

APPENDIX 1

- In Section 3.1 of the Plan (titled Monitoring and Classification), insert the following sentence into paragraph 7 after “*Status will be updated as monitoring information becomes available.*”:

“A fully compliant WFD monitoring programme for transitional and coastal waters will be initiated as a matter of priority and made operational at the latest by December 2011. The classification of all transitional and coastal waters will be completed as soon as EPA deems sufficient monitoring data is available.

To complete an interim classification of transitional and coastal waters, a project, led by the Marine Institute and scheduled for completion in September 2010, is underway. The project will identify and process existing data in respect of these waters that can be used to assign status for the reference period 2007-2009, where such information is currently unavailable.”

- In Section 4.2.3 of the Plan (titled New modifications or sustainable development), add the following text to the end of the last sentence in the first paragraph (ending “*...on the water body*”):

“as required by Regulation 33 of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, S.I. No. 272 of 2009.”

- In Section 5.1 of the Plan (titled “Recent legislation supporting the implementation of the programme of measures”), insert the following text at the end of the 1st paragraph, ending “*river basin plans.*”:

“These authorizations include, inter alia:

- *licences issued under the Water Pollution Acts*
- *IPPC licences*
- *licences issued under the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007*
- *Certificates of Authorisation under the Waste Management Regulations 2008.”*

- Also in Section 5.1 of the Plan (titled “Recent legislation supporting the implementation of the programme of measures”), insert the following paragraphs after the final bullet point:

“The Planning and Development Bill 2010, due to be enacted in the middle of this year, includes important new provisions in support of the Water Framework Directive. Firstly, the Bill includes a new mandatory objective requiring local authorities to integrate water management with planning policies and objectives in

the preparation of their development plan. It specifically requires local authorities to ensure that the development plan supports the promotion of compliance with environmental standards and objectives established under both the Surface Waters and Groundwater Regulations. In order to ensure that both development planning and management are fully compliant with Water Framework Directive objectives, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue Section 28 guidance to planning authorities on the new Planning Bill and its relationship with the implementation of the RBMPs, after enactment and not later than 2011. This will be supported by regional seminars.

Secondly, significant new provisions are included in the Bill in relation to the regulation of quarries. The Bill requires each planning authority to identify quarries in its administrative area which, having regard to the dates of implementation of the EIA Directive and the Habitats Directive, respectively, would have required environmental impact assessment or appropriate assessment and which have not had either or both of these assessments, as appropriate. Where the quarries identified commenced operations before the establishment of the planning code in 1964, or since obtained permission and are registered, they will be required to apply for a new consent, known as a “substitute consent” with a remedial EIA. However where the quarry commenced after October 1964 and never obtained planning permission, or failed to register in 2004-2005 under Section 261 of the Act, if required to do so, it will be subject to enforcement action.

Thirdly, the Bill removes the exemption status for infill of wetlands carried out under the Land Reclamation Act. Other forms of planning exemption for wetland infill will be restricted or removed in forthcoming amendments to the Planning Regulations.

The legislative framework will be further enhanced to protect and improve water quality through the introduction of strengthened controls on abstractions of water and physical modifications of water bodies. A scoping study on the legislative requirements in this area is underway and work on the drafting of new WFD-compliant regulations to include a modernised system of registration and prior authorization will commence later in 2010. These regulations will be in place at the latest by end 2012.”

New legislation will be proposed to provide for prior consideration of the nature, location and cumulative effects of certain agri-development projects to ensure that the obligations under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive are fully met. This is in response to the November 2008 ECJ ruling that Ireland was over reliant on size thresholds to determine whether an EIA is required in relation to certain agri-developments.

The categories of agri-development include:

- *projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;*
- *projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes; and*

- *water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects.*

The combined result of the above legislative changes will strengthen controls on physical development activities and bring greater coherence between the planning code and the objectives of the river basin management plans.

- In Section 5.2.2 of the Plan (titled: “Control of unsewered waste water discharges”), add the following text to the fourth sentence of the final paragraph in this section (after “...wastewater treatment systems”):

“, to ensure compliance with the environmental quality standards established in the groundwater and surface water regulations transposing the Water Framework Directive.”

- In Section 5.2.3 of the Plan (titled “Control of agricultural sources of pollution”), delete the following sentence: “*Despite the improvements in agriculture pollution control in recent years, surveys carried out by local authorities indicate that on average 31% of farms nationally may be non-compliant with the Nitrates Regulations.*” and replace with:

“Despite the improvements in agriculture pollution control in recent years, further work is needed to ensure full compliance.”

- Also in Section 5.2.3 of the Plan, paragraph 10, delete the second sentence viz.: “*Evidence suggests...areas of the country:*” and replace with the following:

“Evidence suggests, however, that they will not be sufficient to fully deliver the requirements of the Water Framework Directive in some areas of the country e.g.:”

- Also Section 5.2.3 of the Plan, paragraph 10, after the third bullet point, insert a fourth bullet point as follows:

“In some of the high-status sites referred to in Section 2.2.1 above.”

- Also in Section 5.2.3, paragraph 11, delete the full stop at the end of the second sentence (ending “...in those areas” and add the following:

“and the need for supplementary measures will arise. The nature and extent of such measures will be considered when the findings of the ACP start to become available in 2012.”

- In Section 5.2.7 (titled: “Control of environmental impacts from forestry”), add the following sentence to the end of the third paragraph (ending “...nutrient enrichment from fertilization”):

"The Forest Service will review the Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines (published, July 2000) during the first cycle of the river basin management plans to ensure that they reflect the new water quality objectives and standards"

- Also in Section 5.2.7, insert a new paragraph at the end of this Section after the sentence ending: “less than 8mg CaCO₃l⁻¹”, as follows:

“New regulations, to update the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2001 (S.I. No. 538 of 2001) will be finalised this year. The new regulations will provide for statutory EIA screening for all sub-threshold afforestation and forest road development (but excluding access to public roads which will require planning permission and EIA, if necessary). It will also transpose the Public Participation Directive insofar as it concerns forestry and will introduce penalties for unauthorised development.”

- After Section 5.2.7 (titled “Control of environmental impacts from forestry”), insert a new subsection 5.2.8 (titled “National Action Plan for sustainable use of pesticides”) and the following text:

“The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is currently developing a National Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides in consultation with other stakeholders. The National Action Plan is a requirement of Directive 2009/128/EC (establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides) and must be communicated to the Commission and to other Member States by 14 December 2012. The Directive is aimed at ensuring more sustainable use of pesticides, thereby reducing the impact of pesticides on human health and on the environment (including the aquatic environment).

The National Action Plan will include quantitative targets for reducing risks and impacts of pesticide use on the environment. The plan will address areas such as training and certification of pesticide users, distributors and advisors, calibration and certification of pesticide application equipment, and integrated pest management techniques. The plan will have a particular focus on the protection of the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from potential impacts of pesticide use, and will specifically address the issue of safeguard zones around water abstraction points.

The list of Water Framework Directive Priority Substances is due to be reviewed by 13 January 2011. It has been proposed that sixteen substances including the pesticide cypermethrin will be taken forward for environmental quality standard derivation.”

- After the new Section 5.2.8, (titled “National Action Plan for sustainable use of pesticides”) insert a new section, 5.2.9 (titled, “Landfills and contaminated lands”) and the following text:

“The Waste Management (Certification of Historic Unlicensed Waste Disposal and Recovery Activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 524 of 2008) introduced a statutory requirement for local authorities to register all closed landfills, as defined under the regulations, by the 30th June 2009; 321 sites have been registered throughout the State.

Almost all initial Tier 1 risk assessments (desk study and site walk over) have been completed for each site. More in-depth Tier 2 risk assessments (on-site monitoring) were applied to 18 sites under a pilot project initiated in October 2009, funded by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. A second pilot project to support the application of Tier 3 risk assessments (more detailed site investigations) was announced in March 2010.

All sites must be authorised by the EPA. The authorisation, called a Certificate of Authorisation (COA), will specify the appropriate management measures to be applied at each site on a case-by-case basis. The EPA will be required to have regard to the environmental quality standards established by the 2009 Surface Waters regulations and the 2010 Groundwater regulations when undertaking its investigations and specifying the appropriate management measures for the purposes of these regulations.

With regard to historic mines, an inventory and risk assessment was completed in March 2010 in response to the extractive industries waste Directive (2006/21/EC). The Historic Mine Sites - Inventory and Risk Classification (HMS-IRC) Project was a joint project of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR).

The objectives of the project were:

- *to identify any significant risks to the environment, including human and animal health risks, at these historic mine sites so that these risks ultimately can be managed and the sites made safe;*
- *to plan for the forthcoming EU Directive 2006/21/EC on the Management of Wastes from the Extractive Industries.*

This Directive requires the preparation of an inventory of closed waste facilities in the State by 1st May 2012. The inventory does not include closed stone, sand and gravel quarries, which also require management under the Directive.

A total of 32 mine sites and districts were investigated. Of these 27 mine sites/districts (encompassing 82 individual sites) were scored relative to each other for the purpose of future actions.

The project has resulted in the most comprehensive inventory of historic mines in Ireland that includes a detailed geochemical analysis. It gathers together all the existing information on historic mine sites in Ireland along with significant new information derived from site investigations that will point the way towards future rehabilitation work on mines in Ireland. Rehabilitation works will have regard to the environmental quality standards established by the 2009 Surface Waters regulations and the 2010 Groundwater regulations. ”

- After the new Section 5.2.9, insert a new Section 5.2.10 titled “Aquaculture” and the following text:

“Finfish aquaculture is licensed by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1997. Licences issued under the Act set limits on the amount of fish that may be grown as well the use of chemicals and medicines at the facility. Licences lay down requirements for monitoring, which include benthic monitoring, water quality monitoring and sea lice monitoring. Benthic monitoring is undertaken each year and includes visual examination of the seabed beneath the cages, as well as analysis for organic carbon and redox.

The European Communities (Control of Dangerous Substances in Aquaculture) Regulations 2008) S.I. No. 466 of 2008) give effect to Directive 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances into the aquatic environment in so far as the Directive relates to the protection of waters in the marine environment from aquaculture activities.

The Regulations inter alia require that the level of discharge of an emission set by a licensing authority must be based on the relevant environmental quality standards or objectives set by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in accordance with the Water Framework Directive.

All licences will be reviewed to ensure compliance with the WFD objectives (as laid down in the 2009 Surface Water Regulations) for the receiving waterbody, taking into account the assimilative capacity of receiving waters.”

- After the new Section 5.2.10, insert a new Section 5.2.11 (titled Measures to address the pressures on coastal waters) and the following text:

“There are many pressures on the coastal zone ranging from certain fishing practices through to recreational pressures, coastal development, dredging activities and dumping at sea, the extraction of marine aggregates and marine waste and litter. The impact of nutrient enrichment and the process of eutrophication is a major concern in the marine environment; assessment is mainly based on data collected by EPA.

National Regulations to implement the EU directives on urban waste water treatment and nitrates from agricultural sources are among the most important measures in place to combat eutrophication. Ireland has applied the EU nitrates directive across its whole territory and has designated the relevant estuarine waters as 'sensitive' where required to do so under the Urban Waste Water Directive. Nutrient reduction is required at the larger urban agglomerations discharging into sensitive waters.

Work undertaken for the purpose of the WFD Article 5 risk assessments concluded that 35% of transitional water bodies and 18% of coastal water bodies were 'at risk' or 'probably at risk' of failing to meet the WFD objective of good status due to physical alteration. Morphological pressures on the marine environment include coastal defence, built structures (urbanisation and ports and harbours) and dredging.

The proposed amendment to the legislative framework, to regulate physical modifications having an adverse impact on the water environment (Section 5.1), will, inter alia, provide a formal legal mechanism to address these pressures in the marine environment, including providing for the exemption provisions of Article 4(7) of the WFD where this is justified within the rules of the Directive. The proposed regulations will be subject to prior public consultation and will be in place at the latest by end 2012.

Additional measures will be developed to address other pressures in the context of integrated coastal zone management."

- After the new Section 5.2.11, insert a new Section 5.2.12 (titled Invasive Alien Species) and the following text:

"Regulations will be introduced in 2010 to restrict the trade in invasive alien species, including the banning of certain proscribed species. The proposed regulations are intended to ban the possession of listed species for 'the purpose of sale or dispersal or to transfer the species from one place to another within the country'. Where a problem already exists in relation to an invasive alien species, the regulations will provide for Ministerial powers to make a threat response plan and for the power to compel the relevant public authorities to address the threat. The regulations will be put out for public consultation shortly.

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency have funded a series of invasive species projects and are implementing the recommendations of the original report. Risk assessments have been undertaken of high risk invasive species and rapid mechanisms, increased stakeholder involvement and best practice guidelines are being developed."

- After the new Section 5.2.12, insert a new Section 5.2.13 (titled Peat extraction) and the following text:

“Peat excavation can impact on water quality through release of nutrients (particularly phosphorus) contributing to eutrophication and through peat silt entering river systems and impacting on aquatic life. Peat harvesting is one of the pressures contributing to the loss of high quality and protected areas.

All excavation of peat in areas above 50 hectares must be licensed under the IPPC regime and private peat producers falling into this category, that are not already licensed, will be brought into the IPPC system by the EPA.

Below this threshold, planning legislation applies and the Local Government (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Regulations, 2001 reduced the planning threshold for peat extraction from 50 to 10 hectares. The 2001 EIA Regulations reduced the threshold for mandatory EIA from 50 to 30 hectares and this provision will be enforced.

It is proposed to amend the Planning and Development Act to ensure effective enforcement against ongoing unauthorised peat extraction irrespective of when the extraction may have commenced. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government has funded research into the use of remote sensing to identify and gather evidence in relation to unauthorised peat extraction.

It should be noted that, in respect of discharges from smaller private enterprises, local authorities have the option to licence activity under the Water Pollution Acts and this option should be exercised on a risk-assessment basis, in pursuit of WFD water quality objectives”

- After Section 5.2 of the Plan (titled “The programme of measures”), insert a new Section 5.3 titled “Targeted research to support the plan” and the following text:

“The development of the plan has identified a number of priority areas where research is needed to improve knowledge and to help identify appropriate measures to further protect and improve water quality. In relation to agriculture, a major research project has been outlined at 5.2.3 above.

As regards other sectors and issues identified, the following projects are either underway or will be commissioned in 2010:

- *The 2009 Indicators Report from the EPA noted the serious decline in the number of high quality sites over the past 20 years (see Section 2.2.1 above). A research project to identify the reasons behind this loss and to propose management strategies to address the matter will commence in 2010 with a timeline for delivery early in 2011.*

- *SIMBIOSYS, a major 4 year project aimed at assessing the impacts of aquaculture on marine biodiversity, commenced in April 2008 and is due for completion in 2012. The project includes the development of innovative approaches to reduce impacts.*
 - *A scoping desk study aimed at assessing and managing exceedances of specific pollutants, priority & hazardous substances in surface waters and preventing and limiting inputs of hazardous and non-hazardous substances into groundwaters, will be included in a call for proposals in 2010.*
 - *A study to assess disposal options for treated wastewater from single houses in low permeability soil/subsoil settings will be included in a call for proposals in 2010.”*
- Renumber the original Section 5.3 (titled “Other measures being considered”), as 5.4 delete the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh bullet points and insert the following new bullet point:
 - *“Sustainable flood management: Section 6.1.2 notes that implementation of the Floods Directive and the Water Framework Directive is to be coordinated. Sustainable flood management measures such as floodplain reclamation and restoration, have ancillary benefits for climate change adaptation, biodiversity and nutrient attenuation and have an important role to play in flood risk management planning.”*
 - Renumber the original Section 5.4 (titled “Water Management Unit action plans”), as 5.5 and insert the following after the last bullet point (ending “...management measures”):

“In drawing up the implementation plan, the WMU action plans will be revised so that for each waterbody where extended deadlines apply, the waterbody shall be identified by name and the reason or reasons for the time extension will be set out clearly .”
 - In Section 6.1.3 of the Plan (titled: “Planning for climate change”), insert the following paragraphs immediately after paragraph 3 (sentence ending “*special protection measures*”):

“Flood and drought management both of which will assume greater importance under climate change scenarios, will need to take a sustainable, catchment-based approach. Measures to reconnect wetlands and riparian ecosystems to the river channels may have an important role to play, e.g. in terms of water storage, nutrient attenuation and can also contribute towards providing habitat for native species.

Studies such as those referred to above have highlighted the likely impacts of climate change.

As part of the process of developing a national response to the impacts of climate change the EPA will shortly be commencing a project which will bring together all the available information on vulnerabilities on a sector by sector basis. It is anticipated that this material will be available by the end of 2010; this will assist in assessing the risk of climate change and in prioritising adaptive actions.

On foot of a commitment contained in the National Climate Change Strategy, the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government is currently in the process of developing a National Climate Change Adaptation Framework. This work is proceeding in parallel with development of the Climate Change Bill which will contain specific provisions in relation to adaptation at national, sectoral and local levels.

The purpose of the Bill is to provide a statutory basis for key national policies and measures on climate change, including national emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2050 and a Climate Change Committee to advise Government. The Bill will provide the statutory framework within which national policy on transition to a low-carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable society can be pursued as a national priority.

The Heads of Bill and the Adaptation Framework will be published as soon as possible.”

APPENDIX 2

Insert New Chapter - - Chapter 7 Implementation of the Plan

“7 Implementation of the Plan

The River Basin District is the basic unit of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting under the Water Framework Directive. The work to date on implementing the Directive has been organised and delivered on this basis, with the coordinating local authorities interacting with other local authorities, EPA and other public authorities and stakeholders. This interaction has posed a challenge and while progress has been made, full coordination has not been achieved. The process of developing the plans has been complex and a significant amount of work has been carried out in monitoring, assessment, classification and setting objectives for water bodies.

Delivery of the River Basin Plans will be challenging with responsibility for implementation of the plans currently assigned across a range of organizations with no single body having ultimate responsibility. The current administrative systems are fragmented along administrative lines and do not facilitate analysis, identification and implementation of the most cost-effective solutions to manage water quality at river basin level. An RBD can cover the areas of responsibility of a large number of bodies e.g. 18 local authorities in the case of the Shannon RBD. Furthermore, the implementation of many of the measures necessary to achieve the objectives of the plans is the responsibility of national rather than local authorities. Furthermore, it is recognized that improved enforcement of existing legislation is key to successful implementation of the RBMPs.

As we move to the implementation stage, there is a need to strengthen and adjust the existing administrative structures to ensure effective delivery of the plans including enforcement of relevant legislation, across local, regional and national levels. Recommendations in relation to revised structures for water management have been put forward over the past two years by the OECD, Forfas and in the report of the Special Group on Public Service Numbers and Expenditure.

In tandem with the finalisation of the River Basin Management Plans, proposals to introduce water charging are being advanced and a major report on the efficiency of local government is being finalised. It is likely that recommendations for structural change will emerge from both processes.

7.1 Review of arrangements

In the short-term, funding will continue to be provided to support the RBD Offices so that these can coordinate the efforts of the various authorities to oversee, manage, enforce and report on the implementation of the plans. The National Advisory Committee will continue to exercise an oversight role. In addition, the annual review provided for under the Water Services Investment Programme will continue to be guided by the information coming through from the river basin management planning process.

There are clear advantages in strengthening the delivery approach at a RBD level for both infrastructure delivery and implementation of the RBMPs. It is considered that this approach has potential to improve efficiencies and co-operation, build and retain appropriate expertise in identified areas and strengthen the capacity to plan and deliver strategically important projects, and give a broader strategic context for locally delivered programmes. It would also facilitate the collation of key data at a regional level, and support more coordinated and synchronised planning and decision making.

Against this background, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government will review by end 2010 the governance and structures for implementation of the river basin management plans. This review will include, inter alia, consideration of the following priority areas: data management; sampling and monitoring; legislative requirements; inspection and enforcement; reporting; public participation. Since one of the key challenges will be the implementation and enforcement of WFD requirements over a wide range of public bodies, it is important that structures resulting from the review must have a clear RBD remit and be provided with the resources and statutory power to oversee and enforce implementation over all relevant public bodies.

7.2 Implementation process

The implementation of the RBMP at waterbody / WMU level will be an extremely complex exercise involving the reviewing and coordination of all water management practices and land-use practices that impact on water, to ensure they are in line with the plan, the relevant regulations (e.g. for surface waters and groundwater) and the Directive. To ensure consistent implementation across all RBDs and WMUs, the following principles must be adhered to when implementation plans are being developed and delivered:

- 1. All relevant information held by all public bodies shall be made fully available.*
- 2. All information gaps shall be clearly identified with a timeline for completing necessary work to fill gaps in time for the review of the Article 5 characterisation analysis.*
- 3. An appropriate standardised management system shall be developed by 2012 to assess all of the activities that impact water status in the catchment.*
- 4. There shall be a whole-system management approach to implementation that takes account of cumulative impacts, to prevent deterioration in the status of any waterbody unless an Article 4-compliant exemption has been set out.*
- 5. In the selection of supplementary measures and where appropriate and required by the Directive, a better environmental alternative check must be carried out before an Article 4-compliant exemption is applied.*
- 6. Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 objectives and requirements shall be addressed in an integrated manner with implementation measures ensuring compliance with any standards and objectives for Natura 2000 sites by 2015.*
- 7. Where the management system indicates that implementation of basic measures will not avoid deterioration of status or will not restore waterbodies to good status by 2015, a transparent cost effectiveness analysis, incorporating*

environmental and resources costs and benefits shall be conducted to select the most appropriate supplementary measures to achieve this, unless an Article 4 exemption is set out.

8. Public participation must be integrated into the Plan.

Critical to managing the implementation process will be effective data management and interpretation, the streamlining of the regulatory systems that control activities that may impact on waters and ensuring that the regulation of activities is consistent across public authorities.

These issues will be considered during the review of water governance and structures mentioned above. However, there are several initiatives already underway which will facilitate improvements in implementation.

The Environmental Protection Agency and local authorities with support from the Local Government Computer Services Board are developing the Environmental Data Exchange Network (EDEN). The aim of EDEN is to eliminate the difficulties encountered in the sharing and reporting of environmental data sourced from a wide range of environmental datasets, applications, and IT systems in place within the many organisations involved in work related to the Water Framework Directive. In time it is intended that EDEN will be a fully distributed data-sharing network allowing all stakeholders to easily share environmental data. The Environmental Protection Agency and local authorities are also currently investigating web-based catchment management systems that will best facilitate the management, visualisation and interpretation of environmental datasets at catchment level.

For the purpose of promoting consistency in environmental regulation and enforcement, local authorities, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government are also jointly involved in the preparation of guidance and training for local authority personnel through the Environmental Services Training Group (ESTG). Guidance and training currently being developed includes; (a) the authorisation of discharges to water and sewer under the Water Pollution Acts and (b) protocols for agricultural inspections and enforcement. Other guidance and training will be prepared as appropriate.

7.3 Public participation

Public participation is a central principle of the Water Framework Directive and a programme for encouraging active involvement and participation of the public in the implementation of the plan will be developed by 2011 and delivered as an integral part of the implementation process for the RBD. One of the mechanisms for ensuring participation from stakeholders has been through the operation of statutory Advisory Councils comprising of representatives of the local authorities (elected members), representative bodies, NGOs and the social partners.

As part of the review referred to above, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, following consultation with relevant stakeholders, will bring forward

any necessary proposals for reform of existing structures in order to maximise the effective active involvement of stakeholder bodies in implementation of the plans.

In tandem with this and to support public participation, public awareness initiatives will also be implemented, commencing with a programme of information and awareness-raising to be delivered through The Library Council. The disposal of dangerous household and gardening chemicals will be one of the issues addressed in the awareness campaign. This will include the development of 'ENFOpoints' building on the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's plans to enhance the role of libraries in the provision of environmental information services. Access to information relevant to the implementation process will also be made publicly available in readily accessible formats to facilitate fully informed participation of the public."

- References in the Plan to regional and central fisheries board should be amended to '*Inland Fisheries Ireland*'.

Appendix 3

Amend the plan with updates as advised by the Coordinating Local Authority. The submission from the Coordinating Authority indicating amendments is attached.