

# Strategic Environmental Assessment Monitoring Report

## Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan

May 2024





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## ACRONYM LIST

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AQG	Air Quality Guideline
AQIH	Air Quality Index for Health
BEI	Baseline Emissions Inventory
BIM	Bord Iascaigh Mhara
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CAAS	Conservation and Amenity Advice Service
CCE	Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann
CFCD	Comharchumann Forbartha Corca Dhuibhne
CFLT	Comharchumann Forbartha an Leith Triúigh Teoranta
CI	Colaiste Ide
CIK	Creative Ireland Kerry
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CORINE	Coordination of Information on the Environment
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DFF	Dingle Film Festival
DHP	Dingle Hospital Project
DHP	Dingle Hospital Project
DK	Destination Kerry
DoT	Department of Transport
DPTA	Dingle Peninsula Tourism Alliance
DWC	Dingle Way Committee
DZ	Decarbonising Zone
EEA	European Environment Agency
EG	Environmental Governance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENG	Ealaín na Gaeltachta
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETB	Education and training Board
EU	European Union
FI	Fáilte Ireland
FLAG	Fisheries Local Action Groups
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
GDC	Gaeltacht Local Development Groups
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GOVC	Gallarus Oratory Visitor Centre
GSI	Geological Survey of Ireland
HSE	Health Service Executive
IFA	Irish Farmers Association

IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
IHF	Irish Hotels Federation
IoT	Internet of Things
ITT	Institute of Technology Tralee
I WeBS	Irish Wetland Bird Survey
KCC	Kerry County Council
KCDP	Kerry County Development Plan
KCT	Kerry Craft Trail
KETB	Kerry Education Training Board
LAP	Local Area Plan
LACAP	Local Authority Climate Action Plan
LC	Local Communities
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
LL	Local Link Kerry
MTCO2 Eq	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NEWKD	North, East & West Kerry Development
NMS	National Monuments Service
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPWS	National Parks & Wildlife Service
NTO	National Trails Office
OCD	Oidhreacht Chorca Dhuibhne
OK	Original Kerry
OPW	Office of Public Works
PM	Particulate Matter
RAI	Restaurant Association of Ireland
RRO	Rural Recreation Office
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEO	Strategic Environmental Objective
SHU	Sacred Heart University
SKDP	South Kerry Development Partnership
SKIN	Short Food Knowledge and Innovation Network
SSFRA	Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
TIL	Tourism Ireland Limited
TK	Taste Kerry
UnG	Údarás na Gaeltachta
VEDP	Visitor Experience Development Plan
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fáilte Ireland (FI) is the National Tourism Development Authority with the role of supporting the long-term sustainable growth in the economic, social, cultural and environmental contribution of tourism in Ireland. Fáilte Ireland also provides funding for sustainable tourism projects that emerge as part of specific, competitive, themed and time-bound grant schemes or as part of wider strategic partnerships.

The Dingle Visitor Experience Development Plan (VEDP) (hereafter referred to as “The Plan”) was launched by Fáilte Ireland on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2021 and organised into a development framework for a five-year period between 2021-2026. The Plan was developed with the tourism industry and communities to create a platform for destination development to deliver on the mutual goals of all stakeholders. It supports the development of tourism across the Peninsula, evolving from ‘visitor attraction’ to a sustainable year-round tourism destination. The Plan was informed by the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process in accordance with the SEA Directive 2001/42/EEC. Under Article 10 of the SEA Directive, “the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan are monitored in order, inter alia, to identify at an early-stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action”. Monitoring is an important tool for evaluating whether the SEA is fulfilling its core objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.

The SEA monitoring has been completed approximately three years into a five-year implementation phase of the Plan. The Plan’s SEA Statement (CAAS,2020b) details the monitoring programme to be used to assess the likely significant effects on the environment. The monitoring programme contains fifteen environmental indicators which are accompanied by environmental targets which are used to assess the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan.

This monitoring report provides an update to the baseline environmental receptors relevant to the monitoring programme and identifies any changes in the baseline since the preparation of the Plan. This step informs the monitoring team of any changes or trends in the environment which is subsequently used to inform the need for additional mitigation measures or remedial action.

The Dingle VEDP was developed with the objective of transforming the peninsula from a seasonal tourist destination to a year-round destination. A key source of information regarding the progress on the actions was through consultations with Fáilte Ireland and the Dingle VEDP Implementation Group.

The SEA monitoring was undertaken on the fifty-nine actions included in the Plan. The actions were screened and assessed for their potential to result in a significant environmental effect. As a result of the screening process twenty-five actions were not deemed to require environmental monitoring, twenty-nine actions had not progressed to a level capable of detailed environmental monitoring. The remaining five actions were assessed for their potential environmental impact. The assessment found that the Plan has had a neutral effect on most of the SEA indicators. Action A.13 relating to the Blasket Island resulted in a significant positive effect on the environment by providing improved critical infrastructure by means of a public toilet for the visiting tourists (Action A.13 refers). The assessment also found that there have been broader social, economic, and environmental benefits associated with the implementation of the Plan to date. A number of recommendations are included in this monitoring report which should be considered as part of the next monitoring programme.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The *Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan* (VEDP) (hereafter referred to as “The Plan”) was published in January 2021 by Fáilte Ireland. The Plan was informed by the Strategic Environmental Assessment<sup>1</sup> (SEA) process throughout its development. The SEA Directive 2001/42EC requires under Article 10 that, “the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan are monitored in order, inter alia, to identify at an early-stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action”.

This report is the first SEA Monitoring Report for the Plan, undertaken at an appropriate point in the Plan’s implementation, approximately three years into the five-year plan.

This SEA monitoring report has been prepared having regard to the relevant legislation namely the SEA Directive - Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27<sup>th</sup> June 2001, on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, and the relevant national statutory instrument for tourism plans which is transposed by S.I. No. 435 of 2004 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004), as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

## 1.1 Fáilte Ireland

As the National Tourism Development Authority, Fáilte Ireland’s role is to support the long-term sustainable growth in the economic, social, cultural, and environmental contribution of tourism in Ireland. Fáilte Ireland works in partnership with Government, State agencies, local authorities, representative groups, and industry to develop tourism across Ireland by creating visitor and destination development plans and networks and investing in infrastructure, activities, visitor attractions and festivals. Fáilte Ireland also provides consumer and buyer insights, mentoring, business support, training programmes, and buyer platforms to help tourism businesses innovate and grow.

In addition, Fáilte Ireland supports business tourism, managing the bidding for and securing of larger conferences, meetings, and events to be hosted in Ireland. Fáilte Ireland are also responsible for domestic holiday marketing across four regional experience brands: Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland’s Ancient East, Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands, and Dublin.

Fáilte Ireland provides funding for sustainable tourism projects that emerge as part of specific, competitive, themed, and time-bound grant schemes or as part of wider strategic partnerships. These include projects relating to land use, infrastructural development, and land use activities and attractions. Any reference made to such projects included in the Plan does not guarantee funding. While funding is provided to certain projects, Fáilte Ireland is not the developer.

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt it.

## 2. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN

The Plan, published on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 2021, was developed with the tourism industry and communities to create a platform for destination development to deliver on the mutual goals of all stakeholders. The overarching objective of the Plan include providing motivational reasons for international tourists to visit and stay in the local communities throughout the Dingle Peninsula and increase the economic value generated by visitors to the destination.

The Plan supports the development of tourism sector across the Peninsula, evolving from 'visitor attraction' to a sustainable year-round tourism destination. The geographic area to which the Plan relates is identified in Figure 2.1 below.



**Figure 2.1** Area to which the Plan relates (CAAS, 2020a)

The purpose of the Plan is to present the destination tourism priorities and development themes for the Dingle Peninsula, organised into a development framework as a destination action plan for the five-year period between 2021-2026. The Plan provides the context and a framework for the tourism industry and all stakeholders to work in partnership to create new and improved visitor experiences to be delivered in a sustainable manner.

The objectives of the Plan are:

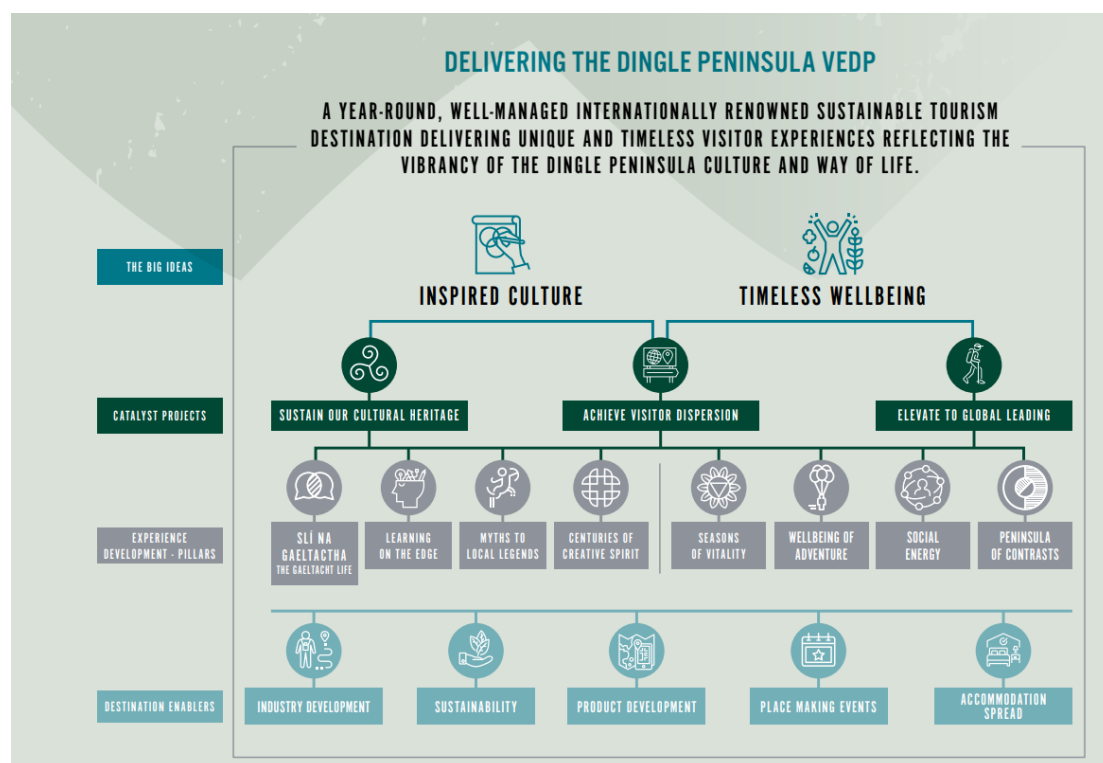
- Deliver a VEDP as a five-year destination development plan for the Dingle Peninsula.
- Ensure the local experiences are brought to life through the development of the optimal mix of hero and ancillary products that motivate, attract, and retain visitors into an area.
- Develop a sustainable basis for destination development for the Dingle Peninsula centred on creating strong signature, supporting and ancillary experiences delivered through saleable experiences that excite consumers and buyers alike. In doing so, the Plan will seek to promote, sustain, and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the Plan area.



- Create the conditions to encourage international visitors to immerse themselves actively in the locale; interact with people; engage the senses by getting active in nature; attend festivals; learn the history and stories of the places; and enjoying the food and entertainment on offer. The focus is to deliver memorable moments that inspire tourists to not only share their experience with others but also encourage them to return.
- Motivate tourists to visit and stay in the local communities across the Dingle Peninsula through increased dispersion of visitors across all the communities of the Dingle Peninsula throughout the year.

The Plan identifies two overarching (experience) themes: Inspired Culture and Timeless Wellbeing. The Plan identifies Catalyst Projects and Destination Experience Themes (stories that customers can connect with) that are supported by various 'Hero Products' (the customer accesses these experiences through the Hero Products), 'Supporting Experiences' (what each business does to bring the Hero Products to life), and 'Ancillary Experiences' (how the wider tourism supports the regional themes).

Section 4.3 of the Plan sets out the Implementation Plan and outlines the actions identified to deliver the Plan over the five-year period. It identifies the lead organisation and partners as well as the associated timeframe for delivery. The workstreams are categorised into four sections: A. Catalyst Projects, B. Experience Development Projects based on VEDP Themes, C. Destination Enabling Projects, and D. Local Industry Focused projects.



**Figure 2.2 Delivering the Dingle Peninsula VEDP (Source: Dingle Peninsula VEDP)**

Various 'Catalyst Projects' are designed to create long-term destination impacts creating sustainable conditions for experience development while building on the inherent strengths of the destination, and a series of 'Enabling Projects' that address existing deficits in addressing seasonality and regionality.

The Dingle Peninsula is an international brand and key asset on the 'Wild Atlantic Way<sup>2</sup>' offering a key proposition that capitalises on global trends. The Plan states that "the Peninsula

<sup>2</sup> Key proposition/ experience brand is to: Experience one of the wildest, most enhancing and culturally rich coastal touring routes in the world. Wherever you travel along the Wild Atlantic Way you'll find magic, adventure, history and beauty in abundance.

possesses a wealth of built, natural and cultural product. The current destination proposition is acutely aligned with key international tourism trends from global demand for wellbeing experiences, accessing outdoor and eco-experiences, sampling unique local stories, multi-generational adventure and food experiences. The ability to integrate the many layers of experiences into new and unique destination experiences will create significant competitive advantage for the Dingle Peninsula.”

### **2.1.1 Integrating environmental protection and management into the Plan**

The implementation of the Plan is required to be consistent with and conform with the higher-level plans, including the National Planning Framework (NPF), Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region, Kerry County Development Plan, and relevant Local Area Plans (LAPs), which include provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents. In order to be realised, projects / actions included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment (AA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) and other consenting / licencing requirements as appropriate that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework, of which the Plan is not part of and does not contribute towards.

The legislation, policies, plans, and programmes include:

- Requirements for lower-tier environmental assessment, including EIA and AA, SSFRA;
- The Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, including the SEA environmental monitoring and provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, and environmental management; and
- The national annual Climate Action Plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2018 and any subsequent versions) etc.

The SEA team worked with the Plan preparation team at Fáilte Ireland in order to integrate requirements for environmental protection and management during the Plan preparation stage. The SEA Statement, dated May 2020, details the final SEA Environmental Monitoring Programme which is also included in Appendix 1 of the Plan. The selected indicators, targets and monitoring sources identified as part of the SEA Statement stage are the starting point for this monitoring report.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

Monitoring can help to evaluate whether the SEA is fulfilling its core objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development (Article 1 of the SEA Directive).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment Statements and Monitoring* (EPAb, 2023) identify a number of overarching aims with regard to the SEA monitoring process:

- Reveal the “real” effects of implementing the Plan (i.e., the Plan’s environmental performance). This would be through comparing the environmental assessment results with the environmental effects that occur. In turn, this will help improve or refine the SEA assessment methods.
- Fill data gaps, reducing uncertainties in the assessment.
- Measure targets and indicators over time to identify long-term changes and trends in the environment, building knowledge on how the trends will affect or be affected by the Plan and help identify the need for additional mitigation measures or remedial action where issues are identified.
- Identifying unforeseen effects that may not have been identified during the assessment.
- Gather information through monitoring to provide up-to-date baseline environmental data readily available, thus informing the review and preparation of subsequent iterations of the Plan.

#### 3.1.1 Guidance

Key relevant guidance documents include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Good practice guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Tourism Sector*, EPA (2023);
- *Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment Statements and Monitoring*, EPA (2023);
- *Good practice guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment in SEA*, EPA (2020a);
- *Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) And Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners*, EPA (2013);
- *Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities*, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2022) ;
- *Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) SEA-Related Monitoring Report Final Monitoring Report December 2022*, EirGrid (2022);
- *Strategic Environmental Assessment: Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities*, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2022).

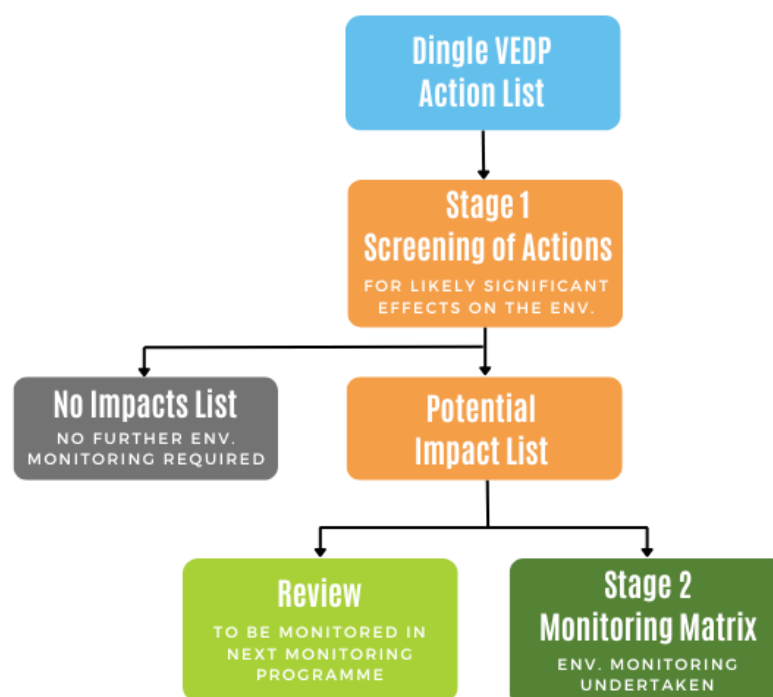
### 3.2 Assessment Methodology

This section details the methodology used to monitor the likely significant effects on the environment from the implementation of the Plan. Likely significant effects on the environment are considered in accordance with the ‘*Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*’ referred to hereafter as ‘EPA EIAR Guidelines’ published by the EPA in 2022 (EPA,2022). Determining the likely significant effects on the environment include considerations such as, the location and sensitivities of environment; and the nature and characteristics of the project that will impact environmental factors. The potential magnitude of the effect, which considers duration and spatial extent of the impact on the environment and whether the effect(s) is direct, indirect, residual or cumulative informs the significance of the effect. Effects can be described as positive, negative or neutral effect and can be temporary, short-term, medium-term, long-term, permanent or reversible effects.

The methodology for this monitoring report includes a review and update of the baseline, relevant to the SEA indicators and targets<sup>3</sup>, is presented under each environmental factor relevant to the monitoring period i.e. 2021 to 2023.

Given the geographically defined nature of Fáilte Ireland projects, a review of project-specific effects was a key pillar of the assessment approach informing the likely significant environmental effects. Firstly, an update on the progress related to each 'Action' in the Plan is provided, which was informed by Fáilte Ireland and/or the partners responsible for implementing the action. The actions were subsequently put into a matrix and based on the Action description and relevant update it is screened for the potential to result in significant environmental effects.

The screening process for likely significant effects follows the considerations detailed in the *EPA EIAR Guidelines*. If the screening identified potential for significant environmental effects the action was brought forward for detailed monitoring. The staged monitoring process is described in the sections below and illustrated in Figure 3.1.



**Figure 3.1** Screening the actions under the Plan for likely significant environmental effects

**Stage 1 – Screening:** Screening is used to determine if the Action is likely to have a significant effect on the environmental indicators. This stage is a high-level environmental screening process which includes considerations such as whether the nature and/or scope of the Action will result in physical works and therefore, likely to have an impact on the environment. If there is no potential for significant environmental effects identified (for example, this could include actions relating to development of branding materials or improving communication between organisations, etc.), these actions are identified as not requiring environmental monitoring and are screened out. When screened out, it is intended that these Actions would not require future environmental monitoring, however this should be reviewed as part of the next monitoring programme.

For the actions that are identified as having the potential for environmental effects, they are screened in and included in the 'Potential Impact List' and brought forward for environmental monitoring.

<sup>3</sup> The SEA targets and indicators from the SEA Statement are replicated in Appendix A of this report.

The '**Potential Impact List**' is further refined for assessment based on the progress associated with the action. The actions are then divided into a '**Review**' list and a '**Monitoring**' list. The Review list relate to those actions that cannot be taken any further in this monitoring programme due to insufficient information or limited and/or no progress. These actions are identified in the column '**Review**' and are recommended to be reviewed as part of subsequent monitoring programme. The '**Monitoring**' list are the actions that have progressed and can be subjected to detailed environmental monitoring under the SEA environmental indicators.

**Stage 2 - Monitoring results:** The actions brought forward for detailed monitoring are placed into a separate Monitoring Matrix (Refer to Section 5 of this report). Any supplementary updates after the initial screening stage are included at this stage. The actions are assessed across all environmental indicators. The same acronyms as those presented in the SEA Statement are used, for example, 'B1' signifies Biodiversity related indicators, 'S1' signifies the Soil related indicator, etc. (refer to **Appendix A** in this Report for full details).

The action is assessed against the specific indicators with an environmental assessment rating assigned, reflecting if the action has had a Positive (✓) Negative (X), Neutral (0), and / or Unknown (?) effect on the indicator being assessed. As previously stated, the criteria for the assessment of effects is based on the *EPA EIAR Guidelines (EPA,2022)* identified in Table 3.4 of the Guidelines. A commentary/narrative is included to provide a more detailed rationale for the assessment and whether there is a positive, negative, neutral or unknown effect.

Should the occurrence of persistent or significant adverse environmental effects, which are directly attributable to the Plan be identified, this would necessitate consideration of the effects in the context of the Plan and a possible review of part(s) of the Plan, including the monitoring programme. Remedial measures are included if required and will form part of the next monitoring programme.

### 3.2.1 Data sources

Publicly available sources of data were used to inform the baseline data for each environmental factor. Relevant information includes, but is not limited to:

- SEA Environmental Report for the Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan;
- SEA Statement Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan SEA;
- *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* and its supporting environmental assessments; and
- Fáilte Ireland and the Dingle Implementation Group feedback.

### 3.2.2 EPA mapping and GIS data sources and other sources referenced across the report. Data gaps / Limitations

A source of data for monitoring identified in the SEA Monitoring Programme is the land use plans of relevant local authorities. SEA monitoring programmes for land use plans namely the Kerry County Development Plan and LAPs subject to SEA in the Dingle Peninsula have not been prepared at the time of writing. However, the recently published *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* and its SEA was consulted as part of this process. There were no significant data gaps associated with completing the monitoring report.

### 3.2.3 Consultation inputs into the SEA monitoring

Consultation with Fáilte Ireland and the Dingle Implementation Group has been a key source of information particularly relating to the individual Actions and implementation that is included in this report. The EPA were consulted for feedback on the draft monitoring report.



## 4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATE AND MONITORING RESULTS

This section provides a baseline update following on from the *SEA Environmental Report* (CAAS, 2020a), which is relevant to the indicators and targets under each environmental factor over the monitoring period. A review of the baseline trends helps inform the monitoring assessment across each of the targets and indicators. The baseline updates and the monitoring results are informed by the relevant sources of data identified in the SEA Environmental Monitoring Programme (Appendix A) and any other sources that are identified as being relevant.

### 4.1 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

#### 4.1.1 Baseline update

Under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), each member state is obliged to report to the European Commission every six years on the conservation status of the natural habitats and species protected under this Directive and on the implementation of the measures taken under the Directive. In April 2019, Ireland submitted the third assessment of conservation status for fifty-nine habitats and sixty species (including three overview assessments of species at a group level). A further eight species are considered to be vagrant in Ireland.

According to the Article 17 reports, the majority of the habitats that were assessed are considered to be in unfavourable status and just under half are in decline, including marine, peatland, grassland, and woodland habitats (NPWS, 2019). The Article 17 reports also indicate that populations of 72% of species protected under the Habitats Directive are stable or improving and that 57% of species assessed have a favourable conservation status (NPWS, 2019). More detail on status and trends of these habitats and species is provided in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.1 Status and trends of habitats protected under the Habitats Directive according to Article 17 reporting (NPWS, 2019).**

Status				Trend			
Favourable	Inadequate	Bad	Unknown	Stable	Improving	Declining	Unknown
15%	46%	39%	0%	52.5%	2%	45.5%	0%

**Table 4.2 Status and trends of species protected under the Habitats Directive according to Article 17 reporting (NPWS, 2019).**

Status				Trend			
Favourable	Inadequate	Bad	Unknown	Stable	Improving	Declining	Unknown
57%	15%	15%	13%	55%	17%	15%	13%

According to the EPA (EPA, 2020), the main pressures and threats on Ireland's protected habitats and species include the following:

- Agriculture
- Extraction of resources and forestry
- Urbanisation
- Recreation
- Invasive species
- Climate change

Recreation is recognised as a main pressure and threat to protected habitats and species. Other sectors may also be influenced indirectly by tourism and while agriculture, the extraction of resources, and forestry do not directly relate to tourism, recreation does, and developments and travel linked with tourism can result in further urbanisation, the spread of invasive species, and contribute to climate change.

In accordance with Article 12 of Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), Member States are also obliged to report on the status and trends of bird populations protected under the Birds Directive. The following conclusions have been drawn from the most recent Article 12 reporting which was published in 2018 and were reported on in the *Ireland's Environment – An Integrated Assessment 2020* (EPA, 2020b).

The Article 12 data shows that c. 20% of Ireland's breeding bird species are in long-term decline. Approximately 30% of breeding species populations are stable or have increased over the long term. A number of breeding farmland songbirds are under increasing pressures from the modernisation and intensification of agricultural practices. Breeding populations of waders have declined by 93% over the long term.

Most wintering species that were assessed are waterbirds and are seasonal visitors in Ireland. Ireland is internationally important for hundreds of thousands of visiting waterbirds every year. The populations of more than half of these species are declining in the short term. This includes waders and duck species which have seen a decline of 91% in the short term. Many winter waterbird species are showing a northeasterly shift in their range across Europe which may be due to climate change. Additionally, decades of habitat degradation and land use change have resulted in large declines in ground nesting bird populations (EPA, 2020). Short and long-term trends in breeding and wintering bird species are outlined in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.3 Short and long-term trends of breeding bird species protected under the Bird's Directive (NPWS, 2018)**

Short-term Trend				Long-term Trend			
Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	Unknown	Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	Unknown
44%	25%	20%	11%	23%	7%	19%	51%

**Table 4.4 Short and long-term trends of wintering bird species protected under the Bird's Directive (NPWS, 2018)**

Short-term Trend				Long-term Trend			
Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	Unknown	Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	Unknown
10%	3%	52%	35%	21%	0%	22%	57%

#### 4.1.2 Monitoring Results

##### Results from sources of data consulted:

- Article 17 and 12 reports outline changes in the conservation status of habitats and species listed under the Habitats Directive and bird species listed under the Birds Directive, respectively. Additionally, they discuss the pressures and threats that have led to declines in populations and conservation status of habitats and species where relevant which can be linked back and are assessed under the Actions arising from the Plan.
- Article 17 reports have not been updated since the Plan was prepared. Article 17 reports are produced every six years, and the most recent reports were produced in 2019. The next Article 17 reports are due to be published in 2024.
- Article 12 reports have not been updated since the Plan was prepared. Article 12 reports are supposed to be produced every three years; however, the most recent Article 12 reports were published in 2018.
- The CORINE mapping has not been updated since the development of the Plan. CORINE mapping is updated every five years. It was last updated in 2018, therefore, there is nothing to report in respect of this data source.
- Since the preparation of the Plan, the Fáilte Ireland national monitoring programme did not include a Dingle Peninsula site.

**Monitoring Indicator (B1)** – Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive.

**Result B1:** The maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats and species protected under National and International legislation affected by the implementation of the Plan to date is unknown as there are no results available since the preparation of the Plan. Therefore, the plan has had an unknown effect on this indicator.

**Monitoring Indicator (B2):** Percentage loss of functional connectivity without remediation resulting from Plan.

**Result B2:** No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity have been lost resulting from the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Monitoring Indicator (B3i):** Number of significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites<sup>4</sup> resulting from the Plan.

**Result B3i:** Significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from the Plan have not been recorded and / or have been avoided, therefore, the implementation of the plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Monitoring Indicator (B3ii):** Number of significant impacts on the protection of listed species resulting from the Plan.

**Result B3ii:** No significant impacts on the protection of listed species resulting from the implementation of the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Table 4.5 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>B1:</b> Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive	<b>B1:</b> Maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats and species protected under National and International legislation to be unaffected by implementation of the Plan <sup>5</sup>	Unknown effect / No results to report.
<b>B2:</b> Percentage loss of functional connectivity without remediation resulting from Plan	<b>B2:</b> No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity to be lost without remediation resulting from the Plan	Neutral effect / No results to report.
<b>B3i:</b> Number of significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from the Plan	<b>B3i:</b> Avoid significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from the Plan	Neutral effect / No results to report.
<b>B3ii:</b> Number of significant impacts on the protection of listed species resulting from the Plan	<b>B3ii:</b> No significant impacts on the protection of listed species resulting from the Plan	Neutral effect / No results to report.

<sup>4</sup> The definition of a 'wildlife site' provided by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, includes Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed NHAs.

<sup>5</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) No alternative solution available; (b) Imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the programme to proceed; and (c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

## 4.2 Population and Human Health

### 4.2.1 Baseline update

The population of Kerry increased by 8,751 to 156,458 representing a 6% increase over April 2016 to April 2022 (Census 2022). Over the same period, Ireland's population grew by 8% from 4,761,865 to 5,149,139. These increases indicate Kerry is broadly in line with population predicted in the *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region* (RSES) which ranged from 9% to 11% increase from 2016 to 2026.

For the purpose of reporting on the population statistics of the Plan Area, and to facilitate subsequent monitoring, data from 22 Electoral Divisions are consulted. These are: Ballyduff, Cloghane, Dingle, Minard, Stradbally, Ballinvoher, Ballinvoher, Ballynacourty, Castlegregory, Ventry, Kilquane, Kilmalkedar, Kinard, Brandon, Deelis, Dunquin, Dunurlin, Inch, Kilgobban, Knockglass, Lack, Marhin, Glin and illustrated in Figure 4.1 below.



**Figure 4.1 Plan area population EDs Census 2022 (Source: CSO, 2022)**

The total population of the Dingle Peninsula increased from 10,350 in 2016 to 10,776 persons in 2022, representing a 4.1% increase (Census, 2022). In 2022, the population of Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis, the biggest settlement on the Peninsula, was 1,671 persons, a decrease from the 2,050 reported in the 2016 Census (CSO, Census 2022). Register of new addresses that were added between census periods on geodirectory indicate a higher percentage are located outside the county's main towns and villages (KCC,2024).

**Table 4.6 Population change 2016 to 2022 (Source: CSO, 2022)**

Area	Census 2016	Census 2022	% Change
Plan Area / Dingle Peninsula	10,350 persons	10,776 persons	+ 4.1%

The average age of Kerry's population in April 2022 was 41.5 years, compared with 40.2 years in April 2016. Nationally, the average age of the population was 38.8 in 2022, up from 37.4 in April 2016. Notably, out of the 164 towns in the country (with a population of 1,500 to 10,000 persons), Dingle-Daingean Uí Chúis was one of 12 towns with an average age above 42 years (Census, 2022). National population projections anticipate large increases in the 15–24 year (+26%), 45–64 year (+14%) and 65+ year (+56%) age groups between 2016 and 2031 (CSO, 2022). The changing age profile will impact both how tourism and support services are delivered locally, and the offering provided to tourists (domestic and foreign) visiting the region in the future.

Kerry County Council's *Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029* (KCC, 2024) states that "the area welcomes in excess of 1 million visitor annually. Second (or holiday) homes account for c. 26% of all houses on the Peninsula and tourism accounts for c. 30% of the local economy."

Economically, tourism (commerce and trade) and the associated service industries, agriculture and fishing dominate (KCC, 2024). Tourism, recreation, and development pressure is likely to influence population dynamics within the peninsula and if not managed appropriately, could create pressure on biodiversity, heritage, and the landscape. There are potential opportunities for the population as a result of climate action initiatives including development of sustainable industries and communities discussed in further detail in Section 4.5 (Air and Climate) of this report.

## Health

The majority (83%) of the population of Ireland reported their health status as either 'Good' or 'Very Good' in 2022, based on a recent national health survey, a decrease from 87% in 2016 (CSO, 2022). The development of green infrastructure including walking and cycling trails, and blue infrastructure development along the marine and coastal environments are promoted in the Dingle VEDP and support the ongoing health and well-being of the population both resident and visiting. The tourism industry also supports direct and indirect employment opportunities (year-round or seasonal) providing income to populations which is also one of the key determinants of health.

## 4.2.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator (PHH1)** – No occurrences (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from the Plan, as identified by the Health Service Executive and Environmental Protection Agency to date.

### Sources of Data consulted:

- Publicly available data from the HSE and EPA is reported throughout this report. There are no actions that required direct consultation with the HSE.
- Air Quality is addressed in the Air and Climatic Factors Section 4.5.1 below.
- Bathing water quality is addressed in the Water Section 4.4.1 below.
- Population and human health depend on wastewater, water supply and essential services which is addressed in Section 4.6 Material Assets of this report.

**Result PHH1:** There have been no reported spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of the implementation of the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

Whilst not relevant to the specific monitoring indicator above, the Actions under the Plan are likely to have positive effects on population and human health outcomes both for locals and tourists alike. For example, when tourists spend money, it can support local populations income which is regularly linked with improving access to goods, services and resulting in positive, social, economic and health outcomes. Similarly, specific Actions such as those associated with supporting and encouraging increasing activity level and social connectedness can also have influence positive health outcomes. For example, actions related to the National Walk Scheme support and facilitate increasing physical activity levels across the population, attracting visitors, while also potentially reducing emissions from transport affecting the environment and populations.



**Table 4.7 Population and Human Health SEA Monitoring Result**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>PHH1:</b> Occurrence (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from the Plan, as identified by the Health Service Executive and Environmental Protection Agency	<b>PHH1:</b> No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result the Plan	Neutral effect / No results to report.

## 4.3 Soil

### 4.3.1 Baseline update

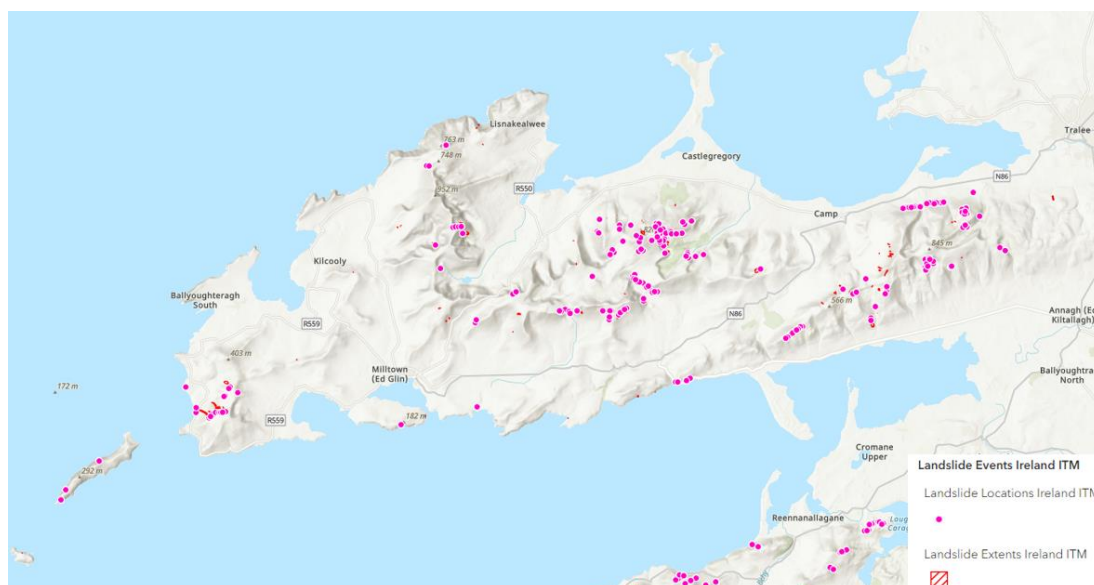
There are no specific updates relating to soil resources since the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report. While soil quality in Ireland is regarded as generally good, protection against land use change which can result in soil sealing is the main soil quality pressure (CORINE land cover survey).

There is still no legislation which is specific to the protection of soil resources in Ireland. The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets out a framework and concrete measures to protect and restore soils and ensure that they are used sustainably. Actions include tabling a dedicated legislative proposal to enable the objectives of the EU soil strategy and achieve good soil health by 2050. In 2023, the EC proposed a Directive on Soil Monitoring and Resilience. While soil quality in Ireland is regarded as generally good, protection against land use change which can result in soil sealing is the main soil quality pressure (CORINE land cover survey).

In March 2023, National Mapping Division of Tailte Éireann, formerly Ordnance Survey of Ireland, developed a high- resolution land cover map in partnership with the EPA. The map is a more detailed land cover map (than the Corine). With greatly enhanced detail, the map is a new benchmark in land evidence for Ireland. It will facilitate significantly improved monitoring and assessment of impacts and benefits for water, climate, air, noise and biodiversity, as well delivering support for better decision making on land management. The actions reviewed as part of this monitoring programme did not require land cover map to be consulted however this resource could be utilised as part of the review and is included as part of the recommendations section of this report.

The Kerry County Council *Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) 2024-2029* (KCC, 2024) states “geographically the peninsula is dominated by a mountainous spine running east-west, it culminates with Mount Brandon at the westerly tip. Soil types are broadly represented by this upland mountainous spine with associated peaty soils bordered by lowland mineral soils to the north and south.” Majority of the coastline lands reflect the marine nature of the peninsula with extensive sandy deposits particularly at Inch and the Maharees peninsula. In contrast the west coast beyond Dingle town has more extensive cliffs and eroding sea cliffs dominate reflecting the exposed location on the Atlantic coast (KCC,2024).

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) have identified various upland and coastal areas across the Peninsula that are of high and moderately high levels of landslide susceptibility (See Figure 4.2 below). The data of the landslides is from 2007-2016 and has not been updated since the last ER. A google search for landslides on the Dingle Peninsula revealed that there was a landslide event in August 2023 at Bín Bán/ Beenbawn beach along the Dingle Peninsula which is along a popular walking route southeast of Dingle. While no one was reported as being injured, these types of events could be dangerous and can impact natural and built heritage resources affecting the tourism sector.



**Figure 4.2** Landslide events (Source: GSI, 2022)

There are numerous national agri-environmental / climate programmes and advisory services including Sign-Post Farms; Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme (ASSAP) and European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs) that are being rolled out across the peninsula to meet the challenges faced by the agriculture sector in cutting their emissions. The Common Agricultural Policy's national Agri Climate Rural Environment Scheme (ACRES) is also operational on the Dingle peninsula decarbonisation zone (DZ) since 2022 which is delivered in co-operation Kerry/ West Cork. The project objectives include supporting carbon storage and sequestration and the protection of rare and threatened species which should also positively influence soil resources on the peninsula (KCC, 2024).

### 4.3.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator S1:** Artificial surfaces land cover extent.

**Result S1:** The identified target relates to National land cover which is reported as part of the CORINE Survey. The Survey was last undertaken in 2018, therefore, there is nothing new to report in respect of this data source.

**Table 4.8** Soil Monitoring Results

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>S1:</b> Artificial surfaces land cover extent	<b>S1:</b> Contribute towards the target of the National Planning Framework's SEA (2018) to "Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4%."	Neutral effect / No results to report.

## 4.4 Water

### 4.4.1 Baseline update

The baseline trends serve as a reference point for evaluating any deviations or changes in the water quality and ecosystem dynamics resulting from the Plan, emphasising the significance of preserving the integrity of the water resources for sustainable economic and environmental well-being. The Government has produced a roadmap to better water quality, known as the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) which is now on its third cycle, Draft RBMP 2022-2027. The RBMP is now based on a single national river basin district. For the purpose of assessment, reporting, and management of water the RBMP is divided into groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine waters and coastal waters that are in turn divided into specific, clearly defined water bodies. The main rivers in the Plan area are the Milltown River, Feohanagh River, Garfinny River, and the Owenanscaul River. The relevant surface waters and RBMP

catchments are, Tralee Bay-Feale located along the north of the Peninsula and Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay located along the south. The draft RBMP lists the current status of waters and details the measures required to bring those failing back to 'good' status and maintain the high status of the pristine sites. The RBMP aims to achieve 'good' ecological status and prevent deterioration in water quality in all waters.

Several areas across the Peninsula are at risk from coastal and fluvial flooding with historical flooding reported at Murreagh, An Daingean, Lios Póil, Clóghane, and Castlegregory. Additional baseline updates are provided in the sections below relevant to the indicators.

*Water quality in Ireland 2016-2021* (EPA, 2022c) report that surface waters and groundwaters are under pressure nationally from human activities. "The main pressure damaging water quality is the presence of too many nutrients coming mainly from agriculture and waste water discharges and the damage that various activities such as land drainage and urban development do to the physical condition of our water habitats (2022c)." The EPA report that, agriculture is the most significant pressure causing water quality impacts with the key issues being excess nutrients being released into water bodies from point sources such as farmyards, or from diffuse sources such as spreading fertilisers and manures. Other causes include hydromorphology (e.g. changes in physical habitat conditions i.e. caused by channelisation, dredging and land drainage, etc), forestry and discharges from urban waste water treatment plants.

#### 4.4.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator W1i** - Classification of overall status (comprised of ecological and chemical status) under the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 272 of 2009).

##### Surface and Ground Water Status

Table 4.9 below displays the Water Framework Directive (WFD) surface water status comparing data from 2010-2015 (pre-plan as referenced in the SEA ER) with 2016-2021 (post implementation of the plan). The majority of the surface water bodies indicate limited or no change in surface water status between the monitoring periods for most of the surface water bodies having remained the same status namely: Glenahoo River, Owenmore River, and Tralee Bay (Outer Bay). However, improvements in surface water status are recorded on Milltown River, Oweanafeanna River, Lough Gill Waterbody, and Tralee Bay (Inner Bay). Castlemaine Harbour has deteriorated in status changing from good to poor.

The WFD status (2010-2015) of all groundwater bodies underlying the area is identified as being of good status, therefore meeting the objectives of the WFD.

**Table 4.9 Monitoring Results (W1i): Updated WFD Status of Surface Water**

Surface Water Body Name	WFD surface water status 2010-2015	WFD surface water status 2016-2021
Milltown River	Poor	Poor to Moderate
Oweanafeanna River	Poor	Moderate
Glenahoo River	Poor	Poor
Owenmore River	Moderate	Moderate
Lough Gill Waterbody	Poor	Moderate
Tralee Bay (Inner Bay)	Moderate	Good
Tralee Bay (Outer Bay)	Good	Good
Castlemaine Harbour	Good	Poor

**Result W1i:** There has been a deterioration in the status of one of the surface water bodies, namely Castlemaine Harbour. According to *Water Quality in Ireland 2016-2021* (EPA, 2022c), Castlemaine is a transitional water body that has declined from good (2013-2018) to poor

(2016-2021). The driver is identified by increases in phytoplankton. The increase in nutrient inputs to the marine environment are likely a strong driver of these declines and phytoplankton blooms. Further analysis is ongoing to better understand what has caused these water quality declines, but the preliminary evidence suggests that the primary factor is excessive nutrients. The deterioration has not been linked to the implementation of Actions in the Plan. Consequently, there is no adverse effect upon the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' as a result of the Plan.

**Indicator W1ii:** Mandatory and Guide values as set by the EU Bathing Water Directive and transposing Bathing Water Quality Regulations (SI No. 79 of 2008).

Table 4.10 below displays the WFD monitoring results of water quality status from 2018 to 2022.

**Table 4.10 Monitoring Results (W1ii): WFD Status of Bathing Water**

Bathing Water	2018 Water Quality	2022 Water Quality
Fionntrá (Ventry)	Excellent	Excellent
Inch	Excellent	Excellent
Maharabeg	Excellent	Excellent
Castlegregory	Excellent	Excellent
Fenit	Excellent	Excellent

Bathing water quality is recorded as 'Excellent', by the EPA in Fionntrá (Ventry), Inch, Maharabeg, Castlegregory, and Fenit. At the time of writing bathing locations at Inch, Ventry and Maharabeg currently hold Blue Flag beaches.

While water quality is reported as excellent across both water quality monitoring periods, historical restrictions have been reported in some bathing waters due to agricultural diffuse pollution affecting water quality, caused by a) agricultural runoff or b) expected heavy rainfall which risks the deterioration of water quality. These types of events are not associated with the Plan and can generally be managed so that bathers are not adversely affected. For example, on Inch Beach, the number of days that swimming was restricted due to these events last season (2022) was 6 days<sup>6</sup>. While the Plan is not a cause of this, this type of pollution can result in short-term pollution and restrictions which can affect the implementation of the Plan objectives.

**Result W1ii:** The implementation of the Plan has not resulted in any deterioration of bathing waters as required by the EU Bathing Water Directive; therefore, the implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Monitoring Indicator W2:** Interactions with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC resulting from development adhering to the Plan.

Table 4.11 below displays the WFD Groundwater status comparing data periods from 2010-2015 with 2016-2021. The WFD status for the Dingle groundwater body is identified as being of 'Good' status, meeting the objectives of the WFD.

**Table 4.11 Monitoring Results (W2): WFD Status of GW Bodies**

Ground Water Body Name	2010-2015 GW Status	2016-2021 GW Status
Dingle	Good	Good

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) rates groundwater according to both their productivity and vulnerability to pollution. There has been no change in the aquifer vulnerability and

<sup>6</sup> Beaches.ie [Accessed 26.10.2023] Available at: [https://www.beaches.ie/find-a-beach/#/beach/IESWBWC230\\_0000\\_0200](https://www.beaches.ie/find-a-beach/#/beach/IESWBWC230_0000_0200)

productivity since the Plan was prepared. Thus, aquifer vulnerability and productivity has not been affected by the implementation of the Plan.

**Result W2:** The compliance with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC is not affected by the implementation of the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Indicator W3:** Compliance of relevant Lower-tier assessments and decision making with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines

**Result W3:** There is no evidence of any Action under the Plan completing or requiring a site-specific flood risk assessment, to date. Based on the information available on the Actions, they have complied with the relevant lower-tier assessments and decision-making, including with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines. The implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this indicator.

**Table 4.12 Water Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Status
<b>W1i:</b> Classification of Overall Status (comprised of ecological and chemical status) under the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 272 of 2009)  <b>W1ii:</b> Mandatory and Guide values as set by the EU Bathing Water Directive and transposing Bathing Water Quality Regulations (SI No. 79 of 2008)	<b>W1i:</b> No deterioration in the status of any surface water or adverse effect upon the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' as a result of the Plan.  <b>W1ii:</b> No deterioration in the value of bathing waters or adverse effect upon the ability of any bathing water to achieve Mandatory values and, where possible, Guide values as a result of the Plan	Neutral effect / No results to report
<b>W2:</b> Interactions with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC resulting from development adhering to the Plan	<b>W2:</b> Not to affect the ability of groundwaters to comply with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC, subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the WFD	Neutral effect / No results to report
<b>W3:</b> Compliance of relevant Lower-tier assessments and decision making with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<b>W3:</b> For Lower-tier assessments and decision making to comply with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines	Neutral effect / No results to report

## 4.5 Air and Climatic Factors

### 4.5.1 Baseline update

The baseline update focuses on the air quality and climatic factors for the Dingle Peninsula, providing a reference point for gauging any changes resulting from the implementation of the Plan. This includes consideration of the current state of Ireland's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, ambient air quality, and adherence to World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines.

The *Climate Action Plan 2024* (Government of Ireland, 2023a) sets out the commitment for Ireland to achieve a 51% reduction in GHG emissions from 2021 to 2030. As a result of the Climate Action and Low Carbon (Amendment) Act 2021 every Local Authority (LA) in the country is required to develop a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) that will be in effect for five years. The LACAP will ensure a coordinated local response to climate change and bring together critical stakeholders across local government, communities, and businesses to build a vision for a climate neutral and resilient future.

Kerry County Council published their *Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029* (KCC, 2024) which was adopted on 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 2024. The *Baseline Evidence Summary Report for the Local Authority Climate Action Plan* (KCC, 2023) (prepared to inform the LACAP)



## Dingle/ Corca Dhuibhne Decarbonisation Zone

Learnings will be gathered in the DZ on the real-life experiences and challenges to meet these targets across all sectors - electricity; heat; transport and energy efficiency in the built environment (KCC,2024). Figure 4.3 below illustrates the Corca Dhuibhne / Dingle Peninsula DZ which is similar to the geographic area of the Plan.



Figure 4.2 Corca Dhuibhne / Dingle Peninsula Decarbonising Zone (Source: Kerry LACAP 2024-2029, KCC,2024)

Total emissions are 268ktone of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. comprising:

- In terms of tourism, LACAP states that approximately 28% of the population travel outside the peninsula for work but the peninsula retains relatively strong local economies around farming, fishing and tourism/service industry. These sectors rely heavily on transport where fossil fuel dominates. LACAP states that “*traffic congestion can be a significant issue on the peninsula, particularly during the tourist season which sees considerable localised traffic congestion in Dingle town and along the Sleat Head Drive (KCC, 2024).*”

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23.166

VEDP through Action number 4.3.5 “*Advance the implementation of the DEDP for Kerry with a particular focus on implementing the Dingle Peninsula VEDP 2021.*”

There are several strategic actions identified in the Plan that are mutually supportive of the actions identified in the Dingle VEDP. These include actions for the built environment and transport sector to reducing carbon emissions through supporting sustainable mobility measures. There are also actions focused on community resilience, adaptation, transition, and supporting the natural environment and green infrastructure development that are all complimentary and supportive to the Dingle VEDP actions. The implementation of a “*new Tourism strategy, which has regenerative/sustainable tourism at its core*” is also included (Action 5.6.2) that will be led by the Economic Development and Tourism/ Economic Community Development and includes Fáilte Ireland as a partner.

KCC identify mitigation and adaptation measures for the DZ focusing on agriculture, transport, and the built environment sectors. KCC states that there will be a need to examine ways to build partnerships with the farming community and agri-environmental schemes as well as focusing on adaption measures required to future proof developments and likely broader land use change as a result of climate change.

#### Air quality

EPA maintain current ambient air monitoring stations across Ireland. Air quality at these sites is assessed in line with requirements as defined by S.I. 180 of 2011 and form part of the National Ambient Air Quality Programme. The plan area is located in Rural (Zone D) and is reported as an air quality index of ‘3-good’ (last updated in May 2021, EPA maps). There are no monitoring stations on the Dingle Peninsula, however, the closest monitoring station, located in Tralee, indicates air quality is also ‘Good’ and the neighbouring Iveragh Peninsula, at the Valentia Station is also reported as ‘Good’. Since the implementation of the Plan, air quality measurements indicate there are no exceedances of selected pollutants to EU legal limit value at any of the ambient air quality network monitoring sites in Ireland (EPA, 2023f).

### 4.5.2 Monitoring Result

**Monitoring Indicator AC1:** Demonstration of compliance with provisions relating to climate adaptation and mitigation have been integrated into the Plan.

**Result AC1:** All Actions that have and will be progressed through planning system will be required to continue to demonstrate compliance with the relevant air quality and climate legislation / provisions including any required emissions reductions. To date, there have been no specific Actions under the Plan that have progressed relating to climate adaptation and mitigation, therefore, there are no direct results to report relating to the Plan. Whilst there are no specific Actions progressed, a variety of the Plan Actions are likely to have positive indirect effects on air and climatic factors. A number of Actions include the promotion of sustainable modes of transport for example, walking and cycling through the National Walk Scheme, maintenance / improvement of trails, increasing cycle routes, or increasing public transport services through the Local Link bus service. Other actions are related to understanding and addressing the effects of climate change such as coastal erosion. Once fully implemented, these Actions will support climate adaptation and mitigation measures.

**Table 4.13 Air and Climatic Factor SEA Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>AC1:</b> Demonstration of compliance with provisions relating to climate adaptation and mitigation have been integrated into the Plan.	<b>C1:</b> To maximise the amount of measures relating to climate adaptation and mitigation being implemented	Neutral effect / No results to report.

## 4.6 Material Assets

### 4.6.1 Baseline update

Tourism relies on well-functioning infrastructure including transport infrastructure and utilities (water supply, wastewater, internet connection/broadband). The availability and access to a destination's existing infrastructure and services are necessary to meet the needs of visitors, improve satisfaction during their stay, and for the development of the tourism sector. As the population is projected to increase across the County, it will be important to ensure that tourism does not create pressure on infrastructure in the area including on housing and services, which could occur particularly during seasonal (peak) periods.

The *SEA Environmental Report for the Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan* (CAAS, 2020a) identified the main aspects of the baseline environment relating to material assets to include wastewater, water supply, public assets and infrastructure, and waste management. The baseline is reviewed and updated in this context.

#### Water Services

The EPA has highlighted environmental issues that Irish Water must address in order to preserve the environment from the harmful effects of wastewater discharges. Two of these environmental priorities are to "Ensure waste water treatment at all large urban areas complies with European Union standards" and "Eliminate discharges of raw sewage" (EPA, 2023e). Previous to the implementation of the Plan, *Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2017* reports that wastewater treatment at 28 of Ireland's 179 large urban areas did not meet relevant standards in 2017 (EPA, 2023d). This has reduced to 15 large urban areas not meeting European Union treatment standards in 2022 (EPA, 2023e), representing an improvement in standards. Furthermore, it is reported that raw sewage is released into the environment from 38 urban areas in 2017 (EPA, 2023d) which decreased to 26 urban areas in 2022 (EPA, 2023e).

County Kerry had four urban areas listed as priority areas for improvements to prevent wastewater discharges from impacting rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters in 2017: Abbeydorney, Castleisland, Kilgarvan and Tralee (EPA, 2023d) while none of these are in the plan area, there is potential for indirect effects on the environment, and exacerbated by increased tourism numbers during peak periods. The EPA report that Uisce Éireann must complete overdue assessments of the impacts of wastewater discharges on a number of designated shellfish waters in the Dingle Peninsula these sites are: Maharees, Tralee Bay and Valentia Harbour (EPA, 2023e).

The Annual Environmental Report 2022 by Uisce Éireann's Environmental Information System (EIMS) has been prepared for Dingle in accordance with the requirements of the wastewater discharge licence for the agglomeration. The agglomeration is served by the Dingle wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with a Plant Capacity of 8600. The Plant is reported as having treated discharge and a compliant status of its final effluent (Irish Water, 2022).

Domestic water wells and private / public water supply schemes (including the Dingle Public Water Supply) supply drinking water throughout the Plan area (CAAS, 2020a). *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* (KCC, 2022a) states that the county's drinking water supplies are from natural resources, such as surface and ground water and the Water Framework Directive has the objective to maintain and improve all water quality and any associated protected areas such as drinking waters sources. The most recent EPA Remedial Action List published in 2023, does not list the Dingle Public Water Supply as being in need of improvement. The Kerry County Development Plan (KCC, 2022a) emphasises that the council will "facilitate and support Irish Water and other stakeholders to deliver investment in the sustainable development of water and wastewater and other infrastructure for towns and villages, to enable small villages to grow and sustain rural places."

#### Waste management

Kerry's waste management systems have been actively improved as a result of Government policy, which has discouraged landfill waste disposals, as well as the Landfill Levy, but it

remains significantly reliant on export markets for the treatment of residual waste, recyclables, and hazardous waste (KCC, 2022a).

As part of the Tidy Towns awards of 2023, the analysis of marks placed Dingle - Daingean Uí Chúis in Category C with 322 points, in 6<sup>th</sup> place out of 40 towns in the County and earning the Endeavor Award (Tidy Towns, 2023).

#### 4.6.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator M1:** Number of instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity is unavailable.

**Result M1:** There have been no reported instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas with inadequate critical infrastructure. However, there are sites that have been reported as not having adequate facilities for existing tourists. For example, An Blascaod Mór (the Great Blasket Island) which attracts approximately 12,000 visitors annually and sites on the island have been reported to be defecated by visitors. The OPW have entered into a lease agreement with the owner of a cottage on the island for the provision of a toilet for the public during 2023 this is expected to continue until a permanent solution can be developed for the visitors (Refer to action A.13 in Appendix B). The assessment identifies that this results in a positive environmental effect under material assets indicators. It is not known if the introduction of the toilet has ameliorated the issue however it is expected that it will reduce the incidents. Additionally, the extension of the opening hours of the Blasket Island Centre (located on the mainland) improves the availability of public toilets in an area with limited availability.

**Monitoring Indicator M2:** Number of significant adverse effects on the use of or access to public assets and infrastructure.

**Result M2:** There are two Actions identified which are relevant to this indicator, these are the Local Link peninsula bus service (C.9) and the Traffic Management Plan (A.1).

The progression of these actions has resulted in improving access to public assets and infrastructure (particularly the road network and access to public sites). There were no significant positive or negative effects reported. At the time of writing there is limited data available relating to the Traffic Management Plan however anecdotal evidence suggests that these actions have had a positive effect on the use and access to public assets and infrastructure at this location.

The implementation of the Plan actions ensures the continued access and improvement of access to public assets and infrastructure including but not limited to, community facilities and services, beaches, mountains, walking trails, viewing points and the various cultural heritage sites across the Peninsula.

**Monitoring Indicator M3:** Preparation and implementation of construction and environmental management plans.

**Result M3:** Where planning consent requires that construction environmental management plans (CEMPs) must be prepared on projects, the developer/contractor will be required to implement the relevant plans which would be monitored by the Local Authority. To date, there have not been any actions under the Plan that have progressed to the extent whereby CEMPs have been prepared and/or implemented therefore, the implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this Indicator.

**Table 4.14 Material Assets Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>M1:</b> Number of instances whereby additional tourists are directed by	<b>M1:</b> No instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of	Neutral effect. No danger to

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity is unavailable.	funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity that does not present a danger to human health are unavailable.	human health reported. Refer to Action A.13
<b>M2:</b> Number of significant adverse effects on the use of or access to public assets and infrastructure.	<b>M2:</b> No significant adverse effects on the use of or access to public assets and infrastructure.	Neutral/ to Positive effect.
<b>M3:</b> Preparation and implementation of construction and environmental management plans.	<b>M3:</b> For construction and environmental management plans to be prepared and implemented for relevant projects.	Neutral / No results to report.

## 4.7 Cultural Heritage

### 4.7.1 Baseline update

The *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* (KCC, 2022a) provides a summary of the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage in County Kerry and the Dingle Peninsula.

#### County Kerry

The Gaeltacht areas of Chorca Dhuibhne, which is located on the Dingle Peninsula, and Uíbh Ráthaigh constitute an important part of the linguistic, social, and cultural tradition of the county. The population of the Corca Dhuibhne decreased from 8,756 in 2016 to 7,162 in 2022 (CSO, 2022)

There are 8,221 individual monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs) for County Kerry, and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) lists 11,388 individual monuments in the county.

County Kerry has a rich underwater cultural heritage in its marine, coastal, and inland waterways. A total of 545 wrecks are recorded in the WIID (Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database) in the County.

#### Dingle Peninsula

There is a wide range of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage on the Dingle Peninsula. The National Monuments located on the Dingle Peninsula include 44 National Monuments of which 36 are in state ownership, 2 are in state guardianship and 6 are subject to preservation orders. The inland promontory forts at Caherconree and Benagh on Mount Brandon are important late prehistoric tribal centres, both included in the UNESCO World Heritage 'Tentative List' as part of the Western Stone Forts nomination (KCC, 2022).

The *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* (KCC, 2022a) Landscape Review identifies the total number of Record of Protected Structures (RPSs), National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) structures, RMPs, and Geological Heritage Sites for different areas in County Kerry. Table 4.15 below provides a summary of the areas located on the Dingle Peninsula.

**Table 4.15 Number of protected structures of designated areas on the Dingle Peninsula**

Area	Protected Structures	NIAH Structures	RMP	Geological Heritage Sites
Blasket Islands, Smerwick Harbour and Mount Brandon	42	11	1,101	12
Ventry and Dingle Harbours	5	4	609	3
Brandon Bay	5	4	300	4

Area	Protected Structures	NIAH Structures	RMP	Geological Heritage Sites
Garfinny and Owenalondrig River Valleys	4	3	358	0
Tralee Bay, the Maharees and Northern Slieve Mish Mountains	11	8	356	6
Annascaul, Inch and Southern Slieve Mish Mountains	2	0	486	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>33</b>

There is an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) in Dingle which encompasses the central town core with outliers along Goat Street, John Street, Strand Street and Emlagh Cottages. There have been no changes to the ACAs relevant to the Plan area.

*Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 Volume Three Appendices* (KCC, 2022b) lists sixty-one features in the Record of Protected Structures in Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle. There are no specific updates relating to cultural heritage resources since the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report.

*Heritage Ireland 2030* (Government of Ireland, 2022b), published in February 2022 by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, sets out a framework to protect, conserve, promote, and manage Ireland's heritage for the future through establishing a process on priorities, actions, timeframes and on stakeholders responsible for delivery. An Implementation Plan is due to be developed to elaborate on delivery, implementing actions, and objectives. This framework could influence the future management of heritage sites including those on the Dingle Peninsula.

#### 4.7.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator CH1:** Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places protected from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan.

**Result CH1:** There have been no unauthorised adverse effects on archaeological heritage including RMPs from implementation of the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this Indicator.

**Monitoring Indicator CH2:** Percentage of entries to the RPSs or ACAs and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan.

**Result CH2:** The requirements of the national legislation including those relating to protection of heritage is required to be implemented on all projects. Action A.8, relating to the former Dingle Hospital, which is an RPS (Reference Number: RPS-KY-0301) was approved by KCC to be redeveloped. Therefore, works to this RPS are authorised (refer to Section 5 of this Report for detailed monitoring results relating to Action A.8). There have been no reported unauthorised adverse effects on architectural heritage resulting from implementation of the Plan, therefore, the implementation of the Plan to date has had a positive effect based on the Actions progressed.

**Table 4.16 Cultural Heritage Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>CH1:</b> Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places protected from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan.	<b>CH1:</b> No unauthorised adverse effects on archaeological heritage resulting from implementation of the Plan.	Neutral effect / No results to report.
<b>CH2:</b> Percentage of entries to the Records of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected	<b>CH2:</b> No unauthorised adverse effects on architectural heritage	Positive effect.



from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan.	resulting from implementation of the Plan.	
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## 4.8 Landscape

### 4.8.1 Baseline update

The landscape features of the Dingle Peninsula are examined and updated considering changes since the implementation of the Plan, including topography, landscape character assessment, and protected views. The assessment also considers relevant policies guiding the implementation of the Plan.

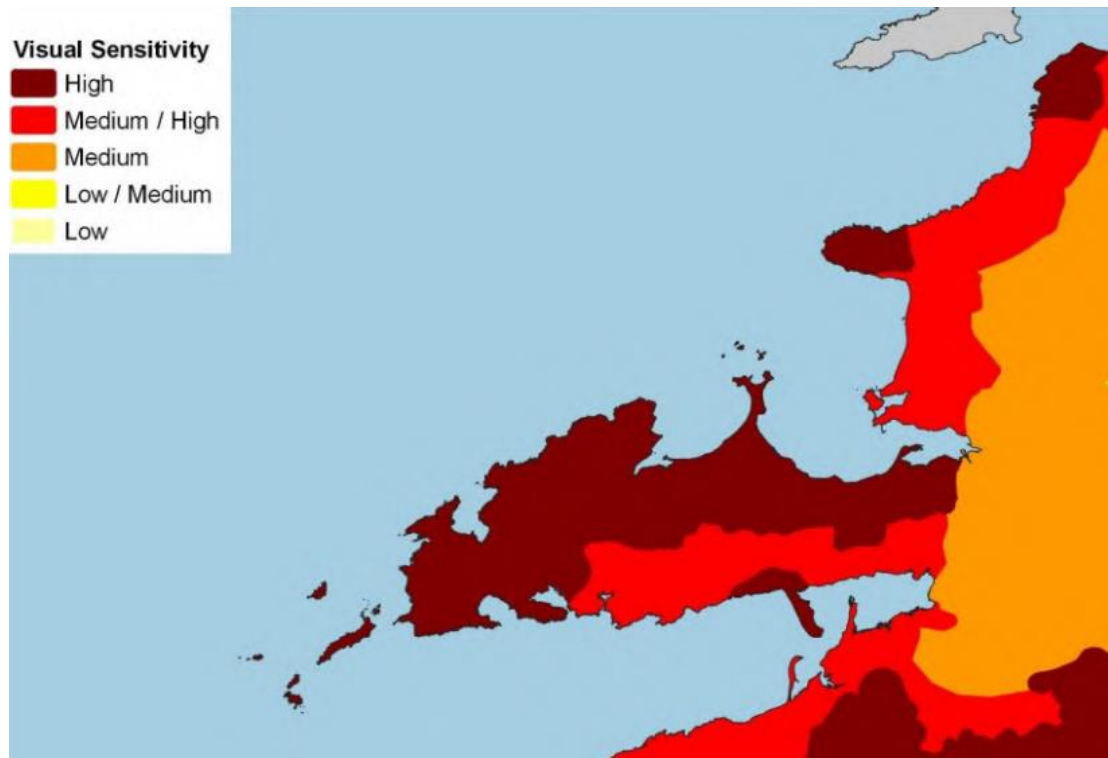
A high-level policy framework for landscape protection, management, and planning is outlined in the *National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015–2025* (Government of Ireland, 2015). A key initiative for this framework is the creation of a national landscape character assessment, which has not currently been developed. The strategy emphasises integrating landscape policies and objectives into local development plans, ensuring the identification and protection of areas with landscape and scenic values by land-use zoning and designations. It also highlights the synergy of landscape protection with biodiversity and climate change, as well as aligning with EU Directives such as the Water Framework Directive and relevant national legislation.

Appendix 1 of the *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* (KCC, 2022a) includes a *Landscape Review* for the County. It identifies Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) and provides a sensitivity assessment<sup>7</sup> of areas, summarised below relevant to the Plan Area.



**Figure 4.4** Landscape Character Areas on the Dingle Peninsula (extract from Appendix 1 Map 7.20 Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 (KCC, 2022a))

<sup>7</sup> Overall sensitivity assessments cover the area's sensitivity of Context, Scale, Landform, Landcover, Built Environment, Perceptual Qualities, Visual Amenities, and Landscape Values.



**Figure 4.5 Visual Sensitivity (extract from Appendix 1 Map 7.21 Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 (KCC, 2022a))**

**LCA Area 12 Blasket Islands, Smerwick Harbour and Mount Brandon:** This area is at the northwest end of the Dingle Peninsula it includes Mount Eagle and Brandon Peak, and extensive coastline including The Blasket Islands located west of Sleah Head. There are a range of ecological and heritage designation. It is rated as highly sensitive. Mountain Brandon and Mount Eagle both form part of archaeological landscapes. Large parts of the area are designated Prime and Secondary Special Amenity in the KCC DP 2022. There are designated Views and Prospects across large sections of the road network. The Wild Atlantic Way passes through the area. The overall sensitivity of this area is High.

**LCA 13 Ventry and Dingle Harbours:** It includes “ridgelines of high topography encircling Ventry and Dingle Harbours form the boundaries to this area. The visual boundary extends from the coastline near Sleah Head up to the peak of Mount Eagle, before descending across to Coumleague Hill and climbing up to the ridge above Rahinnane. It then falls in elevation before rising to the peaks of Leataoibh Meanach, before another valley with the peaks of Ballysitteragh and Beennabrack on the other side. It then heads south from the Conor Pass Road and continues along a ridge of topography into Dingle Harbour (KCC,2022a)”. Ventry and Dingle Harbours include Sleah Head and Mount Eagle as an archaeological landscape and contains areas of Prime and Secondary Special Amenity, both in coastal and mountain areas. Sleah Head Road also has views and prospects. The overall sensitivity of this area is *High*.

Sleah Head has a number of listed views and prospects and is an important tourist route on the peninsula. The Wild Atlantic Way also passes through the area. There are a range of ecological, heritage and amenity designations. The overall sensitivity of the area LCA is High.

**LCA 14 Brandon Bay:** This area centred on Brandon Bay and the valley of the Owenmore River is ringed by mountains. Brandon Bay has high recreational value, the Conor Pass is in the southwest corner, with the Wild Atlantic Way passing through the area. The road to the Conor Pass is an important tourist route road and includes various designated Views and Prospects. Most of the area is designated as Prime or Secondary Special Amenity in the Kerry CDP. The area also contains an archaeological landscape. The overall sensitivity of this area is *High*.

**LCA 15 Garfinny and Owenalondrig River Valleys:** The area consists of elevated topography surrounding the valley of Garfinny and Owenalondrig Rivers and crosses the Conor Pass which is an important tourism asset. The Wild Atlantic Way also passes through the area. The area contains mountains that are designated as Prime Special Amenity in the Kerry CDP 2022. There are views and prospects on the N86 towards the coast and mountains. here is extremely high tourism importance for the Conor Pass Road. The overall sensitivity of the area is Medium / High.

**LCA 16 Tralee Bay, the Maharees and Northern Slieve Mish Mountains:** This area overlooks Tralee Bay. The boundary extends eastwards from Stradbally Mountain including the area of the Maharees to the north, before linking to the ridge of mountains which form a central east-west spine along the Dingle Peninsula running from Reamore to Knockbrack and the ridge of Slieve Mish Mountains. A series of steep river valleys flow from the mountains and upland loughs into Tralee Bay. Kerry CDP 2022 designates the mountains and parts of the coastline as Prime Special Amenity areas and some of these areas also as Secondary Special Amenity. Large sections of the road network contain designated views and prospects. The overall sensitivity of the area is High.

**LCA 17 Annascaul, Inch and Southern Slieve Mish Mountains:** This area is centred on the village of Annascaul and encompasses the river valleys of the River Owenascaul with its tributaries and the Emlagh River. It has the Wild Atlantic Way passing through the area. It includes high topography and lower coastal areas which are designated as Prime and Secondary Special Amenity areas. The N86 coast road contains designated views and prospects. The overall sensitivity of this area is Medium / High.

The KCDP states that due to the quality of the landscape in parts of this area, a review of all landscape designations is required, particularly in coastal and elevated areas.

## 4.8.2 Monitoring Results

**Monitoring Indicator L1:** Number of unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council.

**Result L1:** There have been no reported unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council. Therefore, the implementation of the Plan has had a neutral effect on this Indicator.

**Table 4.17 Landscape Monitoring Results**

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Status
<b>L1:</b> Number of unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council	<b>L1:</b> No unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council	Neutral effect / No results to report.

## 5. MONITORING RESULTS BY ACTION

The implementation plan contained in the Dingle VEDP provides a basis for all stakeholders to engage with the Plan. The eight Destination Experience Themes comprise fifty-nine Actions. The SEA monitoring focuses on the actions that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment, for example, due to physical works/construction impacts, or other works which could require planning permission and subject to environmental assessment for example, EIA, AA or SSFRA.

In accordance with the methodology presented in Section 3, out of the fifty-nine actions that were screened (**Refer to Appendix B**) five Actions were brought forward for detailed environmental monitoring. The monitoring results are presented in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 SEA Monitoring Results

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Project Status & Update	Monitoring result likely significant effects on the SEA environmental Indicators X - Negative, 0 - Neutral, √ - Positive, ? - Unknown																	Assessment Narrative		
						B1	B2	B3i	B3ii	PHH1	S1	W1i	W1ii	W2	W3	AC1	M1	M2	M3	CH1	CH2	L1			
A: CATALYST PROJECTS																									
Traffic Management Plan	A.1	Undertake a programme of activity to devise a Traffic Management Plan that will investigate sustainable options to address visitor traffic movement throughout the Dingle Peninsula	KCC	FI / DPTA	KCC together with FI supported two one-way system trials around the Peninsula in 2022 with positive results regarding traffic flows. There are plans to re-establish the advisory clockwise traffic management system for motorists on Slí Cheann Sléibhe during the peak tourist season, from Friday 30th June to Friday 15th September. During this period, the KCC invites vehicles to travel in a clockwise direction around Ceann Sléibhe, commencing in Dingle town, continuing to Ceann Trá, Ceann Sléibhe, Coumeenoole, Dún Chaoin, Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, An Mhuiríoch, An Fheothanach and returning to Dingle. A KCC staff member will be positioned at Coumeenoole each day from 10.30 am to 4.00 pm encouraging vehicles travelling anti-clockwise to respect the advisory.  Local access is maintained as normal. Directional signage advising of the Slí Cheann Sléibhe clockwise travel advisory will be established locally.  In 2023 another trial was implemented which involved KCC staff on site between 30th June - 15th September 2023 directing or redirecting traffic. There were no physical works required or planning required.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	The assessment of the targets has found that this project had a neutral effect on the majority of the targets. However, the initiative has been reported to result in a safer, less congested, and more pleasant journey around Dingle Peninsula. It has resulted in wider positive effects on material assets indicator in that it improves access to public assets and infrastructure (i.e. the road network itself and also tourist attractions, beaches, cultural heritage sites, etc).

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Project Status & Update	Monitoring result likely significant effects on the SEA environmental Indicators X - Negative, 0 - Neutral, √ - Positive, ? - Unknown																	Assessment Narrative
						B1	B2	B3i	B3ii	PHH1	S1	W1i	W1ii	W2	W3	AC1	M1	M2	M3	CH1	CH2	L1	
Dingle Hospital	A.8	Assess the feasibility of Dingle Hospital delivering a gateway visitor experience for the Dingle Peninsula and provide visitor interpretation for the stories of the Peninsula while contributing to the sustainable tourism development of the destination.Examine the creation of a sustainable tourism destination action plan that integrates with the wider sustainable living and environmental projects being developed through the Dingle Hospital project group. The creation of the plan will provide a wider destination focus to integrate with the recommended traffic management planning and the medium to long term focus on creating a renowned sustainable tourism destination.Examine the potential to deliver an arts and cultural visitor experience within the Dingle Hospital project in addition to leveraging the innovation theme that have the potential to create additional visitor experience in areas such as music and film.	UnG DHP	HSE / KCC / FI / DPTA	This action has moved from feasibility to implementation stage which is supported by the relevant planning documentation. The former Dingle Hospital Building was granted planning permission by KCC on 30/11/2020 (Planning ref: 20797, Applicant: Mórtas Pobail) to be developed into a mixed-use development comprising a tourism experience and exhibition facility to include exhibition galleries, auditorium, cafe and an enterprise hub incorporating offices, training and workshop facilities. An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening was carried to support the project which concluded that there are no likely significant effects that will arise from this development.The overall feasibility assessment was undertaken as part of the concept design for the planning process. A specific feasibility study to provide a gateway visitor experience along with an assessment for a sustainable tourism action plan are in preparation, therefore they cannot be considered as part of this assessment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The assessment has identified that this action has had a neutral effect on all SEA targets. However, this assessment recognises that there is potential for wider social, economic and environmental effects due to the refurbishment of a heritage site (an RPS) located on a brownfield site thereby resulting in the reuse and refurbishment of the former Dingle Hospital. Once the site is developed it is expected it will support local communities as well as wider tourism facilities in the town as well as supporting training and development for the tourism and enterprise sector.



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Project Status & Update	Monitoring result likely significant effects on the SEA environmental Indicators X - Negative, 0 - Neutral, √ - Positive, ? - Unknown																Assessment Narrative		
						B1	B2	B3i	B3ii	PHH1	S1	W1i	W1ii	W2	W3	AC1	M1	M2	M3	CH1	CH2		L1	
Blasket Islands	A.13	Assess the potential to extend the opening period of the Blasket Islands Visitor Centre while assessing the delivery of improved mooring facilities on the Great Blasket island and landing access at Dun Chaoin.	OPW	NPWS / KCC / FI	<p><b>This action has 2 separate parts a).</b> Assess the potential to <b>extend the opening period of the Great Blasket Island:</b> The opening period of the Blasket Island Centre (located on the mainland) was extended in the 2023 season by a number of weeks: opening at the start of March (10th) (as opposed to end of March previously) and closing early November (7th) (previously closed early/mid Oct). Also, the Blasket Island Centre was made available for one-off events e.g., it was open to mark the Blasket Island Evacuation of 17th of November 1953. Furthermore, an exhibit upgrade was carried out with financial support from Fáilte Ireland and re-opened to the public on the 27th of June 2022.</p> <p>(b) OPW are currently assessing the viability of improving the <b>mooring facilities on the Great Blasket Island</b>, and to add toilet facilities on the island which will require planning permission and any associated environmental assessments. A Baseline Biodiversity Study has been commissioned by the OPW in 2023 (currently in preparation). It is intended that this study will inform future management plans of the area.</p> <p>The OPW have issued a tender for a Conservation Plan to be prepared.</p> <p>Furthermore, the OPW entered into a lease agreement with the owner of a cottage on the Great Blasket Island for access of a toilet to the public in 2023. For the purposes of SEA monitoring, it is anticipated that this (or a similar arrangement) will continue in lieu of an alternative more permanent proposal.</p> <p>No environmental assessment or reports are available at the time of this monitoring assessment.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√0	0	0	0	0	0	0	When assessing the various aspects of this Action that have progressed the projects have had a neutral effect on the majority of the indicators. However, there is a significant positive effect on indicator M1 as a result of extending the opening hours of the Blasket Island Centre (and therefore toilet facilities) and the provision of access to a public toilet facility on the Great Blasket Island. These actions ensure tourists are directed to attractions that have adequate critical infrastructure. The development of any other aspects associated with this action such as, improving mooring facilities will require the appropriate environmental assessments to be undertaken to ensure potential negative effects on the environment are avoided, reduced and/ or minimised as appropriate.
Inspired Culture	B.8	Examine the potential of a local heritage experience trail in Keel/Boolteens and local walks that incorporates key points of heritage value for the Dingle Peninsula.	LC	SKDP	<p>Two looped walks were developed and approved by Sport Ireland (National Trails Office) over the past few years in the parish of Keel.</p> <p>The 'Uphill Downhill Loop Walk' at Keel begins and ends in Boolteens village and is a significant tourism and local asset to the area. There is also the Caher Marsh</p>	0	0	0	0	0√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The assessment of the targets has found that this project has had a neutral effect on the majority of the targets. However, the assessment recognises that there are wider social, economic, and environmental benefits	



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Project Status & Update	Monitoring result likely significant effects on the SEA environmental Indicators X - Negative, 0 - Neutral, √ - Positive, ? - Unknown																Assessment Narrative			
						B1	B2	B3i	B3ii	PHH1	S1	W1i	W1ii	W2	W3	AC1	M1	M2	M3	CH1	CH2		L1		
					Loop Walk - a family friendly walk starting from Laughtalla Pier in Keel.  Annascaul River Walk - developed by RRO at the time - stage 1 of this has been completed. The starting point is at the back of the South Pole Inn in Annascaul village. It follows a course along the river and is maintained by SKDP through the RSS Scheme.  It is hoped to eventually link walks between Brandon Bay and Dingle Bay.																		likely to population and human health factors due to the promotion of walking in the area.		
Destination Projects	C.9	Support the pilot Local Link peninsula bus service with a view to expanding the reach of service across the Dingle Peninsula with interval services being provided for visitors and the local community using electric or another low emission alternative.	LL	KCC / FI	This project is progressing in terms of route development and service improvement. Various partners are working on the project included The Dingle Hub, KCC, NEWKD, LLK, Bus Éireann, NTA and DoT.  New Public Transport Routes are being proposed in the NTA's 'Connecting Ireland Plan' on the Dingle Peninsula. Two electric coaches are planned to be introduced and in operation in early 2024.Passenger data from the Dingle Hub indicates that passenger trips on the Dingle Peninsula have increased significantly from 2021 to 2022, from 14,413 to 36,193 respectively. The data relates to passengers on the West Kerry Local Link Services 277, R73, R74. Provision of bus shelters may be provided at a later date. Bus Eireann previously ran similar routes only 1 or 2 a week - There has been a significant change in uptake in the service which could be associated with increased frequency and reliability of the service. It is noted from conversations as part of this assessment that a number of local staff in Dingle tourist office use the service for travelling to/from work. It offers a convenient and reliable service and none of the hassle associated with car parking especially during peak period. Areas like Dunquin were previously poorly served by Bus Eireann and therefore has significantly benefited these areas. This action has not required any physical works or planning or environmental reports.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	The assessment of the targets has found that this project had a neutral effect on the majority of the targets. However, it is recognised that there are wider positive social, economic, and environmental effects likely particularly to material assets and air quality factors as a result of improving public transport provision that supports the tourism sector and also local communities.

## 6. REMEDIAL MITIGATION FOR NEXT MONITORING CYCLE

No significant negative effects have been identified as a result of the implementation of the Plan therefore no remedial measures are required. A number of recommendations are included for consideration which would inform the next monitoring cycle.

### 6.1 Recommendations

#### Material Assets

While no remedial measures were identified as being required relating to material assets however relating to **Action A.13** (part of) namely, the provision of access to a public toilet to visitors should be maintained. Fáilte Ireland in conjunction with the OPW should also investigate the potential in establishing a monitoring program on Great Blasket Island to safeguard sensitive sites from inappropriate visitor behaviour (if already not in place). If such incidents persist, further actions should be promptly investigated and implemented.

#### Biodiversity

While no remedial measures were identified as being required relating to biodiversity, however, arising from the monitoring results, the next monitoring programme could consider:

- Requesting funding applicants to monitor and report on specific ecological data / indicators relevant to the specific Action/proposal being developed so that it can be included in future monitoring frameworks, where appropriate. The data should not be overly complex to collect / report on but could inform species and habitat management in sensitive and heavily visited tourist sites.
- The Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WeBS) as a data source in future monitoring reports which may be useful for monitoring location specific actions, as appropriate.

#### Soil

No remedial measures were identified as being required relating to soil arising from the monitoring.

Tailte Éireann in partnership with the EPA's have developed a National Land Cover map which should be included as a source of data to inform the development of future VEDPs and associated actions and monitoring, as appropriate.

#### General recommendations

##### Data gaps:

The SEA Statement monitoring programmes includes a source of data to use in the monitoring programme which is not available, namely:

Documentation demonstrating compliance<sup>8</sup> with "*Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management*". The SEA Statement specifies that Fáilte Ireland's stakeholders shall be required to demonstrate compliance with measures relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, and environmental management contained within the following Fáilte Ireland published documents:

- Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme Appendix 5 "*Site Maintenance Guidelines*" and other relevant measures from the Fáilte Ireland visitor and habitat management guidelines series (and any subsequent replacements); and
- Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme Appendix 6 "*Environmental Management for Local Authorities and Others*" (and any subsequent replacements).

**Recommendation:** Funding organisations should incorporate the requirement to demonstrate compliance if considered appropriate as part of the application and funding process/procedures which would help streamline reporting on this compliance process. Alternatively, if there is no reliable mechanism to collect such data, the data source should be eliminated from the SEA monitoring programme.

<sup>8</sup> Demonstration of compliance may be supported by monitoring undertaken by the beneficiary.

### Revision of SEA targets and Indicators

After completing the monitoring programme some of the indicators used to assess the actions were positioned at a strategic and or national level. Consideration should be given to revising the monitoring targets and indicators to be more meaningful to the Dingle Peninsula and specific actions that are being monitored and the likely significant effects on the environment. These revisions should be flexible enough to monitor significant changes resulting from the plan including the nature of the actions, potential effects relating to tourism and sources of data that are readily available.

An example of potential changes to some of the targets and indicators are provided below relating to Population and Human Health. Consultation with the owners/source of data would be required before finalising any changes to the monitoring programme.

**Table 6.1 Revised SEA targets and indicators for next monitoring cycle**

Env. Topic	Target	Indicators
<b>Existing Population and Human Health</b>	PHH1: No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result the Plan.	PHH1: Occurrence (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from the Plan, as identified by the Health Service Executive and Environmental Protection Agency.
<b>Proposed revision:</b>		
<b>Population &amp; Human Health</b>	PHH1: Sustainably manage any increase in visitors to the area.  PHH2: Maintain and/or increase employment in the area.	PHH1a: Visitor numbers to site(s) and reports of littering of sites. (Note 1) PHH1b: Implementation of a tourism management plan for sites. (Note 1) PHH2: Trends/numbers employed in the tourism sector over time. PHH2b Number of people employed (Note 1)
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<b>Existing M1</b>	<b>M1:</b> No instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity that does not present a danger to human health are unavailable.	<b>M1:</b> Number of instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity is unavailable.
<b>Proposed revision M1</b>	<b>M1:</b> Funding shall be directed towards areas to where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity is available and/or is delivered as part of funding (i.e. water, wastewater, electricity, and access to the site – e.g. sufficient carparking, transportation, etc.)	<b>M1:</b> Locations where additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas where critical infrastructure is inadequate to sustainably manage/provide for visitors. (Note 1)
<b>Note 1:</b>	Monitoring is related to the specific action or if the site is being actively managed/monitored.	



## **7. CONCLUSION**

The Dingle Visitor Experience Development Plan was developed for a five-year period (2021-2026). This monitoring report identifies that there are no significant changes to the baseline environment since the preparation of the Plan. The monitoring results indicate that of the fifty-nine actions detailed in the Plan, five actions have been progressed to a stage where they can be assessed for potential effects on the environment. Twenty-five actions were screened out of future SEA monitoring programmes while twenty-nine actions were found to have progressed but have insufficient information to complete the detailed SEA monitoring.

The monitoring undertaken on the five actions found that overall, there has been a neutral effect on the environmental indicators, with no actions resulting in significant negative and/or positive effects on the environment. However, the monitoring has identified that the actions have delivered broader social, economic, and environmental benefits associated with the implementation of the Plan.

While no remedial measures were identified to be required several recommendations have been included in this monitoring report which should be considered as part of the next monitoring programme. Therefore, it can be concluded that the SEA is fulfilling its core objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.

## 8. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A

Table A-1 is the SEA Monitoring programme which was finalised and published in previous SEA stage. It was published in the *SEA Statement for the Dingle Peninsula Visitor Experience Development Plan* (CAAS, 2020b). It identifies the selected indicators, targets and monitoring sources for the monitoring of significant environmental effects of the Plan. It informs the methodology for the monitoring which is contained in this report.

**Table A-1 Selected Indicators, Targets and Monitoring Sources**

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Source and (where available) Frequency
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	B1: Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive	B1: Maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats and species protected under National and International legislation to be unaffected by implementation of the Plan <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with “Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management”</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years)</li> <li>Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's National Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12 (every 3 years)</li> <li>Consultations with the NPWS</li> <li>CORINE mapping resurvey (every c. 5 years)</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
	B2: Percentage loss of functional connectivity without remediation resulting from Plan	B2: No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity to be lost without remediation resulting from the Plan	
	B3i: Number of significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from the Plan B3ii: Number of significant impacts on the protection of listed species	B3i: Avoid significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from the Plan B3ii: No significant impacts on the protection of listed species resulting from the Plan	
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	PHH1: Occurrence (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from the Plan, as identified by the Health Service Executive and Environmental Protection Agency	PHH1: No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with “Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management”</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) No alternative solution available; (b) Imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the programme to proceed and (c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Source and (where available) Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Consultations with the HSE and EPA</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Soil</b>	S1: Artificial surfaces land cover extent	S1: Contribute towards the target of the National Planning Framework's SEA (2018) to "Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4%."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with "Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management"</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>CORINE mapping resurvey (every c. 5 years)</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	W1i: Classification of Overall Status (comprised of ecological and chemical status) under the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 272 of 2009) W1ii: Mandatory and Guide values as set by the EU Bathing Water Directive and transposing Bathing Water Quality Regulations (SI No. 79 of 2008)	W1i: No deterioration in the status of any surface water or adverse effect upon the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' as a result of the Plan W1ii: No deterioration in the value of bathing waters or adverse effect upon the ability of any bathing water to achieve Mandatory values and, where possible, Guide values as a result of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with "Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management"</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>Data issued under the Water Framework Directive Monitoring Programme for Ireland (multi-annual)</li> <li>EPA The Quality of Bathing Water in Ireland reports</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
	W2: Interactions with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC resulting from development adhering to the Plan	W2: Not to affect the ability of groundwaters to comply with Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC, subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the WFD	

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Source and (where available) Frequency
	W3: Compliance of relevant lower tier assessments and decision making with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines	W3: For lower tier assessments and decision making to comply with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines	
<b>Air and Climatic Factors</b>	AC1: Demonstration of compliance with provisions relating to climate adaptation and mitigation have been integrated into the Plan.	C1: To maximise the amount of measures relating to climate adaptation and mitigation being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with "Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management"</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets</b>	M1: Number of instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity is unavailable	M1: No instances whereby additional tourists are directed by beneficiaries of funding towards areas in the Plan area where adequate and appropriate critical infrastructure with sufficient capacity that does not present a danger to human health are unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with "Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management"</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Consultations with the partners such as the EPA, Irish Water and/or Kerry County Council</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
	M2: Number of significant adverse effects on the use of or access to public assets and infrastructure	M2: No significant adverse effects on the use of or access to public assets and infrastructure	
	M3: Preparation and implementation of construction and environmental management plans	M3: For construction and environmental management plans to be prepared and implemented for relevant projects	
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	CH1: Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places protected from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan	CH1: No unauthorised adverse effects on archaeological heritage resulting from implementation of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation demonstrating compliance with "Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management"</li> <li>Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>
	CH2: Percentage of entries to the Records of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from the Plan	CH2: No unauthorised adverse effects on architectural heritage resulting from implementation of the Plan	

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Source and (where available) Frequency
<b>Landscape</b>	L1: Number of unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council	L1: No unmitigated conflicts with the appropriate protection of statutory designations relating to the landscape, including those included in the land use plans of Kerry County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation demonstrating compliance with “Requirements for Environmental Protection and Management”</li> <li>• Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making by local authorities</li> <li>• SEA Monitoring Programme reports for the land use plans of relevant local authorities (as required, monitoring reports published on various timescales and frequencies)</li> <li>• Input from any other existing or replacement Fáilte Ireland monitoring programmes</li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX B**

### **SCREENING AND ASSESMENT OF ACTIONS FROM THE PLAN**

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
<b>A: CATALYST PROJECTS</b>								
<b>Traffic Management Plan</b>	A.1	Undertake a programme of activity to devise a Traffic Management Plan that will investigate sustainable options to address visitor traffic movement throughout the Dingle Peninsula.	KCC	FI / DPTA	<p>FI &amp; KCC have supported two one-way system trials around the Peninsula in 2022 as part of the Traffic Management Plan, with positive results regarding traffic flows. In 2023, another trial was implemented which involved KCC staff on-site between 30<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023 directing or redirecting traffic.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: There is potential for environmental effects to occur. This action is taken forward to SEA monitoring.</b></p>			Yes
<b>Dingle Way</b>	A.2	Assess the feasibility of enhancing the Dingle Way to become an internationally renowned walking destination and provide the necklace to integrate all local visitor experience themes. In developing the potential of the Dingle Way, examination with other stakeholders of the link to the Kerry Way to create an expanded international walking product should be reviewed.	DWC	KCC / UnG / KCC / FI / NEWKD	<p>Great progress is being made on the Walks Scheme where the DWC is working with the RRO. UnG and KCC have proposed support for various projects and are working closely with the DPTA. The enhancements will be to utilise / improve existing trails and removing walkers from busy roads where possible.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not involved physical works to date however, works may be possible in the future. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>Dingle Way</b>	A.3	Examine the options to secure the National Walk Scheme to facilitate the management and maintenance of the Dingle Way across the Dingle Peninsula.	DWC	KCC / UnG / KCC / FI / NEWKD / NTO	<p>The project was to secure the National Walk Scheme which will facilitate the management and maintenance of the DW this action which has now been completed. NEWKD administer The Walks Scheme on behalf of the Department of Rural and Community Development. The scheme did not need to apply for planning and there was no requirement for environmental assessment/reporting identified at this stage in the process.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: The Scheme is open to landowners getting involved along the Dingle Way/Peninsula. It is currently an existing walking route. The project to date is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment however this action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Dingle Way	A.4	Explore the options to increase the level of off-road walking across the entire Dingle Way.	DWC	NEWKD / UnG / FI / KCC	<p>The Dingle Way (DW) is an existing route, . This action relates to promoting the increased use of the DW. This action is making steady progress (area by area) in co-operation with the Dingle Way Committee and the Rural Recreation Officer (RRO).</p> <p>The project currently involves landowners who are being paid to maintain off road trails and paths The Walks Scheme is a helpful factor in negotiating with landowners.</p> <p>The project involves general maintenance in regard to safety. No infrastructural works are required to date.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: Planning permission has not been required to date however, works may be possible in the future and therefore this action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Dingle Way	A.5	Review the requirements to deliver a more unified approach to communicating the practicalities of local walks and trails available to visitors throughout the Dingle Peninsula (e.g. consistent information template applied to all trails communicated online, signage and print formats). Examine the creation of a mapping / route information 'brand model' that provides a consistent approach to walks / trails information to convey an international walking destination with additional trail spurs off the Dingle Way introducing walkers to adjoining communities.	DWC	KCC / DK / NEWKD / UnG / DPTA / FI	<p>A review is currently underway with the DW Committee, FI, RRO, NEWKD, UnG, and KCC. Mapping is being reviewed at walker-friendly accommodation listings i.e., accommodation with changing facilities / dry room or provision of laundry service / packed lunch and the visitor experiences are being highlighted along or near the route. Print pieces on walks are being developed by Dingle Peninsula Tourism Alliance. A digital map is being created with KCC. Local facilities are identified that walkers could use e.g., GAA fields, community centre, etc.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to the promotion of existing facilities/services and communication/branding of these services. It will not require any physical works and is therefore not likely to have significant environmental impacts. This action is screened out of the monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
Dingle Way	A.6	Review options to enhance the Dingle Way experience that will focus on route segments to enable the visitor to become	DWC	KCC / DK / NEWKD / UnG / DPTA / FI	<p>A review is currently underway with the DWC, FI, RRO, NEWKD, UnG, and KCC.</p> <p>www.thedingleway.ie website highlights information covered on this action. There are good examples on the 'Gourmet</p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		more immersed into the local community through local stories, accommodation, facilities and saleable experiences. Key themes should be identified for specific segments of the Dingle Way route to create the platform for enhancing the local stories associated with the area e.g. examining the Tom Crean potential of the area around Annascaul.			Greenway' food-themed aspect to the route. An audit of services / products along the route is to be undertaken to inform the visitors. The approach is to be kept consistent. Digital maps may be used. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to an existing route (The Dingle Way). It relates to improving marketing and brand development. No new physical works are currently proposed however this action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>			
<b>Dingle Way</b>	A.7	Examine the opportunity to scale up on one major walking event to create an internationally recognised walking festival adopting the Dingle Way theme and distributing festival activity across the Dingle Peninsula in the day and nighttime economy.	DWC	KCC / DK / NEWKD / UnG / DPTA / FI	This action has been taken over by <i>The Dingle Walking Club</i> . Progressing festivals during the COVID pandemic was not possible due to restrictions but it is expected that this action can be progressed. It aims to differentiate the character of each village on the route. Focus will be on the route development. Refer to <b>Note 1</b> . <b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not involved physical works to date however, works may be possible in the future. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>		Yes	
<b>Dingle Hospital</b>	A.8	1. Assess the feasibility of Dingle Hospital delivering a gateway visitor experience for the Dingle Peninsula and provide visitor interpretation for the stories of the Peninsula while contributing to the sustainable tourism development of the destination.2. Examine the creation of a sustainable tourism destination action plan that integrates with the wider sustainable living and	UnG / DHP	HSE / KCC / FI / DPTA	The former Dingle Hospital Building was granted planning permission by KCC on 30/11/2020 (Planning ref: 20797, Applicant: Mórtas Pobail) to be developed into a mixed-use development comprising a tourism experience and exhibition facility to include exhibition galleries, auditorium, café, and an enterprise hub. The enterprise hub will incorporate offices, training and workshop facilities. <b>ASSESSMENT: There is potential for environmental effects to occur. This action is taken forward to SEA monitoring.</b>			Yes

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		environmental projects being developed through the Dingle Hospital project group. The creation of the plan will provide a wider destination focus to integrate with the recommended traffic management planning and the medium to long term focus on creating a renowned sustainable tourism destination.3. Examine the potential to deliver an arts and cultural visitor experience within the Dingle Hospital project in addition to leveraging the innovation theme that have the potential to create additional visitor experience in areas such as music and film.						
<b>Brandon Basecamp</b>	A.9	Assess the model for advancing the Brandon Basecamp proposal as a catalyst to enhance the potential of the area as a focal point for walking and leisure activities. Devise an action plan and multi-party working group to assess the immediate phases to progress the concept.	UnG / CFLT	KCC / FI	<p>Údarás has provided funding for the drawings to be completed. A Scoping Report has been commissioned to assess how best to proceed with this project.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is currently at scoping stage with insufficient information to complete environmental monitoring. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>Brandon Basecamp</b>	A.10	Undertake a needs analysis to examine the local requirements to build on the Brandon Basecamp opportunity for walking from signage to communicating the multitude of route options	UnG / CFLT	GDC / KCC / DWC	See Action A.9. Local consultations are taking place, and a Scoping Report has been commissioned. There are 40-50 walks identified in the area and these, along with Brandon, provide the basis of a walking and climbing cluster. There are discussions underway locally with the stakeholders reviewing the most appropriate next steps.		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		within the local area and build on the opportunity presented by Mount Brandon as an iconic international walking destination within the enhancement of the Dingle Way.			<b>ASSESSMENT: This action is currently at scoping stage with insufficient information to complete environmental monitoring. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>			
Blueway	A.11	Support the phased creation of the proposed Blueway Trails at eight pilot sites across the Dingle Peninsula identified within the Dingle Peninsula Marine Tourism Strategy. The Blue Way Guidelines	KCC	UnG / KETB / KCC / FLAG / BIM / DPTA / CFLT	There are proposals for a blueway at Castlegregory Maharees. Learnings can be taken from this for further blueway development on the wider Peninsula. Guidelines have changed in terms of the criteria for blueways sites previously selected may be required to be reviewed. Another pilot location on the Peninsula may also be looked at. The blueway trails and associated ancillary facilities are not yet chosen or developed yet.  <b>ASSESSMENT: This action is currently at scoping stage with insufficient information to complete environmental monitoring. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>		Yes	
Blueway	A.12	Undertake local tourism industry experience innovation training focused on the Blueway opportunity to integrate timeless wellbeing and inspired cultural experiences with the active leisure experiences the Blueway sites will provide across the Dingle Peninsula.	KETB / FI	UnG / KCC / FLAG / BIM / CFLT	There are proposals for a blueway at Castlegregory Maharees. The action is to take learnings from project A.11 (if it proceeds) for further blueway development on the Peninsula. There are new National Guidelines for Blueways. This action can provide dedicated training.  <b>ASSESSMENT: This action is related to delivery of a training programme. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Blasket Islands	A.13	Assess the potential to extend the opening period of the Blasket Islands Visitor Centre while assessing the delivery of improved mooring facilities on the Great Blasket Island and landing access at Dun Chaoin.	OPW	NPWS / KCC / FI	This action has two separate parts, a) the Blasket Island centre opening times which have been successfully extended. The second part, b): relates to assessing the improvement of the mooring facilities on Great Blasket Island and to add toilet facilities on the island which will likely require planning permission.			Yes

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
					<b>ASSESSMENT: There is potential for environmental effects to occur therefore this action is taken forward to SEA monitoring.</b>			
<b>Blasket Islands</b>	A.14	Examine the potential to create an enhanced Blasket Island Visitor Trail / Experience that incorporates the new OPW visitor facilities on the Great Blasket Island with the ability to experience the Island through an island perimeter walking trail enhanced through technological interpretation.	OPW	NPWS / UnG / FI / KCC	<p>The action involves assessing the possibility of new walking routes on the Great Blasket Island (by NPWS) and marking the route with new signs and distance indicators to allow visitors to plan their time on the island for timely return to catch ferries back to the mainland.</p> <p><i>A Baseline Biodiversity Study</i> has been commissioned by the OPW in 2023 (currently in preparation). It is intended that this study will inform future management plans of the area. (Note: There are interactions between this action and A.13 - Blasket Island Project).</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is currently at scoping stage with insufficient information to complete environmental monitoring. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>Maharees</b>	A.15	Assess the feasibility of developing new experiences that enables the visitor to engage in a sustainable manner with the Maharees and the Maharees Heritage Trail.	NEWKD / LC	KCC /FI	<p>This is a project associated with the sustainable visitor engagement of the Maharees and Maharees Heritage Trail.</p> <p>NEWKD facilitated a LEADER Application for a feasibility study. A draft feasibility plan has been prepared which has draft proposals including exploring the feasibility of creating research led and commercially viable plan to develop the spiritual tourism offering for the Dingle Peninsula. Additionally, an assessment of existing spiritual tourism offerings was undertaken and investigates how they could be improved to develop value proposition for the region. Physical works were not identified at this stage. Separately, the implementation of nature-based solutions and regenerative tourism is being adopted which is supporting broader sustainable visitor engagement of the Maharees. NOTE: This project is an independent action that supports the overall protection of the Maharees (Dunes/tombolo) and Maharees Heritage Trail.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is related to experience development. It has not progressed at the time of writing. It will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
<b>Maharees</b>	A.16	Assess the opportunity to examine a Seven Hogs visitor experience linked with the destination opportunity for Spiritual Tourism and linking stories with other county wide spiritual tourism assets such as the Skellig's. Develop the potential of Spiritual Tourism integrated with key sites that include Mount Brandon, St Brendan's Trail, Cosán na Naomh, Maharees and the Holy Wells located across the Dingle Peninsula. Support the sustainable improvement of the trails to National Trails Office approved standards to enhance the existing Pilgrim Trails.	NEWKD / LC / UnG / FI	KCC / KETB / NPWS / OPW / NTO	<p>This action includes 'linking/signposting' for tourists. The Seven Hogs visitor experience and Spiritual Tourism are being assessed for commonality in marketing so people can explore them together. Although, there is no overarching message or co-ordination but rather a thematic connection. Consultants have been appointed in Sept 2022 and the feasibility study project has commenced. A Draft feasibility Plan has been prepared which has draft proposals to achieve the plan objectives. There are no physical works required.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is not likely to require physical works however it will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>Archaeology</b>	A.17	Assess the feasibility of expanding the rich archaeological story of the Dingle peninsula through existing visitor sites such as Gallarus Oratory and Músaem Corca Dhuibhne to enhance existing visitor experiences while acting as an information and interpretation base to distribute visitors to surrounding archaeological sites. Examine the creation of a series of archaeological visitor experiences that build upon the density of archaeological sites and stories across the Dingle Peninsula from the Oghams to the Ice Age Valley	OCD / DPTA / OPW/	FI / KCC / LC / UnG / NEWKD / CFLT / GOVC	<p>Gallarus Oratory Visitor Centre (GOVC) is located adjacent to Gallarus Oratory (OPW site) a few minutes' walk from Gallarus Castle. At present, GOVC provides facilities and information mainly to visitors of the Oratory and the Castle as well as some information on surrounding sites. It is proposed to examine expanding this offering as requests are increasing for other sites a short walk from GOVC. There has been an €80k investment in Museum Corca Dhuibhne, which includes a digital upgrade in conjunction with Marine Institute Galway. GOVC is privately owned. There has not been any new works as of yet.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is currently at scoping stage with insufficient information to complete environmental monitoring. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		(Gleann Seanchoirp, Loch a' Dúin) to Macha na Bó.						
Archaeology	A.18	Undertake a visitor experience audit at the Gallarus Oratory site to assess the sites capacity for enhanced experience development.	OPW	FI / GOVC	<p>Gallarus Oratory is situated in a small site surrounded by a stone wall which forms a garden where the Oratory lies. The Oratory within the garden is one of Ireland's unique monuments. The Oratory and the garden, which is well kept by the OPW, is a popular archaeological site for visitors set in a remote part of the Peninsula.</p> <p>Due to the limited space at the site, information is given off-site at Gallarus Oratory Visitor Centre, preserving the existing uniqueness and serenity of the Oratory and its setting.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not progressed at the time of writing and therefore there is insufficient information to undertake monitoring. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Irish Language	A.19	<p>Support the development of a new focus on the Irish language and the ability of the visitor to experience the native language of the Dingle Peninsula. This will include the development a Five-Year Plan to integrate Corcha Dhuibhne ag Caint into all tourism businesses and create an industry focused programme to integrate introductory elements of the Irish language within all visitor experiences that will be distinguishing features of the Dingle Peninsula experience.</p> <p>An Irish Language Development Programme will include an examination of the creation of supports such as:</p>	UnG / CFCD /	GDC / IHF / RAI / DPTA / KCC / CFLT	<p>Working closely key Irish language stakeholders re; Plean Teanga (Tobar Dhuibhne &amp; Dúchas an Daingin) agus Plean Teanga Bhaile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta Dhaingean Uí Chúis. Training courses are provided by Tobar Dhuibhne to provide assistance to businesses to integrate the Irish Language into their offerings. VEDP Implementation Group circulated details of the services available via translation by Tobar Dhuibhne. Also looking at promotional materials to promote the language. The DPTA are looking at translating their website into Irish. The promotion of Irish language-based festivals, such as Scoil Cheoil an Earraigh and An Fhéile Bheag Filíochta.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is an Irish language initiative it is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic vocabulary of meet and greet</li> <li>- Tour Guide Training</li> <li>- Bi-lingual design service to support a translation and the preparation of materials such as menus, itineraries, experiences</li> <li>- Bi-lingual accommodation</li> <li>- Provision of bi-lingual menus</li> <li>- Badges to identify the wearer as capable of interacting with visitors As Gaelige and English</li> </ul>						
<b>Irish Language</b>	A.20	Develop a cluster of Irish speaking experiences that creates a Peninsula wide trail for visitors to sample Slí na Gaeltacht from Irish speaking accommodation, activities or experiences that reflect Gaeltacht life throughout the Dingle Peninsula. The peninsula wide cluster should provide a trail / orientation for visitors to immerse themselves in unique Gaeltacht experiences learning about the life and culture of the Dingle Peninsula and the role of the Irish language.	UnG	FI / GDC / KCC / DPTA	<p>Working closely with Páidí O'Sé, John Prendergast, and Cristín de Mórdha re; Plean Teanga (Tobar Dhuibhne &amp; Dúchas an Daingin) agus Plean Teanga Bhaile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta Dhaingean Uí Chúis. The project involves integrating the Irish language into actions as appropriate and highlight unique visitor experiences available in the Irish language. There is consideration for the promotion of an 'Irish hour' each day or a few times a week, where Irish is spoken on the Dingle Peninsula. This could gain promotional traction.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is an Irish language initiative it is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>B: EXPERIENCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS – EXPERIENCE THEME: INSPIRED CULTURE</b>								
<b>Inspired Culture</b>	B.1	Enhance an immersive and integrated creative craft trail experience throughout Dingle Peninsula to provide visitors with local craft learning and	OK	UnG / LEO / FI / KCC / NEWKD	OK have an existing trail that could be utilised. They have two central co-op shops, one in Dingle town and one in Castlegregory. This model of two nodes appears to work best for them.	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		immersive experiences building on the existing Kerry Craft Trail.			<b>ASSESSMENT: This action is a training/ learning initiative based around the existing offering. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>			
Inspired Culture	B.2	Examine the feasibility of a National Irish Language Literature Festival with international partners and adopting the Blasket Visitor Centre as the key host venue and acting as a catalyst to developing off season workshop opportunities.	OPW	KCC / DPTA / ENG	Dingle Literary Festival will assist on this action. Where an outdoor public event will have more than 5,000 in attendance, the organiser is required to obtain an outdoor events licence from the local authority. <i>Sustainable Festivals Guidelines 2023</i> developed by Fáilte Ireland should be referred to in the implementation of this action (refer to <b>Note 1</b> ). <b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not progressed sufficiently to date therefore due to insufficient information; monitoring is not currently possible. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>		Yes	
Inspired Culture	B.3	Develop an immersive Peninsula wide food experience trail (Blas Chorca Dhuibhne and Place on a Plate) based on working with food champions of Chorca Dhuibhne and adherence to an agreed quality standard that differentiate the food proposition of the Dingle Peninsula.	TK	RAI / IFA / NEWKD / UnG	New <i>National Food Trail Guidelines</i> have been published by FI. This initiative is being progressed by working with the Bia Dingle Food Producers Group. This new group was launched at the Dingle Food Festival 2022. There is a need to establish food linkages - food producers to hotels, restaurants etc. There is also the need to look at the Farm to Fork aspects. Progress continues. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action builds on existing services/ food offering. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Inspired Culture	B.4	Examine the potential to create a peninsula wide Rambling House programme led by An Tinteán Ceoil, Halla Le Cheile, Bréanainn as the anchor site to deliver a structured programme of accessible Irish music and cultural experiences throughout the Dingle Peninsula.	UnG	GDC / VFI / CFLT	This project is currently successful in Cloghane / Brandon. There are opportunities for this model for other parts of the Peninsula as family friendly, early evening, cultural events. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action is developing a cultural programme is existing venues. Planning or physical works will not be required. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Inspired Culture	B.5	Assess the creation of an integrated approach to maximising the opportunity around screen tourism to create visitor experiences to highlight key film locations across the Dingle Peninsula. Examine the feasibility of creating a series of screen tourism focal points such as the Ryans Daughter old schoolhouse and the site for filming for Star Wars. Assess the opportunity to create a co-ordinated Star Wars visitor experience focused on “where the force is strongest” at Ballyferriter and key locations with supporting visitor amenities.	DFF / DPTA	FI / UnG / NEWKD / LC	<p>This action relates to creating an enhanced visitor experience to existing screen tourism locations which may increase visitor numbers to these sites. For example, progress has been made with regards to a new film experience called 'Dingle Film Walks' that highlights film heritage on the Peninsula. The business side of the Experience Development Training is also being explored, similar to the Start Your Own Business course via the Enterprise Boards.</p> <p>The use of QR code is being investigated. The new Dingle Distillery International Film Festival had its inaugural year in Nov. 2022 [while specifically not part of the action - it does include part of delivering on the action]. The aspect of the action relating to <i>assessing the opportunity to create a May the 4th festival</i> - (a play on "may the force be with you"). The festival opportunity was to be reassessed after COVID but there are insufficient resources to progress at this time. The action relating to investigating the Visitor Experience Training to market and sell the festival. 'Dingle Film walks' was provided on OPW lands.</p> <p><b>Refer to Note 1: Sustainable Festivals Guidelines 2023</b> were developed by Fáilte Ireland to assist and guiding festival organisers to create, manage and monitor festivals in a more sustainable manner in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These Guidelines are relevant to the development of these projects and are available online.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: These projects do not currently involve physical works however, works may be possible in the future. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Inspired Culture	B.6	Undertake a feasibility study to examine the requirements to renovate St. James Church and graveyard to become a historical and cultural centre with the ability to link to the proposed spiritual tourism opportunity.	KCC	LC / St. James Committee Trust	<p>This project is progressing but is still at scoping stage.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not involved any physical works to date, however there is potential for effects on the environment, and it will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Inspired Culture	B.7	Examine the potential to develop and enhance the interpretation of the Tom Crean story that will contribute to the overarching ambition of an adventure hub status for the Dingle Peninsula.	LC	FI / SKDP	Gary Percival does a live show on the Tom Crean Story at the South Pole Inn in Annascaul. The action looks to build on this to animate the story of Tom Crean. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on an existing offering. It is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Inspired Culture	B.8	Examine the potential of a local heritage experience trail in Keel/Boolteens and local walks that incorporates key points of heritage value for the Dingle Peninsula.	LC	SKDP	Two looped walks were developed and approved by Sport Ireland (National Trails Office) over the past few years in the parish of Keel. The 'Uphill Downhill Loop Walk' at Keel begins and ends in Boolteens village and is a significant tourism and local asset to the area. There is also the Caher Marsh Loop Walk - a family friendly walk starting from Laughtalla Pier in Keel. Annascaul River Walk - developed by RRO at the time - stage 1 of this has been completed. The starting point is at the back of the South Pole Inn in Annascaul village. It follows a course along the river and is maintained by SKDP through the RSS Scheme. It is hoped to eventually link walks between Brandon Bay and Dingle Bay. <b>ASSESSMENT: There are no physical works, planning reports or environmental reports undertaken on this project to date however there is potential for environmental effects to occur. This action is taken forward to SEA monitoring.</b>			Yes
Inspired Culture	B.9	Examine the scope to create a seasonal local GAA cultural experience that introduces visitors to the heritage of Gaelic Games and the basic skills of Gaelic sports.	GAA	LC / NEWKD	This action is being explored with a potential operator. It likely to use existing facilities such as GAA facilities but limited information is available at the time of writing. <b>ASSESSMENT: The potential for environmental effects depends on the evolving nature of this action. Due to insufficient information, monitoring is not currently possible. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b>		Yes	
Inspired Culture	B.10	Examine the requirements to support sustainable access to	OPW / NMS	LC / FI	The location of Dún Beag Fort is making it vulnerable to natural weather events (coastal erosion). OPW continue to ensure		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		the Dún Beag Promontory Fort and develop enhanced visitor experiences to interpret the heritage of the site through sustainable approaches.			<p>safe access to the site for visitors. The site is being continuously monitored as part of the to ensure visitors' safety. The Discovery Programme has surveyed the site using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) mapping. The Discovery Programme (national archaeological research body supported by the Heritage Council) is carrying out survey works at Dunbeg Fort on a yearly basis to monitor any changes that might occur.</p> <p>Signage has been erected for National Monuments which provides a broad overview for visitors to interpret / understand the works that have taken place at this historical site, including the archaeology, responses to climate change impacts, and the conservation works completed. There are a number of historic sites subject to coastal erosion in the vicinity and given sensitivities there are a number of OPW and the National Monuments Service (NMS) studies being undertaken but are not available for review as part of this monitoring report.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: There are no physical works, planning reports or environmental reports undertaken (or available) on this project to date, however, there is potential for environmental effects to occur at implementation phase. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>			
Inspired Culture	B.11	Examine new methods of interpretation for key sites across the Dingle Peninsula that will link heritage and culture with the theme of innovation through new opportunities for story delivery e.g. Virtual Reality / Augmented Reality. Examine the pilot testing of key viewing points across the destination to develop a test case for AR / VR and enhanced forms of interpretation that promotes visitor immersion with no environmental impact.	DHP	FI / UnG / MTU	<p>This action has not developed to a level that can be assessed however it could possibly be linked to a visitor attraction on the Peninsula.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: The potential for environmental effects depends on the evolving nature of this action. Due to insufficient information, monitoring is not currently possible. This action will be reviewed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
<b>Inspired Culture</b>	B.12	Examine the potential to develop the Dingle Peninsula 'pop up' arts and crafts series that provides a platform for local artists to interact with visitors while supporting the dispersion of visitors across the Dingle Peninsula.	OK	UnG / KCC / CIK	Original Kerry informed the review of this action. They have two co-op shops one in Dingle town and one in Castlegregory. These along with the craft makers on the Peninsula services their needs at present.  <b>ASSESSMENT: It is not expected that the proposals for pop-up shops will be developed as part of this implementation phase therefore it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>EXPERIENCE THEME -TIMELESS WELL BEING</b>								
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.13	Develop clusters of seasonal Wellbeing experiences across the Dingle Peninsula among existing product providers that incorporate land, water, food and social wellbeing opportunities linked to the theme of Timeless Wellbeing and experiencing the four seasons on the Dingle Peninsula. Encourage the development of new wellbeing experiences that focus on off peak season opportunities that will embrace the natural resources of the Dingle Peninsula.	UnG / CFLT	FI / DPTA	Spá Atlantach, Seaweed baths in Ballydavid and other well-being operators offering yoga etc. around the Peninsula.  <b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on an existing offering. It is not likely to have significant effects on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.14	Build on the portfolio of unique Dingle Peninsula mass participation events that convey the uniqueness of the Dingle Peninsula from the Brandon Bay Beach Half Marathon, Dingle Adventure Race and Ride Dingle to Wellbeing retreats and activities linked with accommodation providers.	DPTA	UnG / KCC / FI	These activities are running well and achieving high participation levels. DPTA is being consulted regarding a code of practice for road closures for events to ensure locals are fully informed in a timely fashion, etc.  <b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on an existing offering. It is not likely to have significant effects on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.15	Develop the Dingle Peninsula outdoor adventure hub experience proposition with a focus on the North Shore as a centre of excellence for outdoor pursuits. Examine the requirements, facilities and amenities required to deliver a Centre of Excellence at key points on the North Shore for outdoor activities with a special focus on water-based activities.	LC	KCC / NEWKD / FI	<p>A newly funded water-based facility will be developed at Magherabeg funded by FI and KCC. This will provide quality facilities for changing, toilet, and showering. This is a boost to this action as it will be a state-of-the-art facility.</p> <p>A planning application for Platform for Growth changing facilities is expected to be made in December 2023 - it is likely the application will require the submission of an NIS to ABP Planning application (and NIS) in draft format and not available for review as part of this current SEA monitoring programme).</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This project will be reviewed as part of the next Monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.16	Examine the sport tourism opportunity among accommodation providers to develop an off season positioning as a group training base for cycling and triathlon clubs.	DPTA	LC / IHF / NEWKD	<p>This action is at early discussion stages. There are potential operators on the Peninsula capable of progressing this action.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on the existing offering and is related to delivering training to sports clubs. It is not likely to have significant effects on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.17	Create a series of Dingle Peninsula cycling experience trails that link cycling routes with local experiences and increase profile of Dingle Peninsula as a cycling destination and linked to proposed Blueway projects e.g. cycling combined with food experiences, cycling and arts / crafts experiences.	DPTA	UnG / FLAG / LC / TK / NEWKD	<p>The action tries to ensure rider safety. There is potential to work with cycling operators to provide safer cycling routes and take cycle traffic off busy routes. Ride Dingle has created a good profile for cycling on the Peninsula. This could be a factor in the Traffic Management Plan (Action A.1).</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on an existing offering. It is not likely to have significant effects on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.18	Undertake a feasibility study to examine the potential of angling tourism as a product area for expansion to include the opportunities that exist around sea fishing and	IFI	UnG / DPTA / LC	<p>Consultation with IFI on 'feasibility study' - IFI have indicated that this work has already been completed, no need to 'reinvent wheel'.</p> <p>Therefore, no requirement for a feasibility study and the project is now closed.</p>	No further env. monitoring required		



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		restocking the peninsula's lakes and rivers systems.			<b>ASSESSMENT: There is no data available at the time of writing. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle. It is understood that this project will not progress, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b>			
<b>Timeless Wellbeing</b>	B.19	Examine the feasibility and next phases involved in the creation of a focal point for Food (farm to fork model) and Wellbeing product development at Burnham House providing a new food experience centre supported by a cluster of food and wellbeing enterprise experiences	CI	UnG / TK / KETB	<p>This action has been superseded by the advent of Bia Dingle and possible Bio District Projects, giving a Peninsula-wide profile to local foods.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action will build on an existing offering. It is not likely to have significant effects on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>C: DESTINATION ENABLING PROJECTS</b>								
<b>Destination Projects</b>	C.1	<p>Enhance and grow as appropriate existing arts, culture, Irish Language and activity festivals on the Dingle Peninsula e.g., Féile na Bealtaine.</p> <p>Enhance the existing festivals to incorporate the new stories and themes and further develop them to reflect the new experiences and spread across the Dingle Peninsula.</p>	DPTA / UnG / LC	FI / KCC	<p>The impact of COVID-19 meant festivals could not be progressed for a number of years however they are now back up and running. This action encourages cross-selling between festivals. The possibility of a 'Welcome Desk' at festivals to sell other upcoming festivals on the Peninsula is being explored. Integrate festivals with the new experiences, film, photography, and art. There are challenges with annualised funding for festivals.</p> <p><b>NOTE: Sustainable Festivals Guidelines 2023</b> were developed by Fáilte Ireland to guide festival organisers to create, manage and monitor festivals in a more sustainable manner in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. These Guidelines are relevant to this action. Refer to <b>Note 1</b> below for more information.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to existing festivals depending on the level of growth there may be environmental impacts. There is currently insufficient data available to complete an assessment. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	



Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Destination Projects	C.2	Examine models of best practice to monitor and manage sustainable tourism across the Dingle Peninsula while also examining the opportunity to leverage off international sustainable destination management profiling opportunities such as Sustainable Destination Awards.	KCC	FI / DHP / SHU / DPTA / MTU	<p>The 'Dingle Peninsula 2030' project is focussing on sustainability on the Dingle Peninsula. West Kerry is to be a Sustainable Innovation Pilot on the EU Ploutos project (a sustainable innovation framework to rebalance agri-food value chains) for three years. The Peninsula was cited as a case study for sustainability on the UN Regional Information Centre website. The EU Network of Living Labs (ENoLL) has also accepted the Peninsula's application to become a member. Progress is being made on a national exemplar pilot project in Castlegregory for integrated development of Community and Coastal SAC / SPA vision and management. The action is currently in the works to implement the Corca Dhuibhne - Tourism and Hospitality Sustainable Energy Community project which launched on the 9th of March 2023.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: The potential for environmental effects depends on the evolving nature of this action. Due to insufficient information, monitoring is not currently possible. However, this action will be reassessed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Destination Projects	C.3	Identify and target international awards for the Dingle Peninsula to contest in the areas of sustainable and responsible tourism that contributes to the sustainable tourism ambition of the Dingle Peninsula.	KCC	FI / DHP / SHU / DPTA / MTU	<p>This action aims to target the Eden Award for Sustainability - European Destination of Excellence in 2023. This action is also related to Action C.2.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to applying for awards to raise the profile of the area. It not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
Destination Projects	C.4	Explore the potential for the Dingle Peninsula to become the pilot site for Kerry through the adoption of the Barcelona Declaration of Tourism and Cultural Heritage (UNWTO).	KCC	DH / FI / DPTA	<p>The Barcelona Declaration "Better Places to Live, Better Places to Visit" seeks to demonstrate what tourism and cultural heritage sectors can achieve by working more closely together. There has been good progress is being made on sustainability. This project has cross overs with Actions C2 &amp; C3.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is about communicating what is currently happening. It not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Destination Projects	C.5	Devise an agri-tourism development programme to engage with the farming community to consider the creation of immersive agri-tourism experiences e.g. meet the producers, live like a local. Examine current agri providers to local industry (restaurants, retail) to identify potential new experiences e.g. milk suppliers that currently supply local manufacturers.	SKIN	IFA / UnG / KCC / FI / NEWKD	<p>Progress is being made on this action. It could also be integrated with the Bia Dingle participants. There is a 'Meet the Makers' tour on offer on the Peninsula. There is potential for a Biodistrict project. Farm to Fork initiatives is also being progressed.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: The potential for environmental effects depends on the evolving nature of this action. Due to insufficient information, monitoring is not currently possible. However, this action will be reassessed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Destination Projects	C.6	Examine the creation of a destination agri-tourism pilot to link a number of agri-tourism food production experiences e.g. Farming story of Annascaul that show cases the farming story on the Wild Atlantic Way linked to the stories of the Maharees vegetables.	SKIN	TK / IFA / LC / UnG / NEWKD	<p>Progress is being made on this action. There is the possibility of a Food Trail or work on bridging the gap between Dingle Peninsula Food Suppliers, hotels, and restaurants on the Dingle Peninsula. This action could also be integrated with the Bia Dingle.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is about linking / communicating existing agri-tourism food producers it not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
Destination Projects	C.7	Examine the feasibility of the development of an Outdoor Learning Centre for Biodiversity and Natural heritage to communicate the natural heritage of the Dingle Peninsula adopting the uniqueness of the Maharees as the initial focal point.	LC	KCC / NEWKD	<p>Progress is being made on a national exemplar pilot project in Castlegregory for integrated development of Community and Coastal SAC / SPA vision and management. There is also the possibility of a Biodistrict project.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: The potential for environmental effects depends on the evolving nature of this action. Due to insufficient information, monitoring is not currently possible. However, this action will be reassessed during the next monitoring cycle.</b></p>		Yes	
Destination Projects	C.8	Review options to consider the viability of the Castlegregory Visitor Information Office as the focus for visitor orientation across the North Shore	LC	DPTA / LC / FI / KCC	<p>Training is being provided to the team at Castlegregory Visitor Information Office.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is about improving communication. It not likely to have a significant impact</b></p>		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		commencing with peak season operations.			<b>on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b>			
<b>Destination Projects</b>	C.9	Support the pilot Local Link peninsula bus service with a view to expanding the reach of service across the Dingle Peninsula with interval services being provided for visitors and the local community using electric or another low emission alternative.	LL	KCC / FI	<p>This action is progressing in terms of route development and service improvement. Various partners are working on the project including: The Dingle Hub, KCC, NEWKD, LLK, Bus Éireann, NTA and DoT. New public transport routes are being proposed in the NTA's '<i>Connecting Ireland Plan</i>' on the Dingle Peninsula. Two electric coaches are planned to be introduced and planned to be in operation in early 2024. Passenger data from the Dingle Hub indicates that passenger trips on the Dingle Peninsula have increased dramatically from 2021 to 2022, from 14,413 to 36,193 passengers, respectively. The data relates to passengers on the West Kerry Local Link Services 277, R73, R74. Provision of bus shelters may be provided at a later date. The service provision (currently 8 daily trips) will be monitored by KCC/Implementation group and assess feasibility of changes if deemed required / feasible).</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: There were no physical works, planning reports or environmental reports undertaken on this project to date however there is potential for environmental effects. his action is taken forward to SEA monitoring.</b></p>			Yes
<b>Destination Projects</b>	C.10	Encourage the creation of conditions that will promote the creation of diverse categories of bed stock in the accommodation sector while also encouraging new levels of innovation in accommodation delivery e.g. glamping	KCC	FI	<p>Operators have expressed interested in developing the accommodation sector. A Welcome Standard workshop may be undertaken to encourage participation. There is interest in starting pods/glamping facilities. Separately, there are a range of supporting policies and objectives in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is a supportive action. Any development/ works will be subject to site-specific planning application(s) and the necessary environmental assessments, as appropriate which would not fall under this action. Therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>Destination Projects</b>	C.11	Examine the provision of electronic tourist information signs at appropriate locations.	KCC	FI / CFLT	This project has not developed past the 'examining' the potential stage. This may form part of the Traffic Management Plan, if deemed appropriate.		Yes	

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
					<b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not involved physical works to date however, physical works may be required in the future and, therefore, it will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring programme.</b>			
<b>Destination Projects</b>	C.12	Examine the opportunity to create a looped trail from Dingle Town around Cnoc an Chairn while also completing the Dingle Harbour Walk and examination of upgrading the lighthouse.	DWC	KCC / LC / NEWKD / CFLT	<p>There are currently some issues with the Harbour walk but work is still being done on the Cnoc an Chairn walk. This project has not developed past the 'examining' the potential stage.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action has not involved physical works to date however, physical works will be required in the future and, therefore, it will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring programme.</b></p>		Yes	
<b>D: INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT</b>								
<b>Industry Development</b>	D.1	Create a Dingle Peninsula Experience Innovation Academy that is the focal point for industry training and mentoring to develop new and innovative visitor experiences adopting the VEDP as basis for commercial development.	FI	UnG / MTU / LEO / KETB / KCC	<p>The FI modular training programme for Experience Development commenced in October 2021 and concluded in March 2022 (14 Businesses received Certificates of attendance). These businesses could form the nucleus of an Innovation Academy. Also, the Experience Development Training was conducted in Q3/Q4 of 2022. Further training took place in Q1/Q2 of 2023.</p> <p>Existing infrastructure will be utilised.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is the development of a training programme it is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		
<b>Industry Development</b>	D.2	Develop the capacity of the tourism industry to create saleable experiences for hosting and selling online to the international market.	FI	UnG / MTU / LEO / KETB / KCC	<p>FI has a modular training programme for Experience Development (see Action D.1), where selling online is a key component.</p> <p>Existing infrastructure will be utilised.</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT: This action is about building capacity online. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b></p>	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
Industry Development	D.3	Examine options to create a supply chain for future staffing requirements across the tourism industry through engagement with third level and training industry partners.	KETB / MTU	SHU / FI / UnG / DPTA	There is an issue for employers in the tourism industry to retain seasonal staff and in response to that, a number of workshops and July Stimulus funded programmes have been delivered to upskill employees during lockdown (qualifications etc..). Dingle Cookery School run a 5-month course every year through Kerry ETB. It is a Food Preparation and Skills course; successful participants are awarded a City & Gills qualification. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to improving communication between industry and training providers. It does not involve infrastructure works and is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of this monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Industry Development	D.4	Develop a training programme that supports the development of a new approach to guiding at key heritage sites throughout the Dingle Peninsula.	KETB / MTU	OPW / UnG	KETB has two Tour Guiding training programmes which run regularly. One course is Regional and the second is National Standard. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action is the development of a training programme it is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Industry Development	D.5	Develop a Wellbeing focussed training and enterprise programme to create awareness of the scope and definition of local wellbeing opportunities presented by the natural assets of the area and stimulate wellness related enterprise development.	KETB / MTU	UnG / FI / LEO	New businesses are targeting this category. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action is a training initiative. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, therefore, it is screened out of the SEA monitoring programme.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		
Industry Development	D.6	Organise peninsula wide industry familiarisation trips to build relationships between providers, build awareness of what's on offer, reveal connections and partnership opportunities between tourism providers. There is the	DPTA	FI / UnG / IHF / LC	The DPTA hosts webinars with 6-7 local product providers to share information on their products. There is also training for front of house staff. FI ran a Wild Atlantic Way online networking event on 12 <sup>th</sup> May 2021. Plans for a joint DPTA / FI and possibly KCC Networking Event in Q1 2023, 'Selling Dingle Peninsula together' which includes the '10 steps to follow' which are taken from 'Marketing on a shoestring' FI document - Note this element of the action has not progressed to date.	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
		possibility of networking events also.			This action is to build on the Dingle Peninsula Sustainable Food Branding Strategy Programme. There is also the possibility for the Peninsula 'Sustainability Charter' and Village networking sessions. DPTA is looking at a Concierge Service. A trade networking event was held in April 2023 in conjunction with the DPTA AGM. Two Customer Service Excellence Training sessions were hosted by FI on the 31 <sup>st</sup> of May 2023. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to building relationships across the industry. It is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment therefore it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b>			
Industry Development	D.7	Examine the potential to locate a unique hospitality training facility on the Dingle Peninsula that incorporates both a hospitality staff training facility and visitor experience modelled on existing national models delivered by Education and Training Boards.	KETB	MTU / LEO	KETB has a facility in Dingle town focusing on adult education. There is potential for this to be delivered under A.8 - Dingle Hospital Project. <b>ASSESSMENT: The proposal to develop a facility has not progressed to date however there is potential for environmental effects to occur. This action will be reviewed as part of the next monitoring cycle.</b>		Yes	
Industry Development	D.8	Examine ways to support the Dingle Peninsula Western Massachusetts Diaspora Association which aims to set up a reciprocal marketing and promotional platform for both destinations on either side of the Atlantic. This will give the Dingle Peninsula (and Kerry) a base from which to promote the region into New England and the Mid-Atlantic Region of New York State, City and New Jersey. This will have cultural, educational, tourism and artisan opportunities.	DPTA	FI / LEO / OK / KCC / UnG / TIL	DPTA participated very successfully in 2022. With support from funding agencies, FI, KCC, and UnG. There was also involvement from TIL. There was positive feedback given based on the customer survey conducted at the 2022 Big E Event. <b>ASSESSMENT: This action relates to building relationships across the industry it is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment therefore it is screened out of the SEA monitoring.</b>	No further env. monitoring required		

Experience	ID	Action	Lead	Partner	Progress made on Action/ Project update:	No env. impact	Review	Monitoring
<b>Summary of the Screening Process</b>					<p>Twenty-five actions are screened out of SEA monitoring programme. Twenty-nine actions will continue to progress and will be assessment in greater detail at as part of next Monitoring cycle.</p> <p>Five actions are subject of detailed SEA monitoring (refer to Section 5 of this report).</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>

**Note 1:** *Sustainable Festivals Guidelines 2023* were developed by Fáilte Ireland to assist and guide festival organisers to create, manage and monitor festivals in a more sustainable manner in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These Guidelines should be referred to by partners in the development of these projects and are available for review online. Individual festivals are considered on a case-by-case basis but are all required to consider Fáilte Ireland's Sustainable Festivals Guidelines 2023, as appropriate. Separately, where an outdoor public event will have more than 5,000 in attendance, the organiser is required to obtain an outdoor events licence from the local authority which includes considers certain environmental factors.

[https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/Product\\_Development/Festivals\\_Events/failte-ireland-sustainable-festivals-guidelines-2023.pdf](https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/Product_Development/Festivals_Events/failte-ireland-sustainable-festivals-guidelines-2023.pdf)



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