

STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
SCREENING REPORT
Inland Fisheries Ireland
CORPORATE PLAN 2021
– 2025

Prepared for Inland Fisheries Ireland under SI 435 of 2004

June 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

The European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) requires an environmental assessment be carried out for all plans that are prepared for certain specified sectors, including fisheries of which the proposed **IFI Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025** (the plan) relates. The following Regulations transpose this Directive into Irish law:

- The European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004),
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 436 of 2004) and further amended by
- S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011) and S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

The Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations, 2004 (as amended) state that SEA is mandatory for certain plans while screening for SEA is required for other plans that fall below the specified thresholds. The purpose of this screening report is to determine whether the making and implementation of the plan will or will not, lead to significant environmental effects for the plan area and if it will require a full Strategic Environment Assessment.

In deciding whether a particular plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, regard must be had to the criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive - which is reproduced in the new Schedule 2A to the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as inserted by article 12 of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004. The approach to this screening assessment is to assess the Objectives, Actions, Outcomes and Measures contained in the IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025 against the criteria contained in Schedule 2a of the Regulations; this is presented in Section Three of this report and Annex A presents a more detailed commentary of each element.

An assessment under Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive has also been undertaken in conjunction with this SEA Screening report and should be read in tandem with this and the *IFI Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025*.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) was formally established in 2010 as the agency responsible for the conservation, protection, management, marketing, development and improvement of inland fisheries and sea angling resources.

IFI operates under the aegis of the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE). The principal function of Inland Fisheries Ireland is set out under Section 7 (2) of the Inland Fisheries Act of 2010. This is the protection, management and conservation of the inland fisheries resource. The general functions of IFI are to:

- (a) Promote, support, facilitate and advise the Minister on the conservation, protection, management, marketing, development and improvement of inland fisheries, including sea angling
- (b) Develop and advise the Minister on policy and national strategies relating to inland fisheries including sea angling, and
- (c) To ensure implementation and delivery of policy and strategies developed under (b) as agreed with the Minister.

Ireland's 74,000 kilometres of rivers and streams, 128,000 hectares of lakes and 5000 kilometres of coastline all fall under the jurisdiction of IFI which has a remit to facilitate the following:

- More efficient and effective management of the inland fisheries and sea angling resource;
- Streamlined, coherent and integrated policy formulation on a national basis;
- Optimum use and allocation of financial resources;
- Development and empowerment of staff to deliver the goals of IFI;
- Formalising of stakeholder input into policy formulation through the creation of the new National Inland Fisheries Forum;
- An improved national perspective in delivering inland fisheries policy;
- A clear and well communicated single national identity for IFI.

2 THE IFI CORPORATE PLAN AND ITS PURPOSE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The IFI have prepared a draft Corporate Plan for the period 2021-2025. This will supersede the current Corporate Plan which covered the period 2016-2020. An overview of the new IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025 is provided below and a detailed presentation on key elements of the plan is provided in Annex A to this SEA Screening Report.

2.2 Overview of IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025

Seven High Level Objectives are identified and will form the basis of this plan for the next five years, these are as follows:

- HLO 1: HABITAT- To sustainably develop and improve fish habitats.
- HLO 2: FISH- To protect, maintain and enhance Ireland's wild fish populations
- HLO 3: STAKEHOLDERS- To actively engage with stakeholders in the continued stewardship of our shared resource
- HLO 4: SUSTAINABILITY- To play a leadership role in achieving our climate action and biodiversity goals
- HLO 5: OUR PEOPLE- To value our people and support their development and performance
- HLO 6: CORPORATE MANAGEMENT- To foster a culture of value for money and evaluation of performance in a measurable, transparent and accountable manner
- HLO 7: INNOVATION- Harness the power of innovation to continue to deliver a modern fisheries service

Objectives, outcomes and key activities are grouped around the Priorities above. These are detailed in Annex A to this report and are accompanied by a commentary in relation to potential environmental effects.

The second element is the IFI Environmental Charter. The aim of this is to ensure IFI's statutory remit and compliance requirements are embedded through all projects (physical and non physical) that may arise from the plan implementation. The environmental charter underpins the plan and will be utilised, as appropriate, throughout its implementation. Two measures are identified as potentially giving rise to landuse effects (HLO 1: Habitat: *Creation of appropriate organisational structures and/or restoration works and maintenance* and HLO 2: Fish: *Potential aquaculture to provide stocks in response to disasters.*). Should physical infrastructure proposals arise from these activities, Proposals will be only progressed in line with the IFI Environmental Charter. The Charter is attached as an annex to this SEA Screening report for information. Key elements include:

- decision trees for helping to identify if projects or programmes would require SEA, AA or at project level EIA and /or AA,
- reference to key issues and measures relating to works close to watercourses,
- reference to relevant legislation and IFI best practice guidelines.

Given the fact that the majority of the coastline, rivers and lakes are covered by designations, frequently under the EU Habitats Directive, assessing this impact of proposals will be a critical consideration; however, it must also be recognised that the maintenance and enhancements of the fisheries resource is dependent on a high quality freshwater or coastal habitat and environment.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a short summary of key environmental resources relevant to the IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025. Figure 1 presents the principal lakes and rivers at national scale. Figure 2 presents the key findings of the most recent water quality for rivers and lakes in Ireland from the Water Quality in Ireland report (EPA 2019) as an infographic. Figures 3, 4 and 5 present information on the designated sites for natural heritage under the EU Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation), EU Birds Directive (Special Protection Areas) and Natural Heritage Areas, designated and protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 due to their conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological heritage in a national context.

Figure 1 Principal Rivers and Lakes national



Figure 2 Key Findings of Ireland's Water Quality 2013-2018 (EPA, 2019)

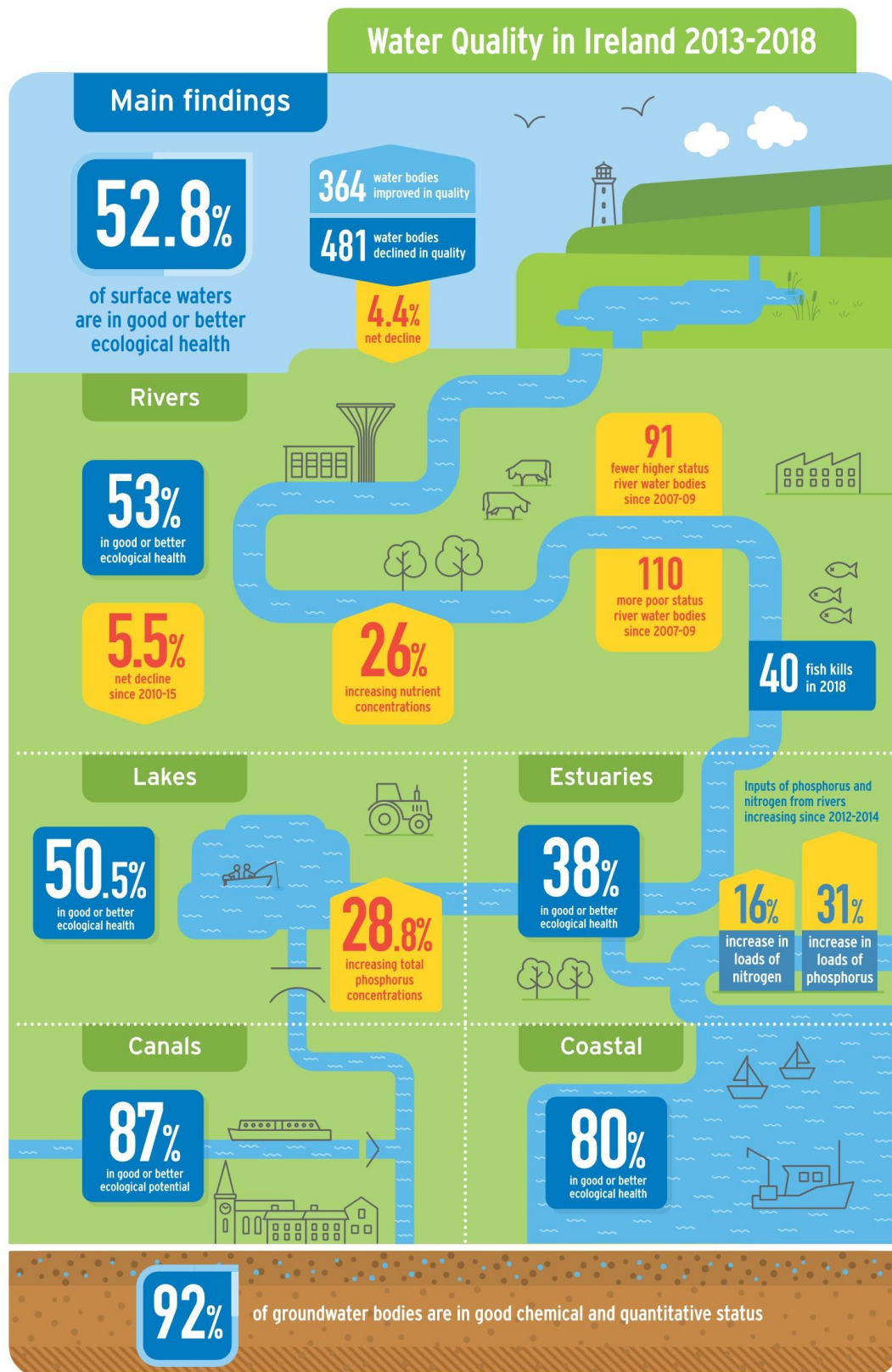


Figure 3 Special Areas of Conservation and cSACs

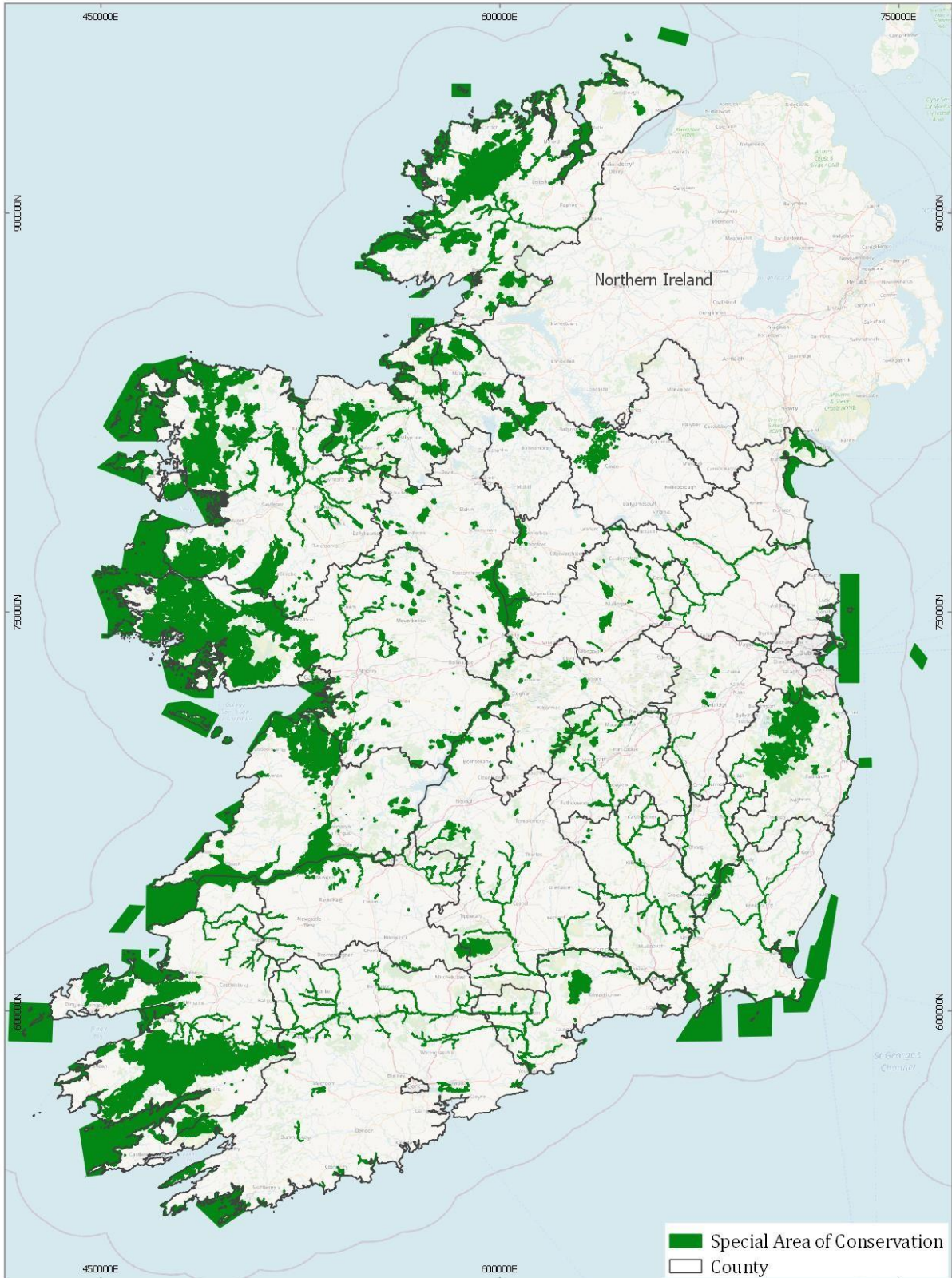


Figure 4 Special Protection Areas

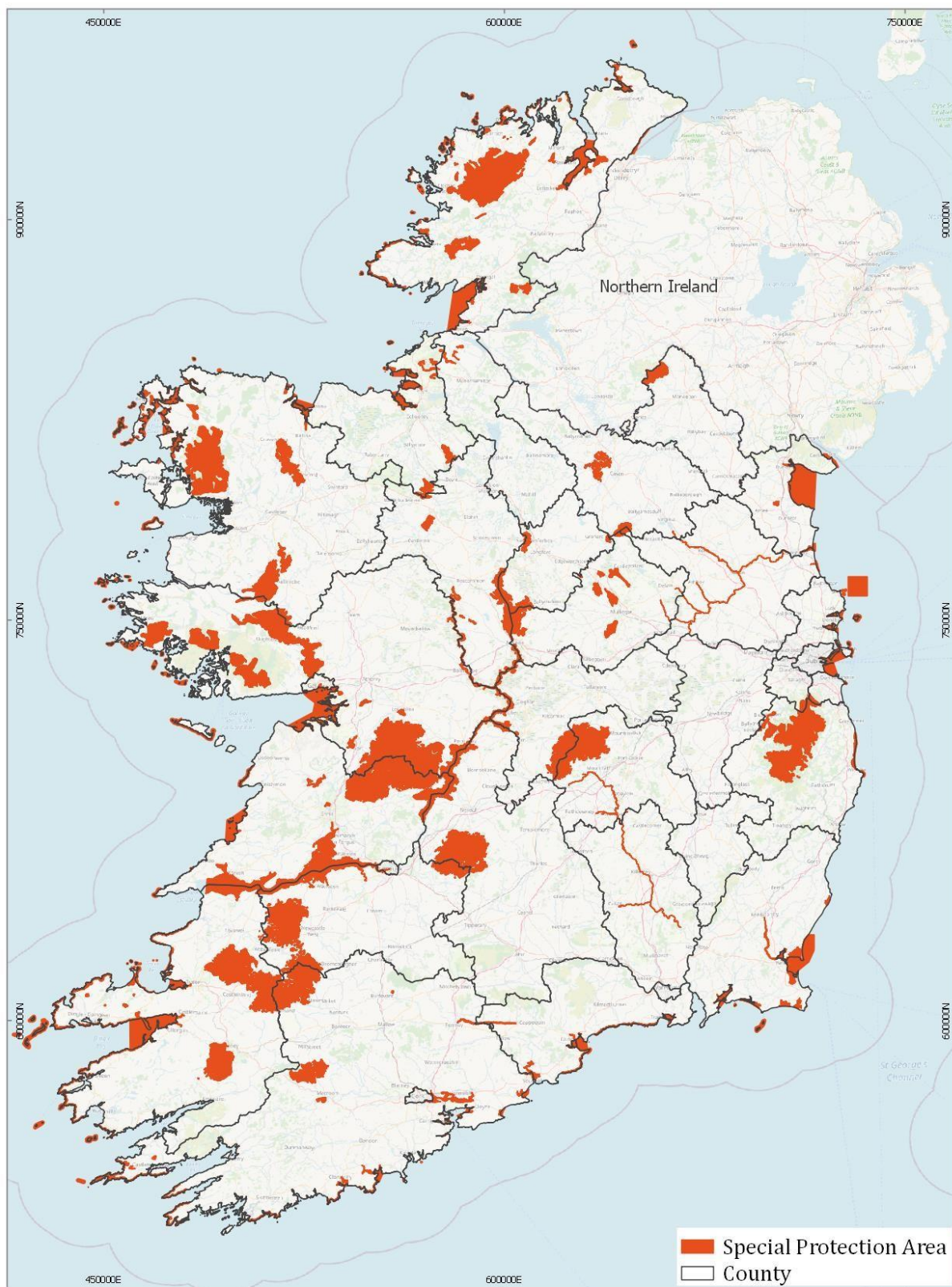
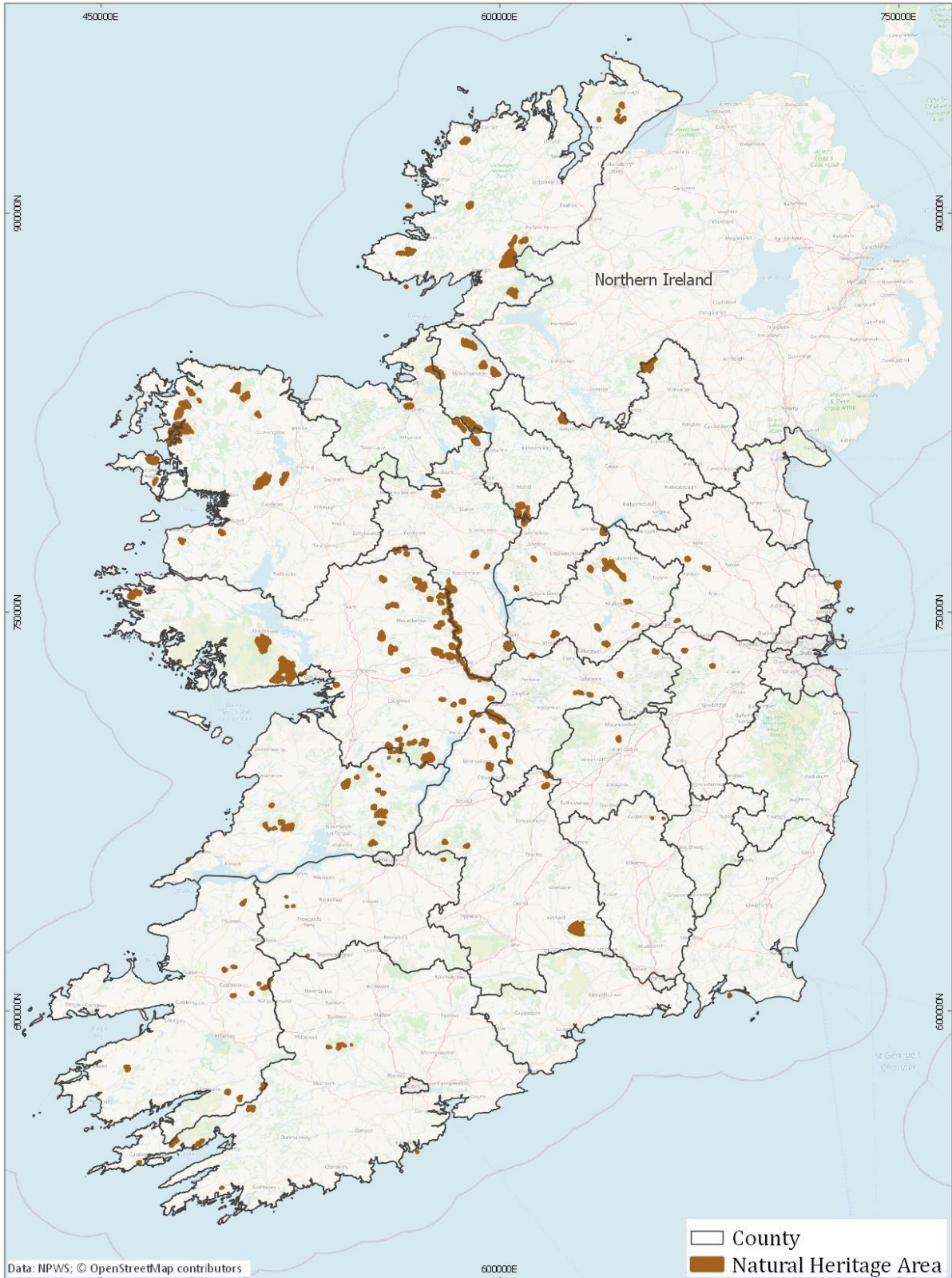


Figure 5 Natural Heritage Areas



4 SCHEDULE 2A SCREENING ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section and table below present the SEA Screening assessment of the IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025 against the criteria provided in Schedule 2a of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2001-2011 which details the criteria for determining whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment. More detailed commentary on the action measures and supporting sub-measures as well as the Environmental Charter are provided in Annexes A and B to this report.

The Screening assessment should be read in conjunction with the IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025, supporting baseline documentation available on the IFI website, and the accompanying Habitats Directive Screening report.

Table 1 SEA Screening

Criteria for determining whether the proposed IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025 is likely to have significant effects on the environment
<i>1. The characteristics of the Plan having regard, in particular, to:</i>
<i>the degree to which the Plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,</i>
<p>The IFI Corporate Plan is supported by a suite of objectives, actions, measures and outcomes over the five year period. These relate to HLO 1: Habitat, HLO 2: Fish, HLO 3: Stakeholders, HLO 4: Sustainability, HLO 5: Our People, HLO 6: Corporate Management and HLO 7: Innovation</p> <p>The principal function of IFI is the protection, management and conservation of the inland fisheries resource. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is the statutory authority tasked under section 7(1) of the Inland Fisheries Act 2010 (No. 10 of 2010) with responsibility for the conservation, protection and development of the inland fisheries resource and recreational sea angling.</p> <p>The characteristics of the Plan does not set a framework for projects with a land use effect such as location, nature, size or operating conditions. The plan is non statutory and does not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.</p> <p>The Plan will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent granting framework, of which the IFI Corporate Plan is not part and does not contribute towards.</p>
<i>the degree to which the Plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy,</i>
<p>The Plan seeks to set out the key deliverables for the organisation over the next five years with focus on conservation and protection of inland fisheries and sea angling resource. It also focuses on the methodologies used to deliver the set goals. The IFI Corporate Plan will have no influence on other plans either above or below in a hierarchy.</p>

the relevance of the Plan in the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,

The Plan aims to provide a sustainable approach to achieving organisational targets whilst remaining within the statutory remit of IFI. Key Objectives in the IFI Corporate Plan are positive in relation to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water Resources and Climate Change. Objections, actions and measures are all positive in relation to these SEA parameters. Therefore, the IFI Corporate Plan is relevant in relation to contributing to and promoting sustainable development.

Environmental problems relevant to the Plan

Key threats to fisheries are identified in the IFI Corporate Plan and reflected through the main objectives. These key threats are as follows:

- Failure to manage stock
- Spread of invasive species
- Climate change, global and local environmental practices
- Commercial fishing practices
- Increased urbanisation
- Lack of facilities or expertise in case of ecological crisis
- Land use implications pertaining to infrastructure development

The principal function of IFI is the protection, management and conservation of the inland fisheries resource. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is the statutory authority tasked under section 7(1) of the Inland Fisheries Act 2010 (No. 10 of 2010) with responsibility for the conservation, protection and development of the inland fisheries resource and recreational sea angling. "Fisheries" includes all inland fisheries recreational and commercial, sea angling and mollusc fisheries stipulated under the Fisheries Acts, the physical habitat upon which the fishery relies, the facilities and access, the quantity and quality of the water and the plant and animal life on which fish depend for shelter and food and the spawning areas where in fish deposit their eggs.

The statutory function of the IFI will underpin the approach to the plan and address and respond to the above threats where appropriate.

the relevance of the Plan in the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).

As its' primary statutory remit is to protect, manage and conserve inland fisheries, the IFI implements a range of European Union legislation and associated national regulations. No specific land use effects are identified in the plan and should development arise, the application of appropriate legislation such as the Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive, the SEA directive and the EIA Directive, IFI Environmental Charter as appropriate.

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:

<i>the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,</i>
<p>The non statutory IFI Corporate Plan runs over five years, and sets out key deliverables for the organisation over this period. The dynamic nature of environmental processes operating within the rivers, lakes and coastal waters is both complex and not easily assessed for potential cumulative impacts. This can be particularly onerous in relation to the multiple potential diffuse sources of pollution, range of disturbance activities and also the numerous agencies and stakeholders that can impact on water quality and have a range of different remits.</p> <p>No specific land use effects are identified through the HLOs, with several actions such as HLO 1, HLO 2 and HLO 4 positive in relation to several environmental parameters. Should projects arise from the IFI Corporate Plan, these will be subject to full planning and environmental assessment consent and in line with requirements of the IFI Environmental Charter. At this strategic, national scale no potential for cumulative effects are identified as a result.</p>
<i>the cumulative nature of the effects,</i>
<p>At this point the action measures are somewhat generic and no specific land use effects are identified. Should projects arise from the IFI Corporate Plan they will be subject to more detailed project level assessment and in compliance with the statutory planning and environmental consenting regime.</p>
<i>the trans boundary nature of the effects</i>
<p>IFI's statutory responsibility is for the waters in the Republic of Ireland, however there are numerous water bodies including the International River Basin District of the River Shannon and many smaller streams and watercourses that flow in and out of Northern Ireland. The potential for trans boundary effects could arise in the absence of appropriate safeguards for land use effects. However, given the non statutory nature of this plan, and provision for planning consent and environmental assessment should lower level projects arise, no transboundary effects are identified for the IFI Corporate Plan.</p>
<i>the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),</i>
<p>No such risks are identified as arising from the plan. Objectives relating to IFI staff and support for same (HOL 5) are positive in relation to human health and wellbeing, whilst achieving other HLOs around biodiversity would benefit population and human health more broadly.</p>
<i>the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</i>
<p>The IFI Corporate Plan is national in scale but is non statutory and does not set the framework for lower levels plans or projects. Should projects arise from the plan these would be subject to planning and environmental consent as appropriate. At this scale, no such effects are identified.</p>
<i>the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</i>

(a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage

Many of the inland and coastal watercourses under the remit of IFI are either designated under the EU Habitats Directive or are hydrologically connected to these water bodies. IFI's statutory remit extends to the physical habitat of the fisheries as well as quantity and quality of water and supporting plant and animal species;

Archaeological or built heritage sites may also be associated with the rivers, lakes and coastal waters and are afforded protection for cultural heritage namely through the record of protected structures or sites and monuments record.

A screening statement in support of Appropriate Assessment has also been prepared for this plan in line with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). A finding no likely significant effects has been determined to inform IFI, the competent authority in their decision making.

(b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,

IFI monitors development activities during construction activities, forestry and agricultural operations, and is a prescribed body under the Planning and Development Act. Water samples are also taken by IFI from many lakes and rivers and as such the agency monitors and addresses any breaches in water quality standards. The IFI Corporate Plan does not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent.

In order to be realised, potential projects or proposals arising from the IFI Corporate Plan will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent granting framework, of which the IFI Corporate plan is not part and does not contribute towards. Such legislation, policies, plans and programmes include lower tier environmental assessment including Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment. Should projects arise from the plan, the statutory consent process as outlined above will apply. However, given the variable status of water quality in Ireland, particularly rivers, projects would require to ensure that they contribute to achieving Water Framework Directive objectives.

(c) intensive land-use,

No specific areas are identified for landuse effects or development activities in the plan and at national level the intensity of landuse would also vary from remote extensively farmed upland areas to remote unfarmed lands to more intensively managed lowland agricultural lands. At this juncture no such effects are identified.

(d) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

AA Conclusion:

The Screening of the IFI Corporate Plan as set out above shows that the plan will not result in land use activities that have the potential to result in negative impacts to the qualifying features of interest of European Sites and will not have the potential to compromise the achievement of the conservation objective of European Sites. The examination of the plan has found that the plan will have the potential to contribute to the conservation management of European Sites within and surrounding the plan area and will thus have positive implications for the conservation objectives of these European Site.

In light of the findings of this report it is the considered view of the authors of this Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment that it can be concluded by IFI that the Plan is not likely, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on any European Sites in view of their Conservation Objectives and on the basis of best scientific evidence and there is no reasonable scientific doubt as to that conclusion.

4.2 SEA SCREENING DETERMINATION

Section 9 (1) of the (2004) Regulations (S.I. No. 435) (as amended) states “*subject to sub-article (2), an environmental assessment shall be carried out for all plans and programmes*

(a) *which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, **fisheries**, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism and town and country planning or land use, and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, or ”*

(b) *which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site but, either individually or in combination with other plans, are likely to have a significant effect on any such site.”.*

The IFI Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025 aims to deliver key deliverables of the organisation with a focus on conservation and protection of inland fisheries and sea angling resource over a five-year period whilst ensuring the statutory remit of IFI is fulfilled and the angling resource is protected and conserved in an environmentally sustainable manner for future generations to enjoy.

The Objectives, Actions and Measures relate to habitat enhancement for fish, improving the evidence base for biodiversity, engagement, supporting wild fish stocks, responding to climate and biodiversity goals, corporate governance, support for IFI staff and innovation. Action 3.3 references angling infrastructure and the Novice Angling Strategy (IFI 2021) has been subject to full SEA and AA. Measures from these environmental assessments will apply as appropriate, in addition to the IFI Environmental Charter.

The IFI Corporate Plan does not provide consent, establish a framework for granting consent or contribute towards a framework for granting consent. In order to be realised, potential projects or proposals arising from the IFI Corporate Plan will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate

Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent granting framework, of which the IFI Corporate plan is not part and does not contribute towards.

Should projects arise from the Plan, the application of the IFI Environmental Charter (Annex B to this SEA Screening Report) will apply as well as relevant measures of the SEA ER and Natura Impact Report prepared for the Novice Angling Strategy (IFI 2021).

The AA Screening of the IFI Corporate Plan as set out in the accompanying Screening Statement in support of Appropriate Assessment shows that the plan will not result in land use activities that have the potential to result in negative impacts to the qualifying features of interest of European Sites and will not have the potential to compromise the achievement of the conservation objective of European Sites. The examination of the plan has found that the plan will have the potential to contribute to the conservation management of European Sites within and surrounding the plan area and will thus have positive implications for the conservation objectives of these European Site. In light of the findings of the AA Screening report it is the considered view of the authors of the Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment that it can be concluded by IFI that the Plan is not likely, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on any European Sites in view of their Conservation Objectives and on the basis of best scientific evidence and there is no reasonable scientific doubt as to that conclusion.

4.3 Consultation on IFI Corporate Plan.

The plan and accompanying SEA Screening reports were issued to the statutory consultees for a four week period and Table 4.1 below summarises the submissions and response to same.

These submissions have noted the SEA Screening Determination and in summary a final determination has been made following consultation that full SEA is not required.

This is the final determination of the SEA Screening of the IFI Corporate Plan.

Table 4.1 Submissions received on the SEA Screening

CONSULTEE	COMMENTS	SEA response
EPA	Proposed SEA Determination We note your proposed determination that SEA is not required for the Plan.	Agreed
	Sustainable Development In considering the Plan and where appropriate, Inland Fisheries Ireland should ensure that the Plan is consistent with other key relevant higher-level plans and programmes. Inland Fisheries Ireland should also recognise the need to align with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as incorporating any relevant recommendations in sectoral, regional and local climate adaptation plans. The relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and of 2 the relevant Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy should be considered, as appropriate.	Noted
	Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) WebTool This new tool was launched recently by the EPA. It is a new decision support tool to assist SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It is available at www.enviromap.ie . The tool brings together over 100 datasets and allows users to create plan-specific environmental sensitivity maps. These maps can help planners examine environmental considerations, anticipate potential land-use conflicts, and help identify suitable development locations while also protecting the environment.	Noted, will be applied in future planning and SEA as appropriate
	State of the Environment Report – Ireland’s Environmental 2020 In preparing the Plan, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described in our State of the Environment Report Ireland’s Environment – An Integrated Assessment 2020 (EPA, 2020) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. This should also be taken into account, in preparing the Plan.	Noted
	Available Guidance and Resources Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEA process guidance and checklists - Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA - topic specific SEA guidance (including <i>Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment</i> (EPA, 2020), <i>Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring</i> (EPA, 2020), <i>Integrating climatic factors into SEA</i> (EPA, 2019), <i>Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA</i> (EPA, 2015), and <i>Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment</i> (EPA, 2012)) You can access these resources at: www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/	Noted
	EPA SEA WebGIS Tool	Noted

	<p>Our SEA WebGIS Tool has been updated recently and is now publicly available at https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA . It allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.</p>	
	<p>EPA WFD Application Our WFD Application provides access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme and is available through EPA Maps. It is also publicly available data can be accessed via the www.catchments.ie website.</p>	Noted
	<p>EPA AA GeoTool Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to a select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is available at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool</p>	Noted
	<p>Future Amendments to the Plan Where changes to the Plan are made prior to finalisation, or where modifications to the Plan are proposed following its adoption, these should be screened for potential for likely significant effects in accordance with the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations (S.I. No. 435 of 2004).</p>	Noted
	<p>Environmental Authorities Under the SEA Regulations (SI 435, as amended), prior to making your SEA determination you should consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Agency; • Minister for Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (formerly Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (functions transferred from Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government/ Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government to Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht by S.I. 192 of 2011); • Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; and • Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine. 	Noted
	<p>SEA Determination As soon as practicable after making your determination as to whether SEA is required or not, you should make a copy of your decision, including, as appropriate, the reasons for not requiring an environmental assessment, available for public inspection in your offices and on your website. You should also send a copy of your determination to the relevant environmental authorities consulted.</p>	Agreed. Now SEA Determination finalised this shall be completed and issued.

Geological Survey Ireland	Introductory remarks <p>With reference to your email received on the 28 April 2021, concerning the Consultation SEA Screening - IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. To this end, attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.</p> <p>The datasets below would be of benefit to the following objectives in the IFI Corporate Plan and for any SEA assessments to be undertaken: HLO 1 Habitat, HLO 2 Fish and HLO 4 Sustainability.</p>	Noted. IFI will utilise this data as relevant and appropriate.
	Geoheritage <p>In Chapter 3 'Environmental Resources Summary' of the SEA screening report, we note the inclusion of maps indicating Special Areas of Conservation and cSACs, Special Protection Areas and Natural Heritage Areas in Figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively. However, we note that county geological sites, as adopted under the National Heritage Plan and County Development Plans, were not included as part of the SEA screening report, and we would encourage their inclusion in any SEA plans and assessments.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.</p> <p>County Geological Sites (CGSs), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include additional sites that may also be of national importance, but which were not selected as the very best examples for NHA designation. All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS. CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online Map Viewer https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aaac3c228.</p>	Noted. These will be considered at lower tier level planning
	Groundwater <p>Geological Survey Ireland's Groundwater and Geothermal Unit https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/Pages/default.aspx, provides advice, data and maps relating to</p>	Noted, as above

	<p>groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.</p> <p>Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our Map viewer. which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.</p> <p>With regard to groundwater flooding, we recommend referring to our Groundwater and Geothermal Unit run GWClimate project; which is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood). Groundwater maps and data are available on the Map viewer with monitoring data for turlough water levels at gwlevel.ie.</p>	
	<p>Geological Mapping</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found here, in your future assessments.</p>	Noted, as above
	<p>Geohazards</p> <p>Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides, flooding and coastal erosion are the most prevalent of these hazards. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so. It is noted that this may be most relevant to individual activities associated with the restoration works covered by the corporate plan. It is also noted that individual environmental assessments, planning and the guidance of the IFI environmental charter will be applied to these projects and developments as required.</p> <p>Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated Map Viewer. Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.</p>	Noted, as above
	<p>Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality.</p>	Noted, as above

	<p>Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx . This page also hosts urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project), Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soil of Europe (GEMAS) and lithogeochemistry (rock geochemistry) from southeast Ireland datasets. Geological Survey Ireland and partners are undertaking applied geochemistry projects to provide data for agriculture (Terra Soil).</p>	
	<p>Marine and Coastal Unit</p> <p>Our marine environment is hugely important to our bio-economy, transport, tourism and recreational sectors. It is also an important indicator of the health of our planet. Geological Survey Ireland's Marine and Coastal Unit in partnership with the Marine Institute, jointly manages INFOMAR, Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's marine sector. The programme delivers a wide range of benefits to multi-sectoral end-users across the national blue economy with an emphasis on enabling our stakeholders. Demonstrated applications for the use of INFOMAR's suite of mapping products include Shipping & Navigation, Fisheries Management, Aquaculture, Off-shore Renewable Energies, Marine Leisure & Tourism and Coastal Behaviour.</p> <p>INFOMAR also produces a wide variety of seabed mapping products that enable public and stakeholders to visualize Ireland's seafloor environment https://www.infomar.ie/maps/downloadable-maps/maps . Story maps have also been developed providing a different perspective of some of the bays and harbors of the Irish coastline https://www.infomar.ie/maps/story-maps/exploring-dingle-bay-different-perspective . We would therefore recommend use of our Marine and Coastal Unit datasets available on our website and Map Viewer.</p> <p>The Marine and Coastal Unit also participate in coastal change projects such as CHERISH http://www.cherishproject.eu/en (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands) and are undertaking mapping in areas such as coastal vulnerability and coastal erosion. Further information on these projects can be found at https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/default.aspx.</p>	Noted, as above
	<p>Coastal Vulnerability Index</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland is undertaking a new coastal vulnerability mapping initiative. Maps produced by this project will provide an insight into the relative susceptibility of the Irish coast to adverse impacts of sea-level rise through the use of a Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI). Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally, detailed information and maps are available https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx . These index-based maps will offer a simple, easy visual representation of sensitive areas based on robust methods and</p>	Noted, as above

	conceptualised metrics from latest research, adapted to the Irish context. This will enable coastal managers to prioritize or concentrate efforts on adaptation.	
DAERA	<p>Introductory remarks</p> <p>DAERA has concluded and in agreement with the SEA screening report that the Corporate Plan is unlikely to pose significant effects regarding the natural environment of Northern Ireland.. We welcome the acknowledgement that any transboundary effects are likely to arise from consequential development/improvements and will be subject to statutory legislation and planning policy</p> <p>DAERA Natural Environmental Division (NED) Comments</p> <p>The Natural Environment Division welcomes the consideration of transboundary impacts for the natural environment / heritage and agrees that any likely impacts will arise from lower level projects, subject to relevant statutory legislation and policy. We welcome that proposals arising will only be progressed in line with the IFI Environmental Charter which recognises the need for screening with regard to SEA and HRA for projects or programmes which may be identified in particular those relating to HLO1 Habitats and HLO2 Fish. To assist in identifying potential impacts from future development and improvements the following may be of assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Development Plans are being developed in each of the council areas within Northern Ireland. Although they will have no legal standing in RoI, consideration of these for any development close to the border may be worth considering for any potential transboundary impacts. • DAERA has published the Draft River Basin Management Plan for the 3rd cycle period that runs from 2021-2027; this is currently being consulted upon but may be worth considering for potential transboundary effects on fisheries. The draft plan provides an update on the health of Northern Ireland's water environment, sets out our targets and actions on how to improve water environment in the next six years. (https://www.daerani.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-draft-3rd-cycle-river-basinmanagement-plan-2021-2027) • The Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RG.11) provides guidance for the application of spatial development approaches including in relation to the natural environment. (https://www.infrastructureni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/regionaldevelopment-strategy-2035.pdf) • The Strategic Planning Policy Statement, (https://www.infrastructureni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/SPPS.pdf) Paragraphs 6.168 - 6.198 outlines the strategic planning policy around natural heritage in Northern Ireland. These documents may help provide a context to the existing approach to assessing impacts to the Northern Ireland natural heritage. 	<p>Noted, agreement with SEA Screening determination.</p> <p>Noted and will be considered as appropriate</p>

	<p>Other relevant Natural Heritage information and web-links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated Scientific Sites: www.daera-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/protected-areas • Regional Landscape Character Map viewer: https://www.daerani.gov.uk/services/regional-landscape-character-areas-map-viewer • DAERA have a map browser for NI protected sites and known priority habitat: www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer • Our natural environment datasets are available at the link below: www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/download-digital-datasets • Appropriate Assessments should refer to the status of habitats and species in the relevant reports available on the JNCC website as follows: UK Article 17 report for the Habitats Directive https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/article-17-habitats-directivereport-2019/ and the UK Article 12 report for the Birds Directive https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/european-reporting/#birds-directive-reporting 	
	<p>Department for Communities (DfC) Historic Environment Division (HED) Comments</p> <p>DfC Historic Environment Division (HED) operate via a Service Level Agreement with colleagues in DAERA in relation to SEA, whereby, we provide authoritative comment and advice in relation to matters of Cultural Heritage including archaeological and architectural heritage. We make the following comments in respect of the documentation received by our office on 28/04/2021.</p> <p>HED has reviewed the SEA screening report for the Inland Fisheries Ireland Corporate Plan and concludes the plan does not raise significant environmental effects in respect of Cultural Heritage. Acknowledging that any transboundary effects arising from any consequential development/ improvements as part of the plan will be subject to statutory and planning controls, the relevant Northern Ireland legislation and regional strategies and policies are outlined below:</p> <p>National Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Act 2020 • Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 • Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) October 1995 • Protection of Wrecks 1973 <p>Regional Strategies and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Development Strategy 2035 (infrastructure-ni.gov.uk) – Spatial strategy for Northern Ireland • Archaeology 2030 - A Strategic Approach for Northern Ireland.pdf (niheritagedelivers.org) 	<p>Noted and comment regarding SEA Determination.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Planning Policy Statement, Paragraphs 6.1-6.30 outlines the strategic planning policy around heritage assets in Northern Ireland 	
	<p>Closing statement</p> <p>While we concur that SEA is not required, and note that no specific land use effects have been identified, arising projects may have potential transboundary effects on archaeological or built heritage sites associated with border region rivers, lakes and coastal waters. Historic Environment datasets, maintained by HED on behalf of the Department for Communities, provide an important evidence base to assist in the assessment of the scope of transboundary cultural heritage effects for any such projects. Our datasets include recorded designated and non-designated heritage assets and are available at: https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digitaldatasets. They can also be accessed via our Historic Environment Map Viewer https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/historic-environment-map-viewer. Further datasets in relation to Northern Ireland’s marine historic environment are available upon request from colin.dunlop@daera-ni.gov.uk.</p>	Noted, and will be considered and used by IFI as appropriate
B Deegan	<p>(In relation to AA Screening Report)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace DEC with Doherty Environmental Consulting on page 2, 1.1. Introduction Update Table of Contents (remove “ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED”) Update “... that DLR County Council can determine whether a Natura Impact Statement and Appropriate Assessment is required for the IAS Plan” in Sec 1.1. Sec 3.1., highlighted text for 2021-205: Correct to 2025 Sec 3.2. “Objectives, outcomes and key activities are grouped under...”: outcomes not included Table 4.1.: EU Sites, Annex I Habitats and Annex II Species: Need more information Sec 6.0. “As such the implementation of the corporate plan will contribute to the conservation management of EU Sites”: Needs more information on species, habitats, etc. Table 7.1. (p. 16): Box: Appropriate Assessment Screening Evaluation: highlighted text for “implications fort”; correct to “for”. Add more information on negative impacts. 	Noted, the AA Screening report has been updated and these comments addressed.
Sea Fisheries Policy and Management Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial sea fishing is a long standing, pre-existing and traditional activity in the marine environment. The evaluation and consideration of potential impacts on any commercial sea fishing activities needs to be given consideration as part of any planning/proposal process and during the development process itself. It is imperative that engagement should be sought with the fishing industry and other relevant stakeholders at as early a stage as possible to discuss any changes that may affect them to afford a chance for their input. Fishers’ interests and livelihoods must be fully recognised and taken into account. 	Noted

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We note on page ten of the document, under environmental problems relevant to the plan, commercial fishing practices are considered a key threat to fisheries. Commercial fishing under responsible management and within Common Fisheries Policy should not form a threat. • Please note that any conservation policies implemented in the marine environment on foot of this corporate plan would need to be carried out in consultation with all stakeholders, including commercial fishers and DAFM, in case of any impacts on commercial fisheries. 	
Development Applications Unit (housing.gov.ie)	<p>Submission highlights underwater archaeology in terms of legislation, policy, good practice, data and consultation. Key points:</p> <p>To note, small scale works which are not subject to an EIA screening also have the potential to negatively impact on the archaeological heritage. It is therefore advised that all developments within close proximity of Recorded Monuments, Protected Wreck sites, monuments designated as National Monuments, or developments located within areas of Archaeological Potential are referred to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) for assessment.</p> <p>The Department welcomes IFI's commitment to fostering partnerships and working relationships and notes that the IFI and the National Parks and Wildlife Service have been working closely on a number of issues over the years. The National Monuments Service, would also welcome the opportunity to develop a close working relationship with the IFI to help ensure that works do not negatively impact on known or potential archaeological heritage. In this regard the NMS would welcome a meeting to discuss IFI works and the protection of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>In line with 'HLO 3: STAKEHOLDERS- To actively engage with stakeholders in the continued stewardship of our shared resource', The Underwater Archaeology Unit would welcome a meeting with the IFI to discuss the above.</p>	<p>Points are noted and will be addressed should project or land use projects arise though none are identified at this point. National Monuments Service will be added to list of consultees and stakeholders by IFI</p>

ANNEX A SEA commentary of full IFI Corporate Plan 2021-2025.:

HLO 1 Habitat		
Objective: To sustainably develop and improve fish habitats.		
Actions	Outcome	Measures
Action 1.1 IFI will focus on maintaining and restoring fish habitats (through creating appropriate organisational structures and resourcing) and will use and comply with all relevant legislative power to facilitate this	An increase in the amount of sub optimal fish habitat conserved and maintained over the lifetime of this corporate plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instream maintenance/restoration works (Km) - Riparian maintenance/restoration works (Km) - Fish passage improvement: - No. barriers assessed/no. mitigated - Area/length of Habitat restored or reconnected - Design of evidence-based restoration works - Invasive species audit & control (e.g., Lagarosiphon/other plants) - Stock management - Number of fish rescued - number of planning applications
Action 1.2: Further develop an evidence base to support this work taking account of environmental factors such as water quality, urbanisation, intensive farming, afforestation and the possible long-term impact of climate change	An increase in the amount of sub optimal fish habitat conserved and maintained over the lifetime of this corporate plan	Level of contribution at national, regional and catchment levels to support the implementation of the third Water Framework Directive Plan and other associated plans
Action 1.3: IFI will connect and collaborate with other relevant agencies to capture and share insights, knowledge and lessons learned in order to support the protection and improvement of fish habitats and access through the removal of barriers where possible, in conjunction with other stakeholders	An increase in the amount of sub optimal fish habitat conserved and maintained over the lifetime of this corporate plan	Level of contribution at national, regional and catchment levels to support the implementation of the third Water Framework Directive Plan
SEA comment <i>There are some land use implications associated directly with this Objective and activities as it relates to restoration works and maintenance. Should this occur, IFI will undertake the planning and work in line with the IFI Environmental Charter.</i>		

The actions are positive overall in relation to water quality and biodiversity as they aim to improve and enhance optimal fish habitat and provide evidence-based responses to key threats including climate change, increased urbanisation etc.

AA Screening Comment:

The implementation of Action 1.1 will have the potential to result in land use activities that represent positive implications for European Sites and qualifying features of interest. This will contribute towards addressing long-standing threats and pressures (see NPWS, 2019) to the conservation status of Annex 2 freshwater fish species such as Atlantic salmon and lamprey species.

It is noted that individual projects that will arise on foot of this action will be subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment and where necessary Appropriate Assessment at the project level. This will ensure that localised short-term impacts associated with the implementation of projects supported by the action will not undermine the conservation status of qualifying features of interest/special conservation interests and that the overall positive implications of this action to contribute to the overall favourable conservation condition of qualifying features of interest is achieved.

HLO 2 FISH

Objective: To protect, maintain and enhance Ireland's wild fish populations

Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 2.1: Develop resourced 5-year plans and annual risk-based fisheries protection programme including protection and conservation for protected, vulnerable and endangered species	Resources are targeted based on risk assessment leading to increased fish stocks in improved fresh water and marine environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritisation of 'action' species - Development of protection plans - Number of risk based targeted interventions focussing on specific stocks/species - Utilisation of new technologies
Action 2.2: Implement Evidence Based Species Protection Policies & programmes with a focus on mitigation and adaptation in an era of climate change	Maintained and where possible improved current populations of native, threatened or vulnerable species (in both freshwater & marine environments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of risk maps to identify climate related pressures on our inland fish species - Monitoring Reporting as required under relevant EU legislation
Action 2.3: Develop modelling tools to support scientific evaluation of candidate fisheries management actions. In the first instance to assist in the management of wild brown trout fisheries.	Science based policy supporting the rationale for managing 'managed wild brown trout fisheries' in a sustainable manner	-Development of an evidence based wild brown trout policy for specific water body types,(i.e. rivers, large lakes, managed lakes; small lakes; other water bodies etc)
Action 2.4: IFI will improve existing, and develop new, aquaculture facilities	The aim will be to supply (non-wild) fish for stakeholders as well as having facilities to respond to ecological disasters or to intervene where fish are in danger of expiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Liaise with other state agencies to achieve these aims in a best value scenario. -Maintain and enhance our relationship with angling clubs through this measure. -Redeveloped aquaculture facilities at specific locations

SEA comment

No land use implications are associated directly with this Objective Actions or measures with the exception of the potential aquaculture to provide stock in response to disasters.

Should land use or physical infrastructural projects arise from this, IFI will undertake the planning and work in line with the IFI Environmental Charter. In addition, the Novice Angling Strategy has been subject to full SEA and Appropriate Assessment and detailed mitigation measures as relevant will be applied in relation to any potential new facilities.

The overall objective is positive across environmental parameters particularly in relation to biodiversity, water quality and population.

AA Comment

Actions 2.1 to 2.3 have the potential to contribute towards the future conservation management of SACs and SPAs and the favourable conservation condition of freshwater dependent habitats and species that are listed as qualifying features of interest/special conservation interests of SACs and SPAs

Action 2.4 has the potential to result in land use activities. Should land use or physical infrastructural projects arise from this, IFI will undertake the planning and work in line with the IFI Environmental Charter. In addition, the Novice Angling Strategy has been subject to full SEA and Appropriate Assessment and detailed mitigation measures as relevant will be applied in relation to any potential new facilities.

The overall objective is positive across environmental parameters particularly in relation to biodiversity, water quality and population.

HLO 3 Stakeholders

Objective: To actively engage with stakeholders in the continued stewardship of our shared resource

Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 3.1: Create a stakeholder engagement strategy that promotes and delivers meaningful engagement, communication and collaboration with all our stakeholders	Enhanced communication and collaboration with stakeholders in the delivery of our habitat and species protection objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey of stakeholders - Omnibus survey (general public) - Number of engagement fora established and ongoing - Number of collaborative projects undertaken - IFI engagement with National Inland Fisheries Forum on implementation of the corporate plan - Level of public outreach
Action 3.2: Manage IFI owned fisheries sustainably for the benefit of all stakeholders	Efficiently and sustainably managed state fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review Salmon Management Policy - Review state fisheries policy
Action 3.3: Upgrade and modernise IFI's angling infrastructure and collateral in line with angling demand	Ensure angling access infrastructure is safe and fit for purpose and information is up to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of structures audited, replaced, repaired or removed - Information/signage provided
Action 3.4: Support management, development and restoration of other (non-IFI owned) private/public fisheries	Efficiently and sustainably managed private/public/other fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and value of projects delivered

SEA Comment

No land use effects are identified for HLO 3 as the activities relate to capacity building, collaborations and management of fisheries except for the modernisation of infrastructure in line with angling demand. Should land use or physical infrastructural projects arise from this, IFI will undertake the planning and work in line with the IFI Environmental Charter and mitigation measures reflected in the SEA and AA of the Novice Angling Strategy.

AA Comment:

No land use effects or likely significant effects are identified for HLO 3 as the activities relate to capacity building, collaborations and management of fisheries except for the modernisation of infrastructure in line with angling demand. Should land use or physical infrastructural projects arise from this, IFI will undertake the planning and work in line with the IFI Environmental Charter and mitigation measures reflected in the SEA and AA of the Novice Angling Strategy.

HLO 4 Sustainability

Objective: To play a leadership role in achieving our climate action and biodiversity goals

Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 4.1: Achieve our current CO2 reduction targets in line with legislation : 7 % year on year (50% by 2030), maximise energy efficiency and minimise the ecological footprint of IFI activity	At least a 7% overall reduction in energy consumption and emissions (CO2) associated with IFI activities and maximum contribution to Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2021 onwards	Achievement of annual energy performance targets and overall energy consumption and emissions (CO2) reduction targets - 7% reductions year on year
Action 4.2: Ensure the sustainability of native fish and maintaining biodiversity through the introduction of a climate change adaptation and mitigation programme	We will have developed and implemented evidence-based strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on fish habitat and populations	-Provision of guidance to support the sustainability of fish populations in an era of climate change - Instream climate mitigation works (Km) - Riparian climate mitigation works (Km) - Km of Habitat assessments completed
Action 4.3: Promote sustainable stewardship of fisheries in line with legislation	Sustainable management of fisheries in line with current legislation	- Greater awareness of fisheries as measured by targeted survey(s)/focus groups

SEA Comment

No land-use implications or significant adverse environmental effects are identified for this objective as it relates to awareness and actions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation.

AA Comment:

No land-use implications or likely significant effects are identified for this objective as it relates to awareness and actions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation.

HLO 5 Our People

Objective: To value our people and support their development and performance

Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 5.1: Develop and implement a HR strategy to support IFI's Corporate plan 2021 to 2025	A fit for purpose organisational structure and a motivated, skilled, adaptable and productive workforce capable of successfully delivering the corporate plan in line with our Mission, Vision and Values whilst utilising efficient and innovative	- Employee satisfaction (RRR) and engagement as measured by survey (create baseline) - Increase in required skills and capability (measures to be defined in HR strategy)

	internal communications whilst being cognisant of staff wellbeing	
<p>SEA Comment <i>No land-use implications or significant environmental effects are identified for this objective as it relates to the development and support of a workforce to support the plan</i></p> <p>AA Comment: <i>No land-use implications or likely significant effects are identified for this objective as it relates to the development and support of a workforce to support the plan</i></p>		
<p>HLO 6 Corporate Management</p> <p>To foster a culture of value for money and evaluation of performance in a measurable, transparent and accountable manner</p>		
Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 6.1: Ensure business process excellence through the development of appropriate strategies and processes incorporating value for money and sustainability	Improved business processes to deliver consistency and efficiency and improved quality of service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resources saved and available for other activities - Increase quality of service (introducing new streamlined processes, post project implementation surveys (staff and citizen))
Action 6.2: Seek to ensure best practice Corporate and Environmental Governance is adopted across all of IFI	All governance guidelines and circulars are implemented in a timely manner and monitored on an ongoing basis, to ensure high levels of Corporate and Environmental Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deadlines met - Compliance demonstrated - Favourable audit(s)-Support Assurance
<p>SEA Comment <i>No land-use implications or significant environmental effects are identified for this objective as it relates to corporate practices and management.</i></p> <p>AA Comment: <i>No land-use implications or likely significant effects are identified for this objective as it relates to corporate practices and management.</i></p>		
<p>HLO 7 Innovation</p> <p>Objective: Harness the power of innovation to continue to deliver a modern fisheries service</p>		
Actions	Outcomes	Measures
Action 7.1: Develop an innovation strategy to increase organisational agility, improve efficiency, communication and public service delivery to sustainably develop improve and protect fish habitats	Implementation of the innovation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation strategy will outline measures - citizen centric delivery - innovation in delivering CP - business process improvement

Action 7.2: Develop and implement an ICT strategy to support the implementation of the corporate plan	Implementation of the ICT strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project implementation - Service delivery measured against defined baseline (maturity model)
<p>SEA Comment</p> <p><i>No land-use implications or significant environmental effects are identified for this objective as it relates to development of innovation and implementation strategies.</i></p> <p>AA Comment:</p> <p><i>No land-use implications or likely significant effects are identified for this objective as it relates to the development of innovation and implementation strategies.</i></p>		

ANNEX B: INLAND FISHERIES IRELAND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARTER

Please follow the link to access this Charter.

<https://www.fisheriesireland.ie/national-strategy-for-angling-development/613-ifi-environmentalcharter/file.html>