



## **SEA Statement**

April 2009

### **Bunclody Local Area Plan 2009-2015**

Adopted by Wexford County Council on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2009



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## **Section 1. SEA Statement for the Bunclody Local Area Plan 2009-2015**

The Bunclody Local Area Plan was adopted by Wexford County Council on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2009, in accordance with S.I. no. 436 of the 2004 Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (articles 14I and 14J). The Planning Authority is required to prepare a SEA Statement as soon as may be following the making of the Plan.

The SEA statement includes a summary of the following information:

1. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Local Area Plan.
2.
  - i. The environmental report is prepared pursuant to article 14B
  - ii. Submissions and observations made to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 20(3) of the Act, and
  - iii. Any consultations under article 14F have been taken into account during the preparation of the Local Area Plan.
3. The reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with.
4. The measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with article 14J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.

### **1.1 Introduction to SEA**

SEA is a formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt the plan or programme. SEA in Ireland is based on *Directive 2001/42/EC (Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment)*, more commonly known as the 'SEA Directive'. The main objective of the SEA Directive is to *“provide for a high level of protection for the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations*

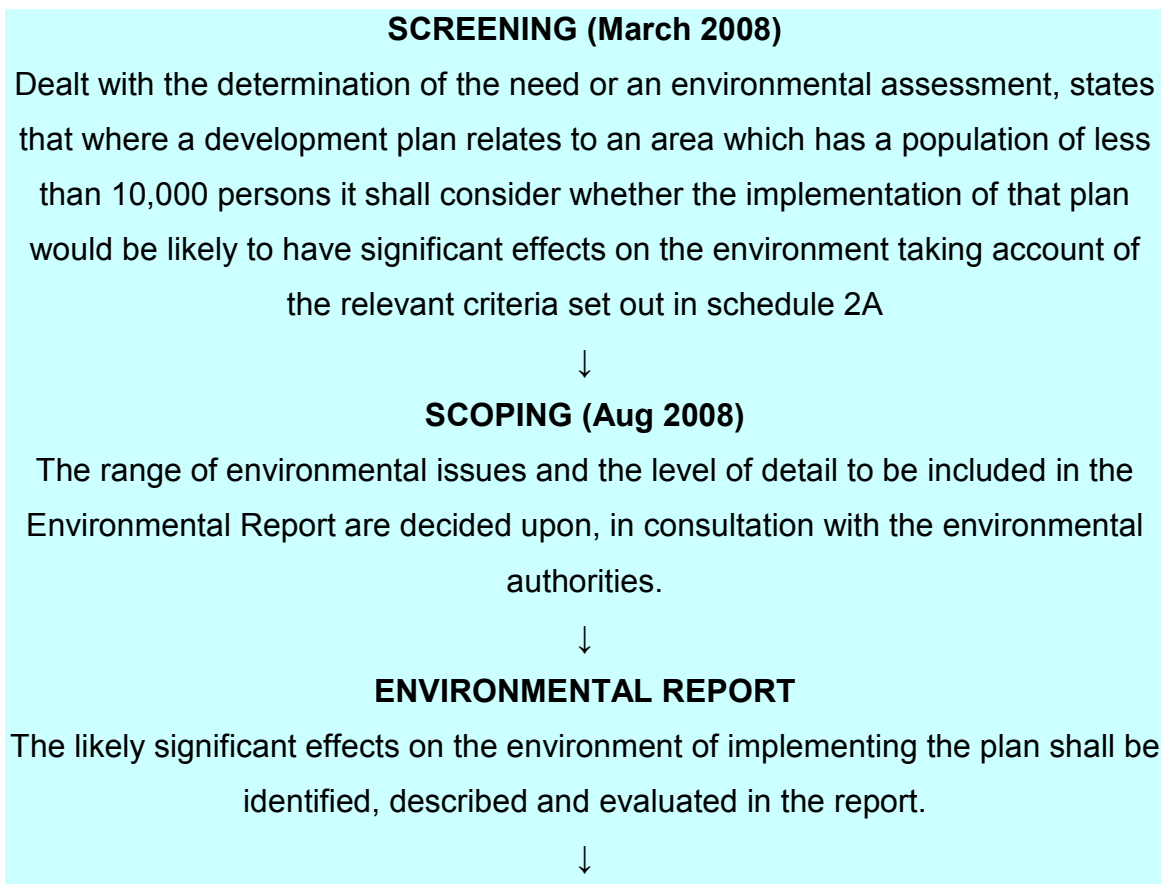
*into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.”*

Directive 2001/42/EC came into force in Ireland during July 2004. The Directive has been transposed into Irish Law through two sets of Regulations as set out hereunder;

- *European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004); and*
- *Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 436 of 2004).*

## **1.2 Summary of SEA Process**

The SEA was prepared in tandem with the Draft Bunclody Local Area Plan. The SEA process can be illustrated as follows:



**CONSULTATIONS ON DRAFT LOCAL AREA PLAN & ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 2008 to 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009) Public meeting 10<sup>th</sup> Dec 2008**

The proposed LAP and SEA are placed on public display for 6 weeks minimum, inviting submissions from the public and designated authorities.



**MANAGER'S REPORT**

The manager's report sets out proposed amendments to the Draft Local Area Plan and SEA where appropriate.



**SECOND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PERIOD FOR AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT LOCAL AREA PLAN & ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (18<sup>TH</sup> February to 19<sup>th</sup> March 2009)**

The proposed amendments to the Draft LAP and SEA Environmental Report are placed on public display for a further 4 weeks minimum, inviting submissions from the public and designated authorities.



**MANAGER'S REPORT**

The manager's report sets out which of the proposed amendments are to be included in the finalised Local Area Plan and the SEA is also amended where appropriate.



**SEA STATEMENT AND ADOPTED LOCAL AREA PLAN (adopted 14<sup>th</sup> April 09)**

Report on how environmental considerations and consultations have been incorporated within the plan.



**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN (next 6 years)**

Monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the LAP.

There are four main requirements of the SEA Regulations and these include;

1. The preparation of an Environmental Report, where the likely significant environmental effects of the plan are identified and evaluated. The Environmental Report is the key document in the SEA process and will summarise the likely significant environmental effects and mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impacts.
2. Consultation with the public and environmental authorities on the Environmental Report and draft Local Area Plan.
3. Consideration of the findings in the Environmental Report and the outcome of the consultations in deciding whether to adopt or modify the draft LAP.
4. Publicising the decision on adoption of the LAP and how the SEA influenced the outcome.

### **1.3 Purpose of Statement**

The main purpose of the SEA Statement is to provide information on the decision-making process and to document how environmental considerations, the views of consultees and the recommendations of the Environmental Report have been taken into account in the adopted Local Area Plan. It illustrates how decisions were taken, making the process more transparent. It must be made available to the public to accompany the adopted Plan.

## **1.4 Influence of the SEA Process – during Local Area Plan preparation**

The SEA process has led to an increased awareness among Planners of the potential environmental impacts (both positive and negative) associated with policies, objectives and zoning of a land-use plan. This indirectly influenced decisions on planning policy therefore improving the Local Area Plan.

## **1.5 Influence of Environmental Report**

The recommendations made in the Environmental Report (Nov 2008) have been assessed and dealt with in a similar way to other consultations made in relation to the Plan. The majority of the issues raised had already been taken into account in the Draft Local Area Plan.





## **Section 2. Public Consultation**

The initial public consultation with regard to the review of the Bunclody Local Area Plan incorporating a Strategic Environmental process was held on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2008 in the Millrace Hotel, Bunclody.

A draft Environmental Report was prepared for the Draft Bunclody Local Area Plan in October 2008 and put on public display for a period of 7 weeks from the 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 2008 to 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009 with the public consultation day taking place on 10<sup>th</sup> December in the Millrace Hotel, Bunclody. A manager's report was compiled based on the submissions received during this period and material amendments to the Plan were recommended on foot of these. Therefore, it was necessary to place the Draft Local Area Plan and draft Environmental Report on further public display for a period of 4 weeks from the 18<sup>th</sup> February to 20<sup>th</sup> March 2009. The draft Environmental Report was amended accordingly to take into consideration the changes made to the Plan. The Plan was then finalized and adopted with the Environmental report on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2009.

### **2.1 Consultation with Environmental Authorities**

During the course of the Plan review and SEA process the following designated SEA Environmental Authorities were consulted with:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources
- Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Further consultation on the amendments to the Environmental Report of the Draft Bunclody Local Area Plan 2009-2015 was held in February/March 2009 and their recommendations were taken into consideration.

## **2.2 Initial Public Consultation**

At the beginning of the Plan review process a newspaper advertisement advised the public of the commencement of the plan making process inviting submissions. An initial public meeting was held during this period on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2008. The issues raised at this meeting regarding the environment were fully considered in the formulation of the plan strategy and the environmental issues in the SEA.

## **2.3 Scoping Consultation**

In accordance with the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004, designated environmental authorities must be consulted in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in the Environmental Report. Accordingly, the following departments were consulted: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. Submissions received by these departments were fully considered in the environmental report and reinforced the identification of the key environmental issues of the plan.

## **2.4 Consultation on Draft Plan**

In accordance with the statutory requirements, the Draft Plan and Environmental Report were available for inspection from 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2008 to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2009 at the following locations:

- Planning Reception, Planning Department, Wexford County Council, County Hall, Wexford.
- Bunclody Town Library.
- Civic Offices, Tullow.

- Carlow County Council, County Hall, Athy Road, Carlow.

Notices advertising the public consultation period and inviting members of the public for written comments and submission were placed in the local papers.

The environmental authorities were sent a copy of the Draft Bunclody Local Area Plan and the Environmental Report at the start of the consultation period and written submissions were requested. Following the consultation period, the submissions and comments submitted were compiled and reviewed. A Manager’s Report on the submissions received was produced outlining responses to the key issues raised and changes to the Plan where necessary. This was presented to the Elected Members.

## 2.5 Summary of Public consultation

The following table contains a summary of the submissions received during the first public consultation period between 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2008 to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2009 which related to environmental issues in the Plan area and any proposed changes to the Plan:

Submission No. & Issues Raised	Response/Plan Change
No. 2 (a) NORC Partnerships Re: Lands to the rear of the Millrace Hotel It was requested that these lands be rezoned from Recreational, Amenity and Open Space to Town Centre.	These lands are surrounded by a candidate Special Area of Conservation and a proposed Natural Heritage Area. Given this environmentally sensitive setting, it was considered that the proposed Recreational, Amenity and Open Space zoning would ensure that the habitats, surrounding land and the River Clody were adequately protected. Furthermore, the uses associated with a Town Centre zoning would both compromise the integrity of these environmental sites and would also be visually inappropriate. It is concluded that the proposed change of zoning to Town Centre would be contrary to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

	Zoning remained as Recreational, Amenity and Open Space
<p>No. 7 Bunclody Community Council</p> <p><u>Traffic &amp; Infrastructure</u></p> <p>It was suggested that Wexford County Council should acquire the field along the bank of the River Slaney from the Slaney Bridge to Bunclody Fire Station and use part of this area as a public car park</p>	<p>Molloy's Meadow is designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation and a proposed Natural Heritage Area. These designations are in place to provide protection for habitats present. The landuse zoning matrix indicates that car parking and recreational uses are open for consideration on these designated sites. However, these uses could only be considered if the integrity and protection of the sites is not compromised. No recommended changes to Plan.</p>
<p>No. 11 Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>This submission includes both recommendations for the draft Bunclody LAP and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report.</p> <p>Additional explanatory text on the Water Framework Direction as well as the risk categories for water bodies (surface and groundwater) in the Plan area should be included.</p> <p>The LAP should include measure to promote water conservation.</p> <p>Policy 2 (under Wastewater Treatment and Water supply policies) should be amended to include protection of associated habitats and species.</p> <p>A policy relating to the development of a wastewater leak detection programme in conjunction with the upgrading of the wastewater treatment plant should also be included.</p> <p>Appropriate buffer zones between the designated ecological sites and the area zoned for development are vital in maintaining the quality of sensitive areas.</p>	<p>It is recommended that additional policies and objectives in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• Water conservation measures</li> <li>• Groundwater protection</li> <li>• Buffer zones to protected designated sites</li> <li>• Appropriate Assessment</li> </ul> <p>were inserted in the LAP. These changes were made to improve the level of environmental protection which could be applied to the Local Area Plan area.</p>

<p>An objective should be included to ensure these buffer zones can be implemented where required.</p> <p>The plan should clearly set out the requirement for Appropriate Assessment or Appropriate Assessment screening for all amendments to the Plan. The proposed development of a River Slaney walkway should be screened for Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Where brownfield development occurs, the Plan should provide for determination of the nature and extent of any soil and/or groundwater contamination and the risks associated with the site development work.</p>	
<p>No. 13 Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p> <p>In relation to water quality, it is noted that the upgraded wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) will be available in 2010. It was not clear whether development envisaged under the LAP will be permitted in advance of this upgrade and if so whether this would result in deterioration in water quality. However it is noted that there is a policy to protect the water quality of the River Slaney at a satisfactory level in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive. This would be satisfactory.</p> <p>An additional policy should be inserted in the LAP to ensure that with regard to the proposed recreation/amenity and open space zoning along the river cSAC, any proposals for amenity usage/improvements be designed to eliminate any potential impact on cSAC. Any development shall be subject to 'Appropriate Assessment'.</p>	<p>Having regard to the contents of this submission, the suggestions made in relation to strengthening of text and policies were considered appropriate and were incorporated into the policies and objectives of the LAP.</p>

The following table contains a summary of the submissions received during the second public consultation period between 18<sup>th</sup> February to 20<sup>th</sup> March 2009 which related to environmental issues in the proposed amendments to the Draft LAP in the Plan area and any proposed change to the Plan:

Submission No. & Issues Raised	Response/Plan Change
<p>No. 1 <i>Health Service Executive</i>  Re: <i>Submission in relation to Human Health Impact in general Plan area</i></p> <p>The HSE commend the council on the amended sections which strengthen the protection of groundwater and surface water quality. The commitments to water conservation and wastewater detection are also welcome. The HSE particularly welcome the commitment to the development of youth facilities, tourist walks development and open space developments.</p>	<p>It was recommended that the proposed written statement amendments remain as are currently proposed and no additional amendments or variation to the current amendments are required.</p>
<p>No. 3 - <i>Beer &amp; Burgess on behalf of Phil O'Brien &amp; Rob Roche</i>  Re: <i>Lands located off Church Road – Amendment No. 1</i></p> <p>This submission was in relation to amendment No. 1 – the lands off the Church Road were previously amended which changed a site zoned for Community and split it into Recreation, Open Space &amp; Amenity and Residential.</p> <p>The owners of the site now wish to have the recreational, amenity and open space zoning incorporated throughout the residential zoning.</p>	<p>The Planning Authority understood the advantage of incorporating the green space into the residential development for overlooking and aesthetic reasons however in this case the Council decided to zone this land separately as Recreational, Open Space and Amenity zoning due to its sensitive location adjoining a designated Natura 2000 site (cSAC). This proposal would result in significant additional residential zoned land at this location. There is already sufficient residential zoned lands in the plan area, therefore no plan changes were recommended.</p>

<p><i>No. 4 - Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG)</i></p> <p><i>General Comments on Amendments no's 1,4 &amp; 7</i></p> <p>The submission raised 1 main concern in relation to potential environmental impacts,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That an appropriate assessment should be carried out for the ecological or environmental implications of the proposed amendments in relation to their impact on the designated sites.</li> </ol>	<p>In response to comment 3 above, the Planning Authority have prepared an appropriate assessment of any ecological or environmental implications of the proposed amendments in relation to its impact on the conservation objectives associated with the Slaney River Valley, cSAC which is a Natura 2000 site, this is currently being circulated the environmental authorities.</p> <p>It was not considered that the proposed amendments would have any significant impact on the conservation objectives associated with the Slaney River Valley cSAC or the PNHA in the area. It was therefore recommended that the proposed amendments no's 1, 4 and 7 are carried through and no additional changes to the Plan would take place.</p>
<p>No. 7 – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>The EPA have made a submission regarding the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land use zoning amendments No.1 and No. 4.</li> </ol> <p>The EPA is concerned that these amendments appear to facilitate development outside of the urban fabric of the town itself and also the proximity of the residential zoning to the designated nature sites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Text Amendment No. 7 (Appropriate Assessment Policy)</li> </ol> <p>Consider further amending this proposed</p>	<p>In response to submission comment No. 1 above the Planning Authority would like to point out that the decision was made to move the residential lands onto this site with half of the site incorporating open space to enable the development of a more sensitive environment adjoining the designated site area. Any development in this area will take into account Natural Heritage Objective – NH5 – ‘Ensure if deemed necessary by the Planning Authority where the site of a development borders a designated nature site, a buffer zone of an agreed width shall be provided between the new development and the designated nature site to ensure that the habitats and species are not placed under risk of deterioration (habitats) or reduction in population size (species). An</p>

<p>amendment to include specific reference to the requirement for Appropriate Assessment of projects that may emerge due to implementation of the LAP.</p> <p>3. The EPA also referred to the requirement to prepare an SEA Statement outlining “Information on the Decision” as required by Article 13I of Planning and Development Regulations as amended by Article 7 of the SEA Regulations.</p>	<p>Appropriate Assessment of the site shall also be carried out.</p> <p>In response to point 2 the Planning Authority recognised the need to strengthen the Appropriate Assessment Policy and therefore revised this accordingly in Section 1.8.</p> <p>In response to point 3 above the Planning Authority were aware that an SEA Statement is required and one will be completed and a copy shall be sent to the Environmental Authorities.</p>
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## **Section 3. Reasons for choosing the plan as adopted**

The SEA Statement is required for adopting the Bunclody Local Area Plan 2009-2015 in light of the reasonable alternatives considered. The Environmental Report has set out the alternatives considered, and reasons for selection of the preferred option.

### **3.1 Alternatives considered**

The aim of the consideration of alternatives is to look at differing ways to achieve a stated objective or intention.

#### **The ‘do-nothing’ alternative Option**

Examining the continuation of existing trends, and identifying the likely effects this will have on needs and on the environment. Although the ‘do nothing’ alternative is not one of the reasonable alternatives which are required to be considered under the SEA Directive where plans or programmes are legally required to be made this alternative has been described in Section 3.

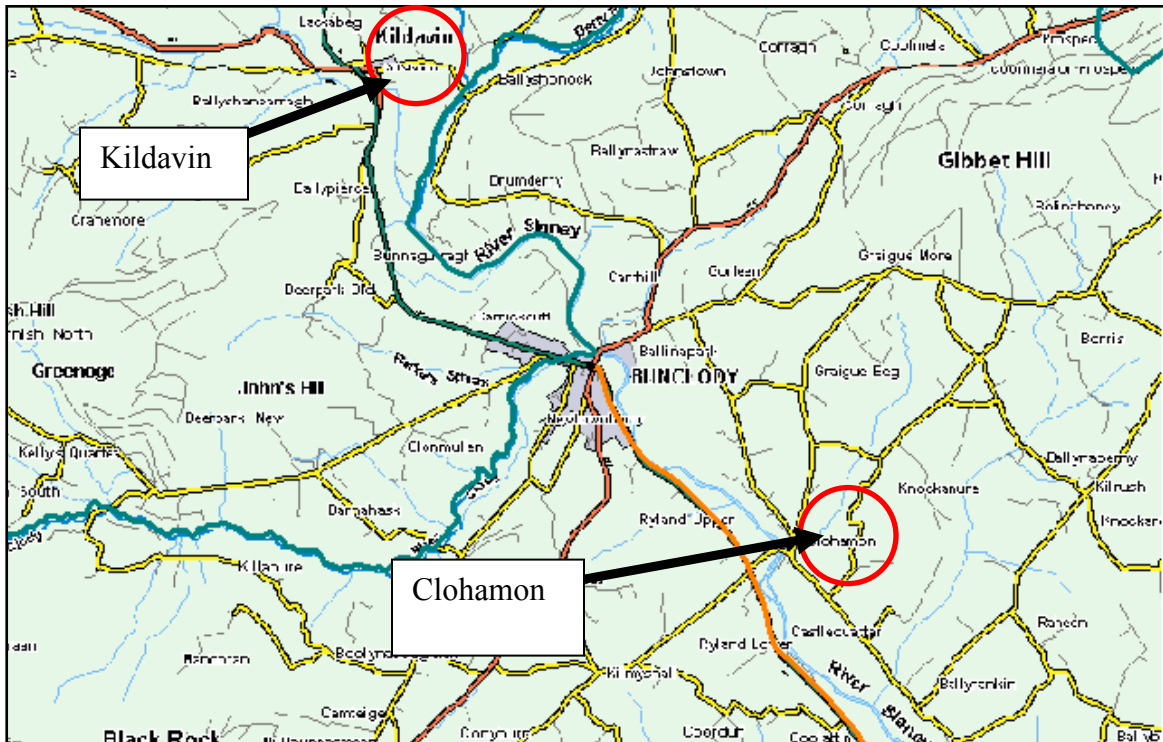
Notwithstanding the requirement for a Development Plan as set out in the Planning & Development Acts 2000 – 2007, it was determined that there is a need for a Plan for Bunclody in order to accommodate growth allocated to the town under the Settlement Strategy in the County Development Plan 2007-2013 and to accommodate community facilities, amenities and infrastructure, commercial, tourism and other uses in a way that prevents any future environmental problems.

#### **Option A- Diffusion**

The Planning Authority could select a strategy for Bunclody where population expansion would no longer be concentrated in the town itself. Instead expansion might be absorbed by surrounding villages and settlements. These villages might

develop as types of satellite communities while the existing town edge would remain essentially as it is, without pressure for further extension.

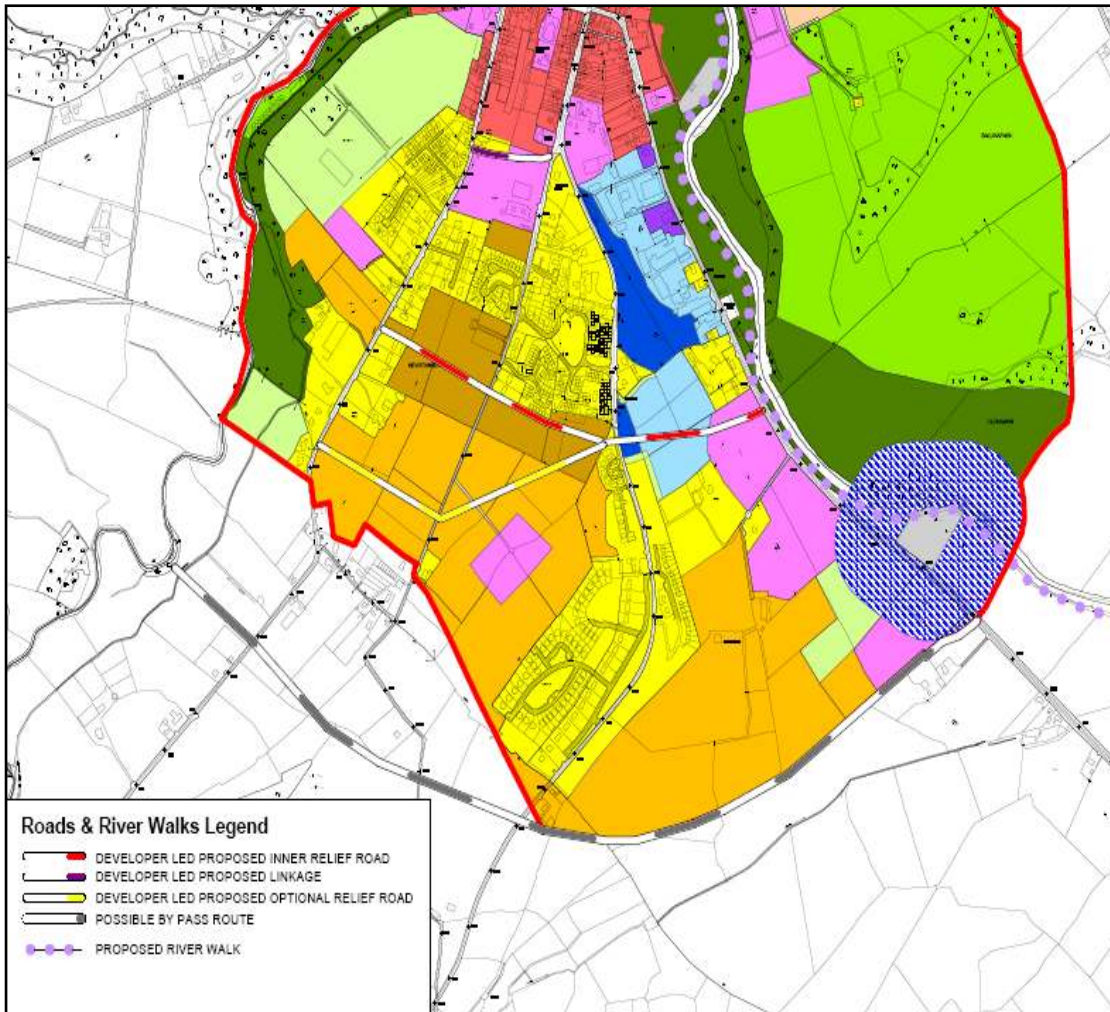
There are two reasons however for not pursuing such a strategy. Firstly this type of development would be unsustainable as the villages and settlements surrounding the town do not supply the level of critical mass which would allow for the development of social and physical infrastructure. Therefore, a larger



amount of commuting would occur between the smaller settlements and the town of Bunclody, which would put a greater strain on the transport links surrounding the town. Secondly, the social character and infrastructure of the surrounding villages are not ready to accept the imposition of sudden and radial population increase due to out migration from Bunclody.

## **Option B - Diffusion within Possible Relief Road**

Another option, which the Planning Authority might pursue in Bunclody, is that of using the possible relief road at the southern end of the town boundary as an expansion limit, with a long term policy of developing residential neighbourhoods against the relief road with a large area of open space (green parkland) separating this new development from the existing town edge (town centre and existing residential developments). This would draw pressure away from the town edge and spread the existing town in a more dispersed manner enabling greater scope for residential development. This proposed option of dispersal would be similar to a dispersal of the population to the outer settlements as discussed under 'Diffusion', except that here the settlements would be purpose-built within the town's environs. One disadvantage of this strategy however is the uncertainty in relation to the relief road and even if it is to be built, the time frame for commencement or completion of the relief road and traffic congestion and associated problems that would exist in the interim. Also this strategy would put further reliance on the use of the car, as distances to town centre uses and services would be too far for walking or cycling in the absence of safe pedestrian and cycle links. It is a policy in the Local Area Plan that the sequential test be used in all future residential development in the town. By using this option haphazard development may occur which would not be consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. By placing a large area of green space in-between the new residential and old residential the sequential test would again be compromised. Smaller usable areas of green space may be more appropriate.

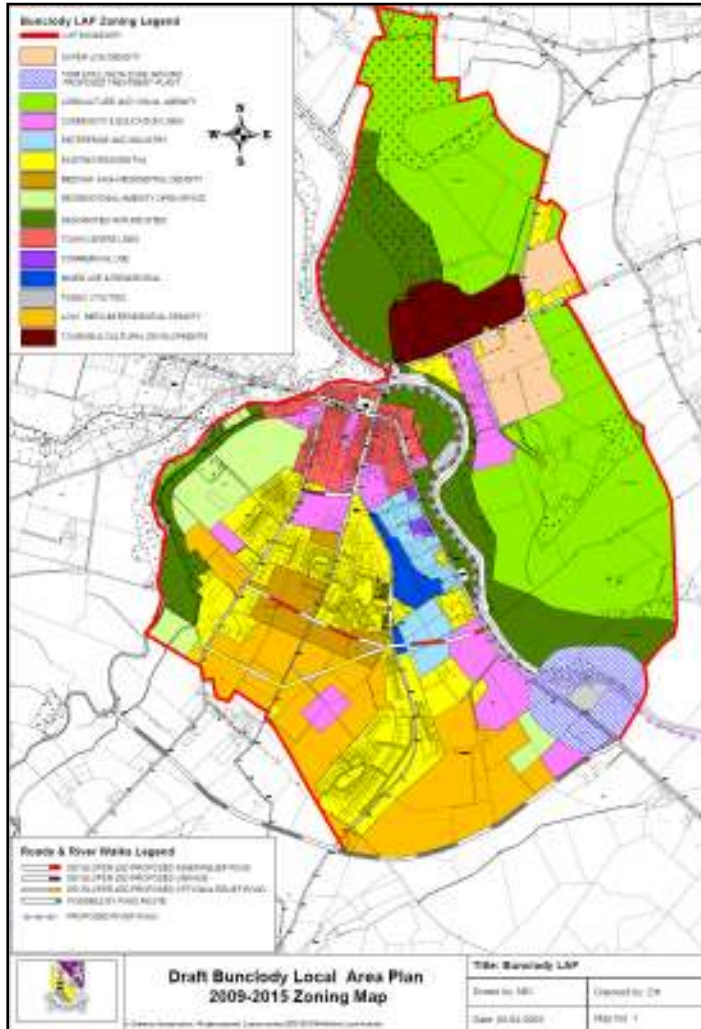


**Option C - Preferred Option, Consolidation of Radial Structure**

The final strategy considered might use the existing structure with its series of radial routes to refine or consolidate the town to increase its efficiency and balance development on the southern and northern sides. The town is constrained on the western side by the River Clody which is also the County Boundary, and on the eastern side by the River Slaney and elevated landscape.

Using this Option a number of radial routes have been selected and inter-linked by proposed linkages close to the town centre and also proposed linkages close to the southern town edge and the possible relief road. The existing shell of the older residential areas around the centre would remain unbroken by new major

routes (apart from one connection between Irish street and Church Street) maintaining a pedestrian scale of contact between the older inner suburbs and the centre. This strategy would be highly sustainable and would extend in an easily adjustable fashion, the existing and recently developing structure of the town as well as the services in the town. It would represent the concept of



supply-based planning. This Option incorporates relevant National, Regional and County Strategies while also providing a vision that will realistically accommodate continued urban growth. The town can therefore be developed in a sequential and sustainable manner, firstly along the radial routes closest to the town and then expanding outwards while remaining within the town boundary. This scenario is generally believed to have the lowest environmental impacts, providing that the mitigation

measures proposed are adopted.



### 3.2 Evaluation of Development Alternatives A, B, & C

Where the appraisal identifies a likely conflict with the status of a Strategic Environmental Objective (SEO), the relevant SEO code is entered into the conflict column. All potential conflicts and impacts identified below are those which will occur if not mitigated against. Where such potential conflicts or impacts occur then Chapter 8 of the Environmental Report has provided a recommendation on how to mitigate this potential impact for the chosen Development Alternative.

<b>Development Alternative</b>	Likely to Improve status of SEO's	Probable Conflict with Status of SEO's unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with status of SEO's likely to be mitigated by policies, strategies and objectives integrated into the Plan.	Uncertain Interaction with status of SEO's	Neutral interaction with status of SEO's	No Likely interaction with status of SEO's
<b>Option A</b> Diffusion		P1, B2, A1	B1, S1, W1, W2, F1, M1,	S2, L1, C1		
<b>Option B</b> Diffusion within Possible Relief Road		L1, B2, P1	B1, S1, W1, W2, F1, A1, M1,	S2, C1		
<b>Option C Preferred Option</b> Consolidation of radial routes	P1, S2, A1, C1		B1, B2, S1, W1, W2, F1, M1,		L1	

### **3.3 Mitigation measures**

Mitigation measures are recommended in the Environmental Report covering water supply policies, solid waste management policies, community and social issues objectives, sustainable development policy, open space and recreation policy, urban residential development policy and specific measures relating to proposed zoning additions in the final Local Area Plan.





## **Section 4. Monitoring**

Monitoring requirements refer to the need to monitor the significant effects on the environment as a result of the implementation of the plan. Monitoring begins with the adoption of the plan or and continues for the duration of the plan.

Article 10 of the SEA Directive requires that monitoring be carried out in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects due to the implementation of the Plan, and to be able to take remedial action. Monitoring and review, are key elements of the effective implementation of the Local Area Plan. It ensures that social, economic and physical objectives are fulfilled and that quality of life issues can be assessed.

The purpose of monitoring is to cross check significant effects, which may arise during the implementation stage of the development plan, against those predicted during the plan preparation stage. Monitoring is often based on indicators, which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality. Indicators aim at simplifying complex interrelationships and providing information on environmental issues, which are relatively easy to understand.

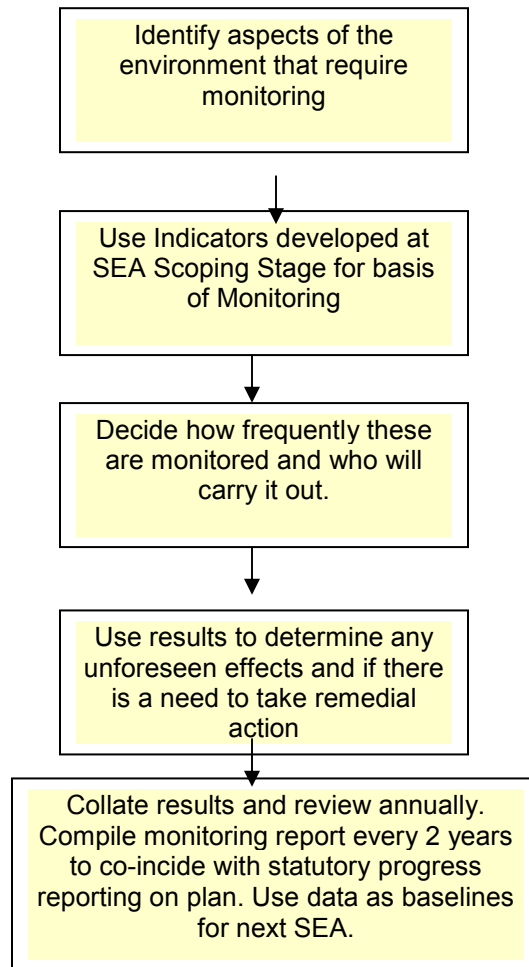
It is intended that a monitoring report on the implementation of the Bunclody Local Area Plan would be prepared every 2 years. Section 19 of the Planning and Development Acts(Amended) 2000 -2007, requires that the Local Area Plan be reviewed/amended every 6 years. The Council will ensure that the above-mentioned analysis is undertaken in time for the Plan review.

Where existing monitoring is being carried out, i.e. in relation to water quality, air quality etc., these data sets will be collated in the review.

It is recommended that a dedicated multi-disciplinary in-house team be identified to drive the monitoring process forward to ensure its implementation. Indicators

may be reduced or added to depending on availability of resources and relevance and quality of indicators to monitor the environmental baseline.

#### 4.1 Summary of Monitoring Process:



#### 4.2 Purpose of monitoring

The final stage of the process is the development and implementation of a monitoring programme.

**The main purposes of monitoring are:**

- To show changes to the environment that would be attributable to implementation of the Local Area Plan, and to allow *Actual* impacts to be tested against *Predicted* impacts.
- To suggest possible actions to reduce the effects of unforeseen events, if they occur.
- To collect good baseline information for the next Plan and other plans requiring SEA. Objectives, Indicators and Targets were developed at the scoping stage in consultation with the Environmental Authorities and were refined during the process.

**4.3 Monitoring Indicators**

Objectives, Indicators and Targets were developed at the scoping stage in consultation with the Environmental Authorities and were refined during the SEA process. The Objectives used to assess the Plan have been associated and those considered to be significant are Waste water, Flooding and Biodiversity.

**4.4 Key Indicators**

Environmental Component	Selected Indicator	Selected Target	Monitoring Source
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Indicator B1: Percentage of habitat or percentage of species lost in designated wildlife sites	Target B1: No losses of habitat or species in designated wildlife sites during lifespan of the Bunclody Local Area Plan.	WCC, NPWS
	Indicator B2: Number of significant impacts by development within and outside designated wildlife sites to habitats and flora & fauna within these sites.	Target B2: No significant impacts by development within and outside designated wildlife sites to habitats and flora and fauna within these sites during lifespan of the Plan.	WCC , NPWS
Population & Human Health	Indicator P1: Provision of community facilities, amenities and infrastructure including safe walking and cycling routes, a riverside walk, playgrounds, sports and recreational facilities, new primary and secondary schools, and other such facilities.	Target P1a: All necessary community facilities including a community center, safe walking & cycling routes, a riverside walk, playgrounds, sports and recreational facilities, new primary & secondary schools and other facilities as identified by the Bunclody Local Area Plan 2009-2015. Target P1b: Sites and/or facilities for new primary & secondary schools, riverside walk, playgrounds and sports areas to be identified and	WCC

Environmental Component	Selected Indicator	Selected Target	Monitoring Source
		secured or provided during life span of Plan.	
Soil	Indicator S2: Area of brownfield land available	Target S2: No brownfield land to be available at the end of the Plan's lifespan.	WCC
Water	Indicator W1a: µg of Phosphorous per litre of surface water  Water Quality	Target W1a: To reduce the amount of phosphorous in surface waters over the lifespan of the Plan. Target W1a(i): To achieve a level of less than 30µg of phosphorous per litre of surface water, in line with the requirement to achieve good water status under the Water Framework Directive, by 2015 Target W1b: To achieve a biotic quality of Q4, in line with the requirements to achieve good water status under the Water Framework Directive by 2015.	WCC, EPA
	Indicator W1b: Biotic Quality Rating (Q value)	Target W1b: To achieve a biotic quality rating of Q 4, in line with the requirement to achieve good water status under the Water Framework Directive, by 2015	WCC, EPA
Flooding	Indicator F1: Number and types of developments granted permission in areas liable to flooding	Target F1: No development to be granted in flood plain areas, apart from redevelopment of existing structures and new developments within the town center core which are designed to withstand the 100 yr flood.	WCC
Air & Climatic Factors	Indicator F1: Change in Air Quality	Target F1: Maintain/improve air quality within Air Quality index bands	EPA
Material Assets	Indicator M1a: µg of Phosphorous per litre of wastewater discharge	Target M1a: To aim towards achieving a level of less than 30µg of Phosphorous per litre of wastewater discharge from new and upgraded wastewater treatment systems.	WCC
Cultural Heritage	Indicator C1: Number of planning applications for works to protected structures	Target C1: Maintain or increase number of protected structures contained in the RPS of the Plan	WCC
Landscape	Indicator C1: Number of planning applications along riverside.	Target C1: No developments to be conspicuously located within the Slaney riverside.	WCC

#### 4.5 The recommendations in relation to Monitoring

- It is recommended in this case that the indicators set down be monitored and reported on. This information can also feed into the baseline for the next Plan.
- Avoid duplication of effort; the majority of the indicators are based on existing data. Therefore, information is only required to be collated and reported on.

- The indicators should be collated and produced annually and integrated with the 2 year plan review.
- Monitoring is a continuous process and indicators should be improved or added to over time if required.
- There should be commitment on behalf of the Authorities to make resources available to carry out the monitoring for the duration of the Plan.
- Opportunities should be investigated for co-ordinating with data managers, GIS and SEA experts in relation to available data sets in usable formats.
- The results should contribute to the next review of the Plan and the next SEA to be undertaken.
- A set of indicators will form the basis for reporting on progress/performance of the Plan. It is recommended that the SEA indicators be monitored in conjunction with the plan.
- If the relevant data is not likely to become available consideration should be given to the use of an alternative 'Indicator'.

The Monitoring Programme should be flexible to take account of the various stages of the Plan and to be able to deal with specific environmental issues as they arise. The programme must be able to deal with the possibility of cumulative effects.