to decouple waste generation from economic activity in Ireland.
	Changing our Ways (1998)	Objectives include better waste management in Ireland including improved infrastructure, higher recycling rates and diversion of waste from landfill.
	Delivering Change - Recycling and Preventing Waste (2002)	Objectives include for better waste management in Ireland including improved infrastructure, higher recycling rates and diversion of waste from landfill as part of an integrated waste management system.

Table 4 Preliminary Review of Legislations, Plans, Policies and Programmes – Suir Catchment

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
Planning & Development	North Tipperary County Development Plan	<p>Policy ENV 8: Protection of the Flood Plain</p> <p>It is the policy of the Council to discourage development within established flood plains. Where development is considered appropriate adjacent to an existing flood plain and would result in alteration of natural drainage systems, the Council will require mitigation measures to minimise the risk of flooding.</p> <p>The primary aim of this policy is to protect residential and commercial areas from flooding. The first consideration, therefore, shall be the protection of existing flood plains free from development that would add to the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Policy ENV 8a: Flood Alleviation Measures</p> <p>It is the policy of the County Council to ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding, and development in low-lying areas or known flood plains will be required to produce a Flood Impact Assessment to demonstrate that the development will not contribute to flooding within the immediate or wider catchment area.</p>

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	South Tipperary County Development Plan	<p>The Plan states that all flood risk assessments should have regard to national flood hazard mapping, predicted changes in flood events resulting from climate change and the Suir Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study (CFRAM Study) when completed by the Office of Public Works.</p> <p>Under Policy Objective INF 7: Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>The Council will require a comprehensive Flood Risk Assessment for proposals in an area at risk of flooding, adjoining same or where cumulative impacts may result in a flood risk elsewhere.</p>
	Waterford County Development Plan	<p>The Plan recognises that flooding events in the County are becoming more frequent. This may be attributed to climatic change, more land being developed, increased impervious areas, less areas for attenuation owing to land reclamation and increased levels of intensive farming etc. It is therefore necessary to ensure that existing flood plains are maintained free from development</p> <p>A specific Section 9.3E in the Plan has been dedicated to Flood Prevention.</p> <p>Development that is sensitive to the effects of flooding will generally not be permitted in flood prone or marginal areas.</p> <p>A Flood Impact Assessment and proposals for the storage or attenuation of run-off discharges (including foul drains) to ensure the development does not increase the flood risk in the relevant catchment, must accompany applications for Planning Permission for the development of areas exceeding 1Ha.(Section 9.3E Development Control).</p>

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives
	Waterford City County Development Plan	<p>Certain low-lying parts of the City have historically been affected by flooding, particularly when certain meteorological conditions coincide with high tides. The problem has, to some extent been alleviated by the provision of new pumping facilities at Waterpark. The Office of Public Works are currently engaged in the preparation of a flood relief scheme, which, in combination with other actions, will alleviate the remaining flooding outbreaks. The scheme will make provision for future concerns arising from potential global warming and it is an objective to carry out the scheme within the plan period.</p> <p>It is a policy of the plan To facilitate the implementation of the proposed flood relief scheme within the plan period. (pg 51)</p>
	Local Area Plans	Each county has produced a number of Local Area Plans for specific locations which contain development guidance for a specific area. This includes policy in relation to wastewater, drainage and environmental protection and in some cases flooding.
Water	South Eastern River Basin District Project	Implements the WFD in the Suir Catchment, ensure the watercourses within the Dodder catchment reach 'good status' by 2015.

