

# Chapter

# 5

## A Town & Environs Plan for Enniscorthy

The Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008-2014, with which this report should be read in conjunction with, has been prepared in response to the development pressures facing Enniscorthy and the need to provide a positive framework for the future development of the village that is consistent with the policies and objectives contained in the County Wexford Development Plan 2007-2013 and that satisfies the needs for the local community. The Plan is intended to provide for the proper planning and sustainable development for Enniscorthy for duration of 6 years 2008-2014. The Plan addresses a range of development pressures and needs that are facing the Town during the period of the plan and beyond. In doing so, it sets out the goals and objectives to be followed by Enniscorthy Town Council & Wexford County Council, as well as the policies recommended to guide planning decisions and the activities of the Planning Authorities over the period of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into 11 Chapters

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Planning Policy Context

Chapter 3 Transportation & Infrastructure

Chapter 4 Economic & Social Strategy

Chapter 5 Housing

Chapter 6 Retail Strategy

Chapter 7 Town Centre

Chapter 8 Tourism Recreation & Amenity

Chapter 9 Conservation & Heritage

Chapter 10 Land-Use Zoning

Chapter 11 Development Management Standards





## 5.1 Strategic Aim of the Plan

To set out a framework for the sustainable development of Enniscorthy so that growth may take place in a co-ordinated and orderly manner, whilst protecting and preserving the town's intrinsic character, heritage and amenity and making a positive contribution to an improvement in the quality of life.

## 5.2 Goals of the Plan

This Development Plan is based on a number of general goals which are designed to improve the quality of life for the population of Enniscorthy and surrounding hinterland and which the Joint Councils will endeavour to implement during the period of the Plan.

**These goals are as follows:**

- To be consistent and co-ordinated with the policies and objectives of the statutory Wexford County Development Plan 2007-2013.
- To be consistent with policy contained in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines and Ministerial Guidelines.
- To guide the location and pattern of development whilst ensuring that a relatively compact urban form is maintained.
- To ensure that the future development of Enniscorthy is undertaken in such a way as to achieve a clean visual break between the urban and rural area thereby limiting ribbon development as far as possible outside the zoned envelope.
- To ensure that sufficient and suitably located land is allocated to satisfy the needs of the community.
- To sustain and enhance the role of Enniscorthy as a community and commercial service centre to the surrounding rural hinterland.
- To facilitate the provision of sufficient and adequate employment opportunities to cater for the needs of the population through the expansion of the manufacturing, services base and high technology sectors.

- To secure a safe and comprehensive transport system capable of satisfying the requirements of both motor traffic, cyclists and pedestrians in the town and critically to continue improvements of traffic management and car parking facilities to accommodate the conduct of commerce and social life.
- To facilitate the provision of improved amenities within the town and to secure the redevelopment and renewal of obsolete areas.
- To enhance the environment of the town including the renewal of obsolete areas and the preservation of buildings and other features of archaeological, historic, cultural or social interest.
- To protect residential and amenity lands from encroachment by incompatible types of development.
- To promote, protect, improve, encourage and facilitate the development of sustainable tourism and recreational facilities in Enniscorthy.
- To conserve and protect the natural heritage of Enniscorthy.

### 5.3 Development Strategy

The development of Enniscorthy has been somewhat unbalanced over the last plan period with constraints such as the lack of sewerage network on the eastern side of the town limiting development. The town itself is also characterized by radial transport routes, however traffic congestion is now presenting a problem in and around the town centre and namely at the Templeshannon and Duffry areas at key times of the day. The development strategy is to build upon the radial routes and also to adopt a system of circulation for car traffic, which limits through traffic in the town through the implementation of traffic cells, radial routes and distributor routes.

## Development Alternatives

This section identifies and describes different development alternatives of how to achieve the various parts of the vision which is set out for the Enniscorthy Town & Environs Development Plan, taking into account the Wexford County Development Plan 2007 to 2013 as well as the geographical scope of the Plan. These development alternatives are evaluated in Section 6 resulting in the identification of a preferred development alternative. This preferred development alternative is accompanied by mitigation measures in Section 7. Mitigation measures attempt to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the Plan. The preferred development alternative together with the mitigation measures made are included in the Enniscorthy Town & Environs Development Plan.

### Development of Alternatives

Firstly, a conventional land use zoning approach whereby lands are zoned by strict boundaries determining specific land uses was considered. Through this approach sufficient areas of land would be zoned for residential development and for community facilities, amenities and infrastructure. Development alternatives relating to the locations of development to be provided for under the Town & Environs Plan were explored.

It is noted that the density of development has been given consideration during the formulation of the Plan, which includes development standards with regard to density for residential development.

### 6.1 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 Act 2000-2006, it was determined that there is a need for a Plan for Enniscorthy in order to accommodate growth allocated to the town under the Settlement Strategy under the County Development Plan 2007-2013 and for community facilities, amenities and infrastructure, commercial, tourism and other uses in a way that prevents any future environmental problems.

### 6.2 Option A - Diffusion

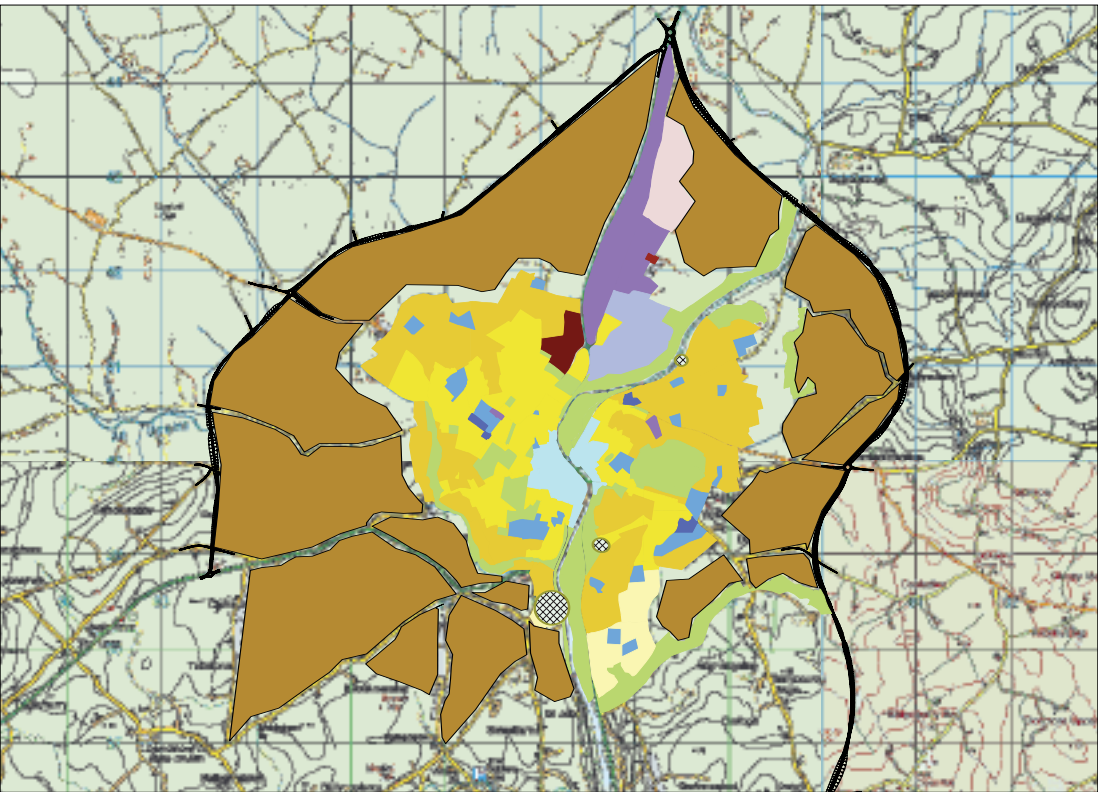
Enniscorthy could select a strategy where population expansion would no longer be concentrated in the town itself. Instead expansion might be absorbed by surrounding villages and settlements such as Monageer, Marshalstown, Caim, Tomnallossett and others. These villages might develop as satellite communities 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 the existing town is still below the threshold of size above which it would support the development of internal local public transport or the development of critical mass of shops to satisfy regional needs. It is also below the threshold that allows the development of a number of higher rank central place functions. 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 Enniscorthy.



Diffusion

### 6.3 Option B - Diffusion of Town within Proposed By-pass Area

Another option, which Enniscorthy might pursue, is that of using the proposed by-pass as an expansion limit, with long term policy of developing residential neighbourhoods against the by-pass, separated by green parkland from the town edge. This would draw pressure away from the town edge and spread the existing town in a more dispersed manner enabling greater scope for the development of extensive open space within the suburbs. This proposed option of dispersal would be similar to a dispersal of the population to the outer settlements as



Diffusion of Town within the proposed by-pass area



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 uncertain time frame for commencement and completion of the by-pass 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.

**6.4 Option C - Consolidation of Radial Structure**

A final strategy considered is one, which might use the existing structure with its series of radials and its somewhat circular compact characteristic and refine or consolidate this structure to increase its efficiency and balance development on the east and west. Here a number of radial routes have been selected and inter-linked by proposed circulation routes on the outer edges of the town. The existing shell of the older residential areas around the centre would remain unpenetrated by major routes, 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 on the existing and recently developing structure of the town. It would represent the concept of supply-based planning.



## Evaluation of Development Alternatives

Strategic Environmental Objectives are used in order to evaluate each of the development alternatives described and mapped in Chapter 5. The table overleaf brings together all those SEOs, which have been developed from international, national and county policies, which generally govern environmental protection objectives.

The development alternatives are evaluated with compatibility criteria in order to determine how the alternatives are likely to affect the status of these SEOs. A matrix is used for this evaluation (Table 7.1). Use has been made of the description of the environmental baseline in order to determine whether or not the development of alternatives will affect the status of SEOs.

Likely to <b>Improve</b> status of SEOs	Probable <b>Conflict</b> with status of SEOs unlikely to be mitigated	Potential <b>Conflict</b> with status of SEOs likely to be mitigated by policies, strategies and objectives integrated into the Plan.	<b>Uncertain</b> Interaction with status of SEOs	<b>Neutral</b> interaction with status of SEOs	<b>No Likely</b> interaction with status of SEOs
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Where the appraisal identifies, for example a likely conflict with the status of an SEO, the relevant SEO code is entered into the conflict column. All potential conflicts and impacts identified below are those, which will occur if unmitigated against. Where such potential conflicts or impacts occur then Chapter 8 provides a recommendation on how to mitigate this potential impact for the chosen Development Alternative.

SEO Code & Description

<b>SEO B1:</b>	To avoid loss of habitats and flora and fauna in designated wildlife sites.
<b>SEO B2:</b>	To avoid significant adverse impacts, including direct, cumulative and indirect impacts, by development within and outside designated wildlife sites to habitats and flora and fauna within these sites.
<b>SEO P1:</b>	To provide for appropriate community facilities, amenities and infrastructure to support new and existing developments within and surrounding the Town.
<b>SEO S1:</b>	To maintain the quality of soil.
<b>SEO S2:</b>	To maximize the sustainable re-use of brownfield lands where possible.
<b>SEO W1:</b>	To improve the quality of surface waters.
<b>SEO W2:</b>	To prevent pollution and contamination of ground water.
<b>SEO F1:</b>	To mitigate the effects of floods.
<b>SEO A1:</b>	Reduce all forms of air pollution and reduce dependence on travel by private car.
<b>SEO M1:</b>	To protect the environment from adverse effects of the wastewater discharges by ensuring that wastewater is appropriately treated before it is discharged to the environment.
<b>SEO C1:</b>	To promote the protection and conservation of the cultural, including architectural and archaeological heritage.
<b>SEO L1:</b>	To conserve, maintain and enhance the status of Enniscorthy's natural river side landscape & Vinegar Hill's historic landscape as an attractive amenity, historical, recreational and ecological resource.

7.1 Evaluation of Development Alternatives A, B, & C

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





## 7.2 Assessment of Policies & Objectives

This chapter is composed of a Working Paper which contains a systematic appraisal of every Strategy, Objective and Policy proposed by the Plan.

1. Likely to **improve** status of environment

2. Likely to **conflict** status of environment

3. **Uncertain** interactions with environment

4. **Neutral** interaction with status of environment

5. **No Likely** interactions environment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Improve	Conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION &amp; INFRASTRUCTURE</b>					
<b>GT 1</b> - To promote road safety measures in conjunction with Government Departments and other agencies to avoid the creation of traffic hazards and to ensure traffic management issues are adequately addressed at pre-planning and planning application stage.				✓	
<b>GT 2</b> - To ensure a safe and comprehensive roads system capable of satisfying the requirements of both vehicular traffic, cycle and pedestrian traffic within the town.			✓		
<b>GT 3</b> - To have regard to the condition, location and accessibility of heritage items in the planning and provision of transportation services.	✓				
<b>PT 1</b> - To co-operate with the relevant transport bodies and authorities to secure improvements and further developments of the public transport system.				✓	
<b>PT 2</b> - To facilitate and promote the development of upgraded rail infrastructure and services on the Dublin - Rosslare line through Enniscorthy.			✓		
<b>PT 3</b> - To facilitate the provision of taxi and hackney services and parking in Enniscorthy.				✓	
<b>PT 4</b> - To facilitate the provision of a bus-bay and quality bus waiting area in the town centre and to encourage interchange between bus and rail services.	✓				
<b>PT 5</b> - To require that public transport set-down and pickup points are located such that the safety of passengers is maximised and the safety of road users is not endangered through the creation of a traffic hazard.				✓	
<b>CW 1</b> - To continue the improvements, which facilitate pedestrian safety at various locations within the town centre.				✓	
<b>CW 2</b> - To encourage the extension and widening of footpaths generally within the existing built up area, and their re-paving for pedestrian use. Such works will have regard to the implementation of the roads objectives detailed above.				✓	
<b>CW 3</b> - To continue to provide for and extend the system of safe pedestrian and cycle routes linking residential areas and the town centre with schools, shops, the train station and open spaces.	✓				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Improve	Conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>CW 4</b> - To upgrade and construct continuous walkways and cycle ways along the River Slaney, to provide attractive leisure routes and an alternative route to the town centre.	✓				
<b>CW 5</b> - To provide signal controlled pedestrian facilities, which have an audible signal and dished kerbs with tactile paving to assist visually and mobility-impaired persons in crossing roads.				✓	
<b>CW 6</b> - To ensure that all new residential developments have provision for cyclists.	✓				
<b>CW 7</b> - To encourage the provision of secure bicycle parking facilities in the town centre, at public facilities such as schools, libraries, the train station and in all new developments in accordance with the standards set out in development control standards.				✓	
<b>CW 8</b> - To ensure that roads and footpaths are designed and constructed to cater for the needs of the physically disabled.				✓	
<b>CW 9</b> - To provide footpath continuity at appropriate locations to the town boundary.				✓	
<b>CW 10</b> - To improve existing lighting and seek the provision of additional lighting facilities in Enniscorthy as funding becomes available.				✓	
<b>CW 11</b> - To upgrade and construct continuous walkways and cycle ways leading out from the town centre to the Kilcannon Industrial estate.				✓	
<b>R 1</b> - To implement in conjunction with development the road objectives set out in this plan (See Map 2).		✓			
<b>R 2</b> - To Improve access along the principle radial routes out of the town and distributor roads through improvement schemes and a reduction in congestion.	✓				
<b>R 3</b> - To Improve the existing roads where necessary by the setting back of building or frontage lines and by setting back of proposed new structures at road junctions to improve sight lines in the interests of traffic improvement and safety.				✓	
<b>R 4</b> - To reserve lands for road improvement proposals by means of acquisition and development management.				✓	
<b>R 5</b> - To preserve free from development all alternative road improvement lines and route corridors where development would seriously interfere with the roads objectives, until such time as a final decision on a preferred route has been made. The Local Authority will endeavour to ensure that a decision with respect to final road lines is decided upon as expeditiously as possible in order to prevent planning blight.					✓
<b>R 6</b> - In the interest of safety; the free flow of traffic and the need to avoid the reduction in capacity; level of service and the dissipation of public capital, the Local Authority shall control the number of junctions and access points onto the National and Regional Roads in the County area.				✓	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>TM 1</b> - To review, extend and adopt proposals to improve traffic management and parking controls so as to allow for optimum use of streets in the town.					✓
<b>TM 2</b> - To adopt a system of circulation for car traffic which limits through traffic in the town through the implementation of traffic cells, radial routes and distributor roads.	✓				
<b>TM 3</b> - To introduce traffic management measures within the town centre to facilitate pedestrian movement, cycling and public transport initiatives.	✓				
<b>TM 4</b> - To implement traffic calming measures in residential areas, where appropriate.					✓
<b>TM 5</b> - To support the further development of public transport services and improved public transport links with other urban centres.				✓	
<b>TM 6</b> - To encourage cycling for short distances in and around the town centre and from the immediate hinterland.	✓				
<b>TM 7</b> - To develop cycle routes from the principle residential areas around the town centre to the town centre.	✓				
<b>CP 1</b> - To Identify suitable locations and/or other provisions for long term parking by commuters on the outskirts of the town.		✓			
<b>CP 2</b> - To identify suitable locations for a coach/bus parking facility adjacent to the town centre.				✓	
<b>CP 3</b> - To provide off street car parking at strategic locations in the town centre and on the outskirts of the town.				✓	
<b>CP 4</b> - To adopt car parking management standards within the town centre that reduce on-street car parking in favour of off-street car parking and a restriction on long term (commuter) car parking facilities in favour of short term (business and leisure) car parking use.					✓
<b>WS 1</b> - Provide an adequate, sustainable and economic public water supply to provide for the existing and future populations.				✓	
<b>WS 2</b> - Implement a programme for upgrading water supply mains so as to provide adequate standards of water quality, pressure, storage and fire safety.				✓	
<b>WS 3</b> - Conserve supplies though the maintenance of the mains and the elimination of leakages.	✓				
<b>WS 4</b> - Promote public awareness on the maintenance of water quality and economic and sustainable use.					✓
<b>WW 1</b> - Collect the foul sewerage from within the town and environs and to discharge it after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner.	✓				
<b>WW 2</b> - Provide satisfactory wastewater treatment facilities to serve existing and future populations.	✓				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>WW 3</b> - Separate foul and surface water drainage systems where feasible in order to reduce the volume of material entering the treatment plant and to ensure that all new developments provide separate on-site foul and surface water drainage systems.	✓				
<b>SW 1</b> - Protect existing groundwater aquifers and surface waters from pollution.	✓				
<b>SW 2</b> - Protect the water quality of the River Slaney and continue to implement the Water Quality Management Plan for the River Slaney, and to ensure that the water quality of the river is maintained at a satisfactory level in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive and EU Directive Number 78/659 that lists the river as a salmonoid river.	✓				
<b>SW 3</b> - Prevent the alteration of natural drainage systems and in the case of development works require the provision of acceptable mitigation measures in order to minimise the risk of flooding and negative impacts on water quality.	✓				
<b>SW 4</b> - Promote storm water retention facilities for new developments and existing catchment areas.				✓	
<b>SW 5</b> - Ensure that development should not itself be subject to an inappropriate risk of flooding nor should it cause or exacerbate such a risk at other locations.	✓				
<b>SW 6</b> - Preserve and protect the water quality of the natural wetlands and flood plains of the River Slaney where these help to regulate stream flow, recharge ground water and screen pollutants.	✓				
<b>SW 7</b> - Control development in any flood plain. Development will only be permitted when the Councils are satisfied that new and existing developments are not exposed to increased risk of flooding and that any loss of flood storage is compensated for elsewhere in the river catchment.	✓				
<b>SW 8</b> - Require that a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals for the storage or attenuation of run/off discharges (including foul drains) must accompany applications for planning permission for all significant developments (greater than 1 ha) to ensure that the development does not increase the flood risk in the relevant catchment. For smaller developments (1 Ha or less), a certificate from a suitably qualified competent person stating that the development will not contribute to flooding within the relevant catchment must accompany applications for planning permission. A Flood Impact Assessment shall identify potential loss of floodplain storage and how it would be offset in order to minimize impact on the river flood regime. It shall also take account of the possible effect on the natural resources of the river. For developments adjacent to watercourses of a significant conveyance capacity any structures must be set back from the edge of the watercourse to allow access for channel cleaning/maintenance.					✓



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>SW 10</b> - Development must so far as is reasonably practicable incorporate the maximum provision to reduce the rate and quantity of runoff. e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard surface areas (car parks, etc.), should be constructed in permeable or semi-permeable materials.</li> <li>• On site storm water ponds to store and/or attenuate additional runoff from the development should be provided.</li> <li>• Soak-aways or french drains should be provided to increase infiltration and minimise additional runoff.</li> <li>• Proposals for surface drainage and discharge to protect the development site and existing roadside drainage and carriageway.</li> </ul>	✓				
<b>SW 11</b> - All new developments must be designed and constructed to meet the following minimum flood design standards, for urban areas – so that floor levels are 300mm above the 100 year flood level and that in areas under the influence of the tide the 200 year event flood should be considered.				✓	
<b>SW 12</b> - All development proposals within Enniscorthy should have regard to the 'River Slaney (Enniscorthy) Drainage Scheme, Option Appraisal Report 2006' by the Office of Public Works.			✓		
<b>WM 1</b> - To promote the implementation of the Waste Management Plan (2006) for Wexford together with any future Waste Management Plans.					✓
<b>WM 2</b> - To encourage waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste. Where waste management is not being carried out properly, the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2001 will be used as a means to ensuring specific national policies and regulations are adhered to.	✓				
<b>WM 3</b> - To encourage the recycling of construction and demolition waste and the reuse of aggregate and other materials.	✓				
<b>WM 4</b> - To promote the 'polluter pays principle'.				✓	
<b>WM 5</b> - To encourage the provision of recycling facilities (i.e. bottle banks, bring centres etc.) at suitable locations in the town in order to facilitate domestic recycling initiatives.	✓				
<b>WM 6</b> - To promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community-based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.	✓				
<b>EN 1</b> - All new residential building developments will be required to meet low energy performance targets. Each buildings energy performance as calculated by the Building Energy Rating (BER) will have a minimum energy efficiency rating of B1. New buildings should incorporate renewable energy technologies in order to help achieve the B1 rating required.	✓				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>EN 2</b> - To encourage applicants for planning permission to take into consideration passive solar design principles when designing an individual building or estate.	✓				
<b>EN 3</b> - To support and encourage the installation of renewable energy sources such as heat pumps, wood heating systems, solar collectors or solar panels.	✓				
<b>EN 4</b> - To adapt and maintain energy conservation measures within the Joint Councils' own developments and to encourage developers to implement such measures.	✓				
<b>EN 5</b> - To support national and international initiatives for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases through energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources which makes use of the natural resources of the County in an environmentally acceptable way.					✓
<b>TE 1</b> - To support infrastructural renewal and development of electricity networks in the County & Town, subject to amenity requirements.			✓		
<b>TE 2</b> - To locate services, including electricity, telephone and TV cabling underground, where possible, and that existing overhead cables and associated equipment should progressively be located underground with future capacity considered and appropriate ducting put in place.			✓		
<b>TE 3</b> - To provide orderly development of telecommunications infrastructure throughout the town in accordance with the requirements of the "Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures, Guidelines for Planning Authorities" July 1996.			✓		
<b>TE 4</b> - To maximise the use of existing masts and sites, (with the exception of Vinegar Hill)				✓	
<b>TE 5</b> - To adopt a presumption against the erection of antennae in proximity to residential areas, schools or community facilities, structures of historical or architectural interest and areas and sites of archaeological importance.					✓
<b>TE 6</b> - To support the development of wide access to broadband telecommunications.				✓	
<b>CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC &amp; SOCIAL STRATEGY</b>					
<b>EE1</b> - Facilitate the development of enterprise and the growth of employment in the town by co-operating with other agencies including the private sector to promote sustainable economic and social development and in assist the provision of employment opportunities;		✓			
<b>EE 2</b> - Provide infrastructural support for the economic and social development of the town in an environmentally sustainable manner in terms of access, services and facilities.	✓				
<b>EE 3</b> - Support the development of an up-to-date telecommunications infrastructure.				✓	
<b>EE 4</b> - Encourage and facilitate the expansion of existing industry and the creation of new industry where this conforms to good planning practice.		✓			
<b>EE 5</b> - Ensure that sufficient serviced lands are available to facilitate the growth of enterprise and employment activities in the town.				✓	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>EE 6</b> - Support the location of new industrial development on suitably zoned lands.	✓				
<b>EE 7</b> - Encourage an attractive environment within industrial and commercial areas and to encourage the upgrading of these areas, where necessary.	✓				
<b>EE 8</b> - Encourage the development of science and technology based enterprise in the town and to work with Government Departments, Universities, research institutes and the private sector to achieve such development.			✓		
<b>EE 9</b> - Liaise with the IDA, Forbairt, Enterprise Ireland, the County Enterprise Board and other relevant bodies to promote Enniscorthy as a centre for indigenous industry, and as a location for international industrial development and to maximise job creation opportunities in the town.					✓
<b>EE 10</b> - Liaise with interested bodies in establishing low-cost 'start-up' units for new firms.				✓	
<b>EE 11</b> - Encourage re-location of non-compatible activities from residential areas to appropriate industrial areas.			✓		
<b>EE 12</b> - Facilitate home based economic activity subject to the protection of the amenities of residential areas.	✓				
<b>EO 1</b> - Monitor demand for, and seek to ensure adequate supply of low cost start-up units for new firms.					✓
<b>EO 2</b> - Continue development of lands at Moyne for light and general industry.		✓			
<b>CHAPTER 5 - HOUSING</b>					
<b>HS 1</b> - To encourage the development of high quality private housing with Enniscorthy Town and Environs.		✓			
<b>HS 2</b> - To ensure the implementation of the Housing Strategy and to integrate housing provided under Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000-2006 into private development in a layout that prevents segregation and promotes good design and layout. A minimum of 20% social and affordable housing will be required on all sites that are zoned for residential development or a mixed-use site that includes residential.					✓
<b>HS 3</b> - To carry out the Joint Councils' responsibilities under the Housing Acts and to provide Local Authority dwellings, affordable units, voluntary co-operative housing and private sites as the need arises and as finances permit.					✓
<b>HS 4</b> - To promote a high standard of architecture in the design of new housing developments and to encourage a variety of house types, sizes and tenure in individual schemes and variety, interest and social mix in private and social housing developments.	✓				
<b>HS 5</b> - To ensure that the Joint Councils' housing policy and objectives are linked with employment, environmental and infrastructural policies and objectives with the aim of improving the quality of life and the attractiveness of Enniscorthy town.	✓				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>HS 6</b> - To ensure the necessary infrastructural investment to facilitate the overall level of housing output required to meet the current and anticipated levels of demand in a planned and coherent fashion.		✓			
<b>HS 7</b> - To actively promote the provision of community, educational, social and recreational facilities in parallel with future housing development.					✓
<b>HS 8</b> - To ensure that there is a sufficient quantum of residentially zoned land within Enniscorthy to meet the needs of the town, while having regard to Regional and National Guidelines.					✓
<b>HS 9</b> - Co-ordinate and facilitate the release of new residential development, giving priority to locations that enhance the existing urban structure (sequential test) and which can be integrated into existing public services. Development of greenfield sites will therefore be encouraged to occur in a sequential manner with the lands nearest the town centre being developed first.	✓				
<b>HS 10</b> - To continue to meet social housing needs in the town and to integrate housing provided under Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000-2006 into private developments in small schemes so as to prevent segregation and promote good design and layout.				✓	
<b>HS 11</b> - To ensure that 20% of any land zoned solely for residential use or for a mixture of residential and other uses shall be made available for the provision of social/affordable housing in accordance with the requirements of Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000-2006 and the Housing Strategy.					✓
<b>HS 12</b> - To give preference to the option for compliance by developers with Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000-2006, where developers build the required houses and then make them available to the Council in order:  (a) To ensure the fullest achievable degree of social integration.  (b) To ensure complete and efficient development of building sites.  (c) To facilitate the implementation of policy in regard to social and affordable housing.				✓	
<b>HS 13</b> - To take action as may be necessary to acquire land needed to enable the implementation of housing programmes for both the social housing and private housing sectors and in particular for the provision of Low Cost Sites, Co-operative Housing Schemes and Voluntary Low Cost Schemes.					✓
<b>HS 14</b> - To acquire land in the interest of providing additional public sector housing and to assist local initiatives providing community housing, shared housing and social housing.					✓
<b>HS 15</b> - To support and facilitate the expansion of the role, played by the Voluntary Sector in meeting social housing need.					✓

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>HS 16</b> - To regenerate the Council's current housing stock as required.	✓				
<b>HTV 1</b> - To provide for Traveller accommodation in halting sites, individual dwellings or in-group housing schemes for Travellers, in accordance with the Traveller Accommodation Programme for County Wexford.				✓	
<b>HS 17</b> - To facilitate and co-operate with other organisations in the provision of services for the community including, in particular, schools, crèches and other education and childcare facilities in parallel with future housing.	✓				
<b>HS 18</b> - To facilitate the provision of additional primary and second level schools in appropriate locations where residential expansion is planned.			✓		
<b>HS 19</b> - To ensure that the provision of recreational areas and the development of residential areas (where both form part of the same development boundary), are undertaken concurrently.				✓	
<b>HS 20</b> - To require the provision of Childcare Facilities in all new residential developments as appropriate. The indicative standard is one childcare facility, accommodating 20 children, for approximately 75 dwellings. This standard may be modified in any particular case where there are significant reasons for doing so. Criteria that may be taken into account in such an assessment include the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of the area.				✓	
<b>HS 21</b> - To retain existing open space areas within housing estates.	✓				
<b>HS 22</b> - To require diversity in the density of development and in the form, size and type of dwelling within residential areas.			✓		
<b>HS 23</b> - To ensure that a high standard of design be incorporated in structures and layout with the design of estate development, such as to facilitate pedestrian safety and restrict vehicular traffic speeds.	✓				
<b>HS 24</b> - To promote energy conservation and renewable energy technologies in developments. Such measures shall be consistent with other policies in the Plan.	✓				
<b>HS 25</b> - To require that all new residential accommodation meets the necessary standards of health, sanitation and design, and are carried out generally in accordance with principles of good design.				✓	
<b>HS 26</b> - To encourage strong frontages onto the main thoroughfares creating definite building lines and continuity of the town structure.				✓	
<b>HS 27</b> - To encourage equal access housing as per Section 11.2 Housing for All.				✓	
<b>HS 28</b> - To encourage infill housing developments on appropriate sites where the proposals respect the existing scale and character of the area.	✓				



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>CHAPTER 7 – TOWN CENTRE</b>					
<b>TC 5</b> - To encourage and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of derelict land and buildings in and around Enniscorthy town centre.	✓				
<b>TC 6</b> - To survey obsolete and renewal areas and to encourage and facilitate the reuse and regeneration of derelict land and buildings in Enniscorthy. The Joint Councils will use its statutory powers, where appropriate, and consider such sites for inclusion in the Register of Derelict Sites.	✓				
<b>TC 7</b> - To promote the re-use of upper floors in the town centre in favour of residential uses that would ensure vitality on the main street over the period of the Plan.	✓				
<b>CHAPTER 8 - TOURISM, RECREATION &amp; AMENITY</b>					
<b>TR 1</b> - To ensure that adequate amenity and recreational open space and facilities, including community facilities and centres, are available for all groups of the population at a convenient distance from their homes and places of work.	✓				
<b>TR 2</b> - To seek the provision for a minimum standard of 2 hectares (5 acres) of public open space per 1,000 population in all housing developments. To meet this standard, suitable areas of land will be identified and reserved for the provision of public open space.	✓				
<b>TR 3</b> - To manage to a high standard all of its public parks, playing fields and public open space	✓				
<b>TR 4</b> - To secure the development of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, which can be shared with schools, on suitable sites where resources are available.				✓	
<b>TR 5</b> - To seek the provision and suitable management of a children's play area in new housing estates in suitable locations.				✓	
<b>TR 6</b> - To ensure the loss of existing public or private open space will normally be resisted by the local authority unless alternative recreational facilities are provided in a suitable location.				✓	
<b>TR 7</b> - To investigate ways of improving the quality and capacity of existing sporting and recreational facilities through initiatives in both the public and private sector.				✓	
<b>TR 8</b> - Protect and preserve those existing rights-of-way which contribute to general amenity and are not a source of anti-social behaviour.				✓	
<b>TR 9</b> - Create new rights-of-way in the interest of amenity as opportunities or need arise.				✓	
<b>TR 10</b> - Promote the development of river-side walking routes and foster the enjoyment of the natural amenities of the area including the River Slaney and Vinegar Hill.	✓				
<b>TR 11</b> - Encourage the provision of access routes to amenity areas in co-operation with landowners and protect amenity areas from infringement by inappropriate development.				✓	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>CHAPTER 9 - CONSERVATION &amp; HERITAGE</b>					
<b>BH 1</b> - To protect the architectural heritage of Enniscorthy and to include all structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures.	✓				
<b>BH 2</b> - To revise the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) when necessary, using the provisions of Part IV of the Planning & Development Act 2000.				✓	
<b>BH 3</b> - To protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures from any works which would cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of heritage value within the curtilage or attendant grounds of the protected structure.	✓				
<b>BH 4</b> - To support measures to retain heritage gardens and demesne landscapes of national and international importance within Enniscorthy and will discourage development that would detract from the character and integrity of these landscapes.	✓				
<b>BH 5</b> - High quality design will be a foremost consideration when assessing proposals for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, with particular emphasis on siting, building lines, proportions, scale, massing, height, roof treatment and materials. This does not preclude innovative contemporary buildings. Development proposals should include an appraisal of the wider context of the site and structure.	✓				
<b>BH 6</b> - To promote the maintenance and appropriate reuse of Protected Structures and older buildings of architectural heritage merit, that make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the county and town.	✓				
<b>BH 7</b> - To encourage the use of upper floors while ensuring that there is no adverse impact on the intrinsic character of the structure.	✓				
<b>BH 8</b> - To promote the retention of original or early building fabric including timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, render and slate. Likewise the Councils will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features.	✓				
<b>BH 9</b> - Where a Protected Structure has been damaged by fire, those elements that make it of special interest and which have survived, either in whole or in part, should be retained where this is practicable.				✓	
<b>BH 10</b> - That planning permission for the demolition of any protected structure will not be granted except in exceptional circumstances.				✓	
<b>BH 11</b> - To ensure that all applications in relation to Protected Structures include an architectural heritage assessment report. This report should assess the implications of the development on the character of the structure and the area in which it is located.				✓	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>BH 12</b> - To resist the demolition of vernacular architecture of architectural, historical, cultural and aesthetic merit, which, though not protected structures, make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of Enniscorthy.	✓				
<b>BH 13</b> - To encourage the repair and retention of traditional timber, rendered and/or tiled shop fronts and pub fronts, including those, which may not be protected structures.	✓				
<b>BH 14</b> - To ensure that all proposed applications for Protected Structures will be assessed by taking into consideration the advice contained in “Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities” (December 2004), and any subsequent drafts.					✓
<b>BH 15</b> - To facilitate the retention of older buildings. The Councils will give consideration to the relaxation of car parking and other Development Control requirements in appropriate circumstances.	✓				
<b>AH 1</b> - To have regard to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and the Urban Archaeological Survey prepared for Enniscorthy town (when it becomes available) when dealing with planning applications for development or threats to recorded items. Development shall be controlled in the vicinity of a recorded feature where it detracts from the setting of the feature or where it is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value. In all such cases the Councils shall consult with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG).					✓
<b>AH 2</b> - To protect and preserve archaeological sites which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).	✓				
<b>AH 3</b> - To have regard to the Zone of Archaeological Potential within Enniscorthy town when dealing with planning applications for all development, including public sector development. This area is identified on Map 10. Where permission for such proposals is granted, the applicant will have due regard to the recommendations of the Heritage and Planning Division of the DoEHLG. This may involve the employment of a licensed archaeologist at the expense of the developer to record any archaeological remains uncovered and to supervise all excavation works.					✓
<b>AH 4</b> - To promote a presumption in favour of “preservation in situ” of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with government policy, when dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features.				✓	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>AH 5</b> - That under the National Monuments Acts 1930-1994 all underwater archaeological structures, features and objects are protected. The Joint Councils will require any development proposals within or along the banks of the River Slaney with the potential to impact on the Slaney to engage in consultation with the Heritage and Planning Division of the DoEHLG.				✓	
<b>AH 6</b> - It is the policy of the Joint Councils to require an archaeological assessment for development that may due to its size, location or nature, have a significant effect upon archaeological heritage and to take all appropriate measures to safeguard this archaeological heritage. In all such cases the Councils shall consult with the National Monuments Section of the DoEHLG. [Any such assessments shall be carried out by a licensed archaeologist].				✓	
<b>AH 7</b> - The Councils will, in co-operation with relevant bodies seek the publication of the results of archaeological excavations carried out within the town of Enniscorthy.				✓	
<b>AH 8</b> - It is the policy of the Joint Councils to protect and record heritage objects, such as walls, bridges and street furniture, within Enniscorthy town.	✓				
<b>AH 9</b> - It is the policy of the Joint Council's to protect the burial grounds within Enniscorthy town identified in the Record of Monuments and Places, in co-operation with the National Monuments Section of the DoEHLG.	✓				
<b>NH 1</b> - To ensure that appropriate measures for conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment are incorporated into all relevant plans and programmes of Enniscorthy Town Council & Wexford County Council.					✓
<b>NH 2</b> - To require potential developers to consult with relevant agencies as early as possible (i.e. prior to lodging a planning application) to ensure that heritage concerns are considered early in the planning process and so that the final planning application can be appropriately informed.					✓
<b>NH 3</b> - To work with the relevant agencies in promoting awareness of and pride in the natural, built and archaeological heritage of Enniscorthy. This will be achieved by producing leaflets, publications, town walks and heritage trails that seek to promote all aspects of the town's heritage.					✓
<b>NH 4</b> - To continue to support the Enniscorthy Heritage Company Ltd. and the Heritage Centre.					✓
<b>NH 5</b> - To co-operate with other agencies, organisations and individuals in the assessment of and the promotion of access to heritage sites.				✓	
<b>NH 6</b> - To actively encourage participation by heritage groups, community associations and local people in the identification, protection, conservation and enhancement of the heritage of Enniscorthy town.					✓

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	improve	conflict	Uncertain	Neutral	No Likely
<b>NH 7</b> - To protect riparian zones by maintaining an adequate buffer zone (minimum 5-10m back from the riverbank) along all watercourses, with no infilling or removal of vegetation within these buffer zones.	✓				
<b>ACA 1</b> - To designate within Enniscorthy 3 Architectural Conservation Areas, as illustrated on Maps 11.					✓
<b>ACA 2</b> - To protect the special character of the Enniscorthy Architectural Conservation Areas and to ensure that all future development will enhance this character and contribute to the creation of a distinctive sense of place.	✓				
<b>ACA 3</b> - To prepare detailed information and descriptions of Enniscorthy Architectural Conservation Area (ACA), including guidance regarding development and exempted development relevant to the specific character of the area, for use by residents, businesses and statutory bodies with an interest in the area.					✓



## Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse impacts on the environment of implementing the Town & Environs Plan. Chapter 7 identified the Plan’s significant positive and negative effects on the Strategic Environmental Objectives.

Mitigation involves ameliorating significant negative effects and enhancing positive ones. Where there are significant negative effects, consideration is given in the first instance to preventing such effects or, where this not possible, to lessening or offsetting those effects. Mitigation measures can be roughly divided into those that: avoid effects; reduce the magnitude or extent, probability, and/or severity of effects; repair effects after they have occurred, and compensate for effects, balancing out negative impacts with other positive ones.

### 8.1 Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The preferred development alternative ‘Option C, Consolidation of Radial Routes’ was identified as having a potentially conflicting interaction with SEO B1 & B2, as the Slaney SAC runs right through the centre of the town and north and south adjacent to some of the main radial routes. MM1 & MM2 avoids any significant adverse impacts as a result of this interaction.

SEO B1:	To avoid loss of habitats and flora and fauna in designated wildlife sites.
SEO B2:	To avoid significant adverse impacts, including direct, cumulative and indirect impacts, by development within and outside designated wildlife sites to habitats and flora and fauna within these sites.

MM1	To ensure that appropriate measures for conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment are incorporated into all relevant plans and programmes of Enniscorthy Town Council & Wexford County Council.
MM2	The zoning of the SAC and NHA areas and additional land adjoining as open space & amenity which prohibits non-compatible developments.

### 8.2 Soil

The preferred development alternative ‘Option C, Consolidation of Radial Routes’ was identified as having a potentially conflicting interaction with SEO S1, as any further development of land on greenfield sites will seal off and compact further top soils. Also as the town expands and population increases there will be an increased demand for the disposal of waste. Potential cumulative adverse impacts as a result of this interaction are mitigated by MM3, MM4, MM5, MM6, MM7. The preferred development alternative was identified as having a beneficial interaction with SEO S2 any impacts of which are enhanced by MM8, MM9, MM10.

SEO S1:	To maintain the quality of soil.
SEO S2:	To maximize the sustainable re-use of brownfield lands where possible.

MM3	To promote the implementation of the Waste Management Plan (2006) for Wexford together with any future Waste Management Plans.
MM4	To encourage waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste. Where waste management is not being carried out properly, the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2001, will be used as a means to ensuring specific national policies and regulations are adhered to.
MM5	To encourage the recycling of construction and demolition waste and the reuse of aggregate and other materials.
MM6	To promote the ‘polluter pays principle’.
MM7	To promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community-based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.
MM8	To resist the demolition of vernacular architecture of architectural, historical, cultural and aesthetic merit, which, though not protected structures, make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of Enniscorthy.
MM9	To encourage and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of derelict land and buildings in and around Enniscorthy town centre.
MM10	To survey obsolete and renewal areas and to encourage and facilitate the reuse and regeneration of derelict land and buildings in Enniscorthy.

8.3 Water

The preferred development alternative ‘Option C, Consolidation of Radial Routes’ was identified as having a potentially conflicting interaction with SEO W1 & W2, as further development will put pressure on the existing wastewater treatment works which discharges into the Slaney. Potential cumulative significant adverse impacts as a result of these interactions are avoided through MM11, 12 & 13 and also those mitigation measures listed under Material Assets.

SEO W1:	To improve the quality of surface waters.
SEO W2:	To prevent pollution and contamination of ground water.

MM11	Promote public awareness on the maintenance of water quality and economic and sustainable use.
MM12	Protect existing groundwater aquifers and surface waters from pollution;
MM13	Protect the water quality of the River Slaney and continue to implement the Water Quality Management Plan for the River Slaney, and to ensure that the water quality of the river is maintained at a satisfactory level in accordance with EU Directive Number 78/659 that lists the river as a salmonoid river.

8.4 Flooding

The preferred development alternative ‘Option C, Consolidation of Radial Routes’ was identified as having a potentially conflicting interaction with SEO F1 as the town centre is within the flood zone, and further development within the town centre will conflict with this. Potential cumulative significant adverse impacts as a result of these interactions are avoided through MM14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

SEO F1:	To mitigate the effects of floods.
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- MM14 Prevent the alteration of natural drainage systems and in the case of development works require the provision of acceptable mitigation measures in order to minimise the risk of flooding and negative impacts on water quality.
- MM15 Promote storm water retention facilities for new developments and existing catchment areas.
- MM16 Ensure that development should not itself be subject to an inappropriate risk of flooding nor should it cause or exacerbate such a risk at other locations.
- MM17 Preserve and protect the water quality of the natural wetlands and flood plains of the River Slaney where these help to regulate stream flow, recharge ground water and screen pollutants.
- MM18 Control development in any flood plain. Development will only be permitted when the Councils are satisfied that new and existing developments are not exposed to increased risk of flooding and that any loss of flood storage is compensated for elsewhere in the river catchment.

## 8.5 Material Assets

The preferred development alternative 'Option C, Consolidation of Radial Routes' was identified as having a potentially conflicting interaction with SEO M1 as a result of inappropriately treated wastewater from new developments. Potential cumulative significant adverse impacts as a result of these interactions are avoided through MM19

SEO M1:	To protect the environment from adverse effects of the wastewater discharges by ensuring that wastewater is appropriately treated before it is discharged to the environment.
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- MM19 Collect the foul sewerage from within the town and environs and to discharge it after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner.
- MM20 Provide satisfactory wastewater treatment facilities to serve existing and future populations.
- MM21 Separate foul and surface water drainage systems where feasible in order to reduce the volume of material entering the treatment plant and to ensure that all new developments provide separate on-site foul and surface water drainage systems.

## Monitoring Measures

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 Enniscorthy Town & Environs 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 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.

The statutory Managers Progress Report is to be prepared 2 years after the adoption of the County Plan under Section 15(2) of the Planning and Development Act (as amended), 2000-2006. It is anticipated that the environmental indicators set out below will be used to monitor the predicted environmental impacts of implementing the Plan and will be presented in the context of the 2 year 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.

Several kinds of indicators may be used to fulfil particular functions and measure the quality/quantity of environmental resources:

- State of the environment indicators reflect environmental quality, or quantity of physical and biological or chemical phenomenon.
- Stress indicators reflect development effects.
- Performance indicators may be used to evaluate long-term achievements in environmental management and protection.
- Sustainable development indicators introduce a new dimension to the provision of information in that they seek to describe and measure key relationships between economic, social and environmental factors.

In all cases, indicators should both quantify and simplify information, thereby making it more accessible to policy-makers and the public.

The following list of indicators is indicative only and is for discussion purposes only. The list may be amended following on from discussions with the Environmental Authorities, the availability of resources and relevance of the indicators to monitor the environmental baseline.

### 9.1 Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring is based around the indicators which were chosen earlier in the process. These indicators allow quantitative measures of trends and progress over time relating to the SEOs used in the evaluation. Focus is given to indicators which are relevant to the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan and existing monitoring arrangements are used in order to monitor the selected indicators where possible.

Monitoring Sources

WCC    Wexford County Council  
NPWS   National Parks & Wildlife  
EPA    Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Component	Selected Indicator	Selected Target	Monitoring Source
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<b>Indicator B1:</b> Percentage of habitat or percentage of species lost in designated wildlife sites	<b>Target B1:</b> No losses of habitat or species in designated wildlife sites during lifespan of the Town & Environs Plan.	WCC, NPWS
	<b>Indicator B2:</b> Number of significant impacts by development within and outside designated wildlife sites to habitats and flora & fauna within these sites.	<b>Target B2:</b> 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	<b>Indicator P1:</b> 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.	<b>Target P1a:</b> All necessary community facilities including a community centre, safe walking & cycling routes, riverside walks, playgrounds, sports and recreational facilities, new primary & secondary schools and other facilities as identified by the Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008-2014.  <b>Target P1b:</b> Sites and/or facilities for new primary & secondary schools, riverside walks, playgrounds and sports areas to be identified and secured or provided during life span of Plan.	WCC
Soil	<b>Indicator S2:</b> Area of brownfield land available.	<b>Target S2:</b> No brownfield land to be available at the end of the Plan's lifespan.	WCC
Water	<b>Indicator W1a:</b> µg of phosphorous per litre of surface water.	<b>Target W1a:</b> To reduce the amount of phosphorous in surface waters over the lifespan of the Plan.  <b>Target W1a(i):</b> 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.	WCC, EPA
	<b>Indicator W1b:</b> Biotic Quality Rating (Q value).	<b>Target W1b:</b> 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



Environmental Component	Selected Indicator	Selected Target	Monitoring Source
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 centre 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 and within proximity of Vinegar Hill.	Target C1: No developments to be conspicuously located within the Slaney riverside & Vinegar Hill.	WCC

## 9.2 Summary of Monitoring

It is intended that a monitoring report on the implementation of the Town & Environs Development Plan would be prepared every 2 years. Section 19 of the Planning and Development Act (Amended) 2000-2006, requires that the Town & Environs Development Plan be reviewed/ amended every 6 years. The Council will ensure that the above mentioned surveys and analysis are undertaken in time for the Plan 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.

## Appendix

### (SAC) & (pNHA ) Slaney River Valley

**SITE NAME: Slaney River Valley     SITE CODE: 000781**

This site comprises the freshwater stretches of the Slaney as far as the Wicklow Mountains; a number of tributaries, the larger of which include the Bann, Glasha, Clody, Derry, Derreen, Douglas and Carrigower Rivers; and the estuary at Ferrycarrig and Wexford Harbour. The site flows through the counties of Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. Towns along the site but not in it are Baltinglass, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Tullow, Bunclody, Camolin, Enniscorthy and Wexford. The river is up to 100 m wide in places and is tidal at the southern end from Edermine Bridge below Enniscorthy. In the upper and central regions almost as far as the confluence with the Derry River the geology consists of granite. Above Kilcarry Bridge, the Slaney has cut a gorge into the granite plain. The Derry and Bann Rivers are bounded by a narrow line of uplands which corresponds to schist outcrops. Where these tributaries cut through this belt of hard rocks they have carved deep gorges, more than two miles long at Tinahely and Shillelagh. South of Kildavin the Slaney flows through an area of Ordovician slates and grits.



The site is a candidate SAC selected for alluvial wet woodlands, a priority habitat on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is also selected as a candidate SAC for floating river vegetation, estuaries, tidal mudflats and old oak woodlands, all habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is further selected for the following species listed on Annex II of the same directive - Sea Lamprey, River Lamprey, Brook Lamprey, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, Twaite Shad, Atlantic Salmon and Otter.

Floating river vegetation is found along much of the freshwater stretches within the site. Species present here include Pond Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus peltatus*), Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* spp.), Canadian Pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.), Common Club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*), Water-starwort (*Callitriche* spp.), Hemlock Water-dropwort, Fine-leaved Water-dropwort

(*Oenanthe aquatica*), Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*), Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), Unbranched Bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*) and the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*. Two rare aquatic plant species have been recorded in this site: Short-leaved Water-starwort (*Callitriche truncata*), a very rare, small aquatic herb found nowhere else in Ireland; and Opposite-leaved Pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*), a species that is legally protected under the Flora Protection Order, 1999.

Good examples of wet woodland are found associated with Macmine marshes, along banks of the Slaney and its tributaries and within reed swamps. Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*) scrub and pockets of wet woodland dominated by Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) have become established in places. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are common in the latter and the ground flora is typical of wet woodland with Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), Yellow Iris, Horsetail (*Equisetum* spp.) and occasional tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*). These woodlands have been described as two types: one is quite eutrophic, is dominated by Willow and is subject to a tidal influence. The other is flushed or spring-fed subject to waterlogging but not to flooding and is dominated by Alder and Ash.

Old oak woodlands are best represented at Tomnafinnoge though patches are present throughout the site. At Tomnafinnoge the wood is dominated by mature, widely spaced Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), which were planted around 1700, with some further planting in 1810. There is now a varied age structure with overmature, mature and young trees; the open canopy permits light to reach the forest floor and encourages natural regeneration of Oak. As well as Oak, the wood includes the occasional Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Birch (*Betula* sp.), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

The shrub layer is well-developed with Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) occurring. The ground layer consists of Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), with some Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Brambles (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Herbaceous species in the ground layer include Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Many of the trees carry an epiphytic flora of mosses, Polypody Fern (*Polypodium vulgare*), and lichens such as *Usnea comosa*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Ramalina* spp. and *Parmelia* spp.

Tomnafinnoge Wood is a remnant of the ancient Shillelagh Oak woods, and it appears that woodland has always been present on the site. In the past, the wood was managed as a Hazel coppice with Oak standards, a common form of woodland management in England but not widely practised in Ireland. The importance of the woodland lies in the size of the trees, their capacity to regenerate, their genetic continuity with ancient woodland and their historic interest. The nearest comparable stands are at Abbeyleix, Co. Laois and Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

Below Enniscorthy there are several areas of woodland with a mixed canopy of Oak, Beech, Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Ash and generally a good diverse ground flora. Near the mouth of the river at Ferrycarrig is a steep south facing slope covered with Oak woodland. Holly and Hazel are the main species in the shrub layer and a species-rich ground flora typical of this type of Oak woodland has abundant ferns - *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium* - and mosses - *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Eurynchium praelongum*.

North of Bunclody, the river valley still has a number of dry woodlands though these have mostly been managed by the estates with the introduction of Beech and occasional conifers. The steeper sides are covered in a thick scrub from which taller trees protrude. At the southern end of the site, the Red Data Book species Yellow Archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*) occurs. Three more Red Data Book species have also been recorded from the site: Basil Thyme (*Acinos arvensis*), Blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acer*) and Small Cudweed (*Filago minima*). A nationally rare species Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*) is also found within the site.



Mixed woodlands occur at Carrickduff and Coolaphuca in Bunclody. Oak trees, which make up the greater part of the canopy, were originally planted and at the present time are not regenerating actively. In time, if permitted, the woodland will probably go to Beech. A fair number of Yew (*Taxus baccata*) trees have also reached a large size and these, together with Holly give to the site the aspect of a south-western Oak wood.

The site is considered to contain a very good example of the extreme upper reaches of an estuary. Tidal reedbeds with wet woodland are present in places. The fringing reed communities support Sea Club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*), Grey Club-rush (*S. tabernaemontani*) and abundant Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*). Other species occurring are Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Branched Bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). The reed-swamp is extensive around Macmine, where the river widens and there are islands with swamp and marsh vegetation.

Further south of Macmine are expanses of intertidal mudflats and sandflats and shingly shore often fringed with a narrow band of salt marsh and brackish vegetation. Narrow shingle beaches up to 10 m wide occur in places along the river banks and are exposed at low tide. Upslope the shingle is sometimes colonised by Saltmarsh Rush (*Juncus gerardi*), Townsend's Cord-grass (*Spartina townsendii*), Common Saltmarsh-grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), Sea Aster (*Aster tripolium*), Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) and Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

Wexford Harbour is an extensive, shallow estuary which dries out considerably at low tide exposing large expanses of mudflats and sandflats. The harbour is largely sheltered by the Raven Point to the north and Rosslare Point in the south.

Other habitats present within the site include species-rich marsh in which sedges such as *Carex disticha*, *Carex riparia* and *Carex vesicaria* are common. Among the other species found in this habitat are Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Extensive marshes occur to the west of Castlebridge associated with the tidal areas of the River Sow.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive including the three Lampreys - Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), River Lamprey (*Lampetra*

fluviatilis) and Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Salmon (*Salmo salar*), small numbers of Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) and in the tidal stretches, Twaité Shad (*Alosa fallax fallax*). A survey of the Derreen River in 1995 estimated the population of Freshwater Pearl Mussel at about 3,000 individuals. This is a significant population, especially in the context of eastern Ireland. The Slaney is primarily a spring salmon fishery and is regarded as one of the top rivers in Ireland for early spring fishing. The upper Slaney and tributary headwaters are very important for spawning.

The site supports important numbers of birds in winter. Little Egret are found annually along the river. This bird is only now beginning to gain a foothold in Ireland and the south-east appears to be its stronghold. Nationally important numbers of Black-tailed Godwit, Teal, Tufted Duck, Mute Swan, Little Grebe and Black-headed Gull are found along the estuarine stretch of the river. The mean of the maximum counts over four winters (1994/98) along the stretch between Enniscorthy and Ferrycarrig is: Little Egret (6), Golden Plover (6), Wigeon (139), Teal (429), Mallard (265), Tufted Duck (171), Lapwing (603), Shelduck (16), Black-tailed Godwit (93), Curlew (81), Red-breasted Merganser (11), Black-headed Gull (3030), Goldeneye (45), Oystercatcher (19), Redshank (65), Lesser Black-backed Gull (727), Herring Gull (179), Common Gull (67), Grey Heron (39), Mute Swan (259) and Little Grebe (17). Wexford Harbour provides extensive feeding grounds for wading birds and Little Terns, which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive have bred here in the past.

The Reed Warbler, which is a scarce breeding species in Ireland, is regularly found in Macmine Marshes but it is not known whether or not it breeds in the site. The Dipper also occurs on the river. This is a declining species nationally.

The site supports many of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the Irish Red Data Book include Pine Marten, Badger, Irish Hare and Daubenton's Bat. Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), another Red Data Book species, also occurs within the site.

Agriculture is the main landuse. Arable crops are important. Improved grassland and silage account for much of the remainder. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river and to the populations of Annex II animal species within it. Run-off is undoubtedly occurring, as some of the fields slope steeply directly to the river bank. In addition, cattle have access to the site in places. Fishing is a main tourist attraction along stretches of the Slaney and its tributaries and there are a number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. Both commercial and leisure fishing takes place. There are some gravel pits along the river below Bunclody and many of these are active. There is a large landfill site adjacent to the river close to Hacketstown and at Killurin. Boating, bait-digging and fishing occur in parts of Wexford Harbour.

Waste water outflows, runoff from intensive agricultural enterprises, a meat factory at Clohamon and a landfill site adjacent to the river and further industrial development upstream in Enniscorthy and in other towns could all have potential adverse impacts on the water quality unless they are carefully managed. The spread of exotic species is reducing the quality of the woodlands.

The site supports populations of several species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, and habitats listed on Annex I of this directive, as well as important numbers of wintering wildfowl including some species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. The presence of wet and broad-leaved woodlands increases the overall habitat diversity and the occurrence of a number of Red Data Book plant and animal species adds further importance to the Slaney River site.

(pNHA) Ballynabarney Woods

**SITE NAME: Ballynabarney Wood      SITE CODE: 000746**

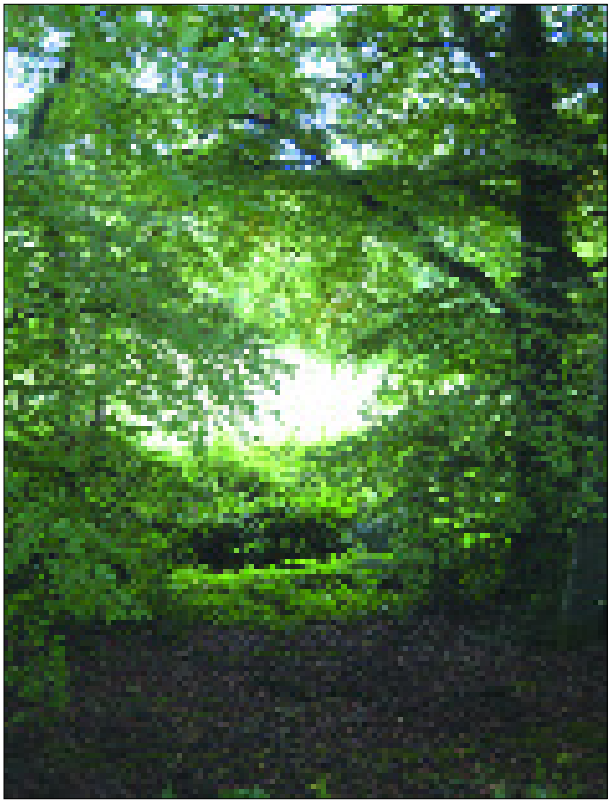
Enniscorthy is situated in a region of complicated geology. Alternating beds of Felstone, Greenstone and Lower Silurian rocks form a mosaic orientated in a southwest to northeasterly direction. About 3km to the northeast of Enniscorthy, Ballynabarney Wood occupies a narrow river valley cut across these beds.

Where the river valley is steep a deciduous woodland dominated by Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) in the north and Oak (*Quercus* sp.) in the south exists. Former felling of the larger trees has resulted in the oaks being young and all under 12m in height. Beside the river itself, which occupies a broad anastomosing channel in the winter, willows (*Salix cinerea*, *S. caprea*) are common and there is some Spindle Tree (*Euonymus europaeus*) also. The clayey or shaley soil is acid in reaction and so the ground flora is restricted in variety. However the river deposits silt along its banks and many different herb species occur here, making up a long list altogether.

Greater Woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*) grows in patches along the upper parts of the wood with Frochan (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Buckler Fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) and Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*). The Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) is very common whilst such mosses as Thuidium, *Eurynchium striatum* and *Mnium hornum* are similarly widespread. Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) are found here also. Towards the river, where accumulations of Oak leaves are absent, Wood Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*), Wood Speedwell (*Veronica montana*), Bush Vetch (*Vicia sepium*), Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and Goldilocks (*R. auricomus*) appear. Pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) are characteristic of sandy ground near the river and Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) of the river itself. Mountain Vetchling (*Lathyrus montanus*) and St. John's Wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*) show the acidity of most of the soil.

The bryophyte and fern flora is well developed because of the humidity of the site. It includes (*Hookeria lucens*, *Rhodobryum roseum* and *Plagiochila asplenoides* with *Climacium dendroides*, *Thamnum alopecurum* and *Mnium undulatum* by the river. The soft shield fern (*Polystichum setiferum*) is the commonest fern species. Several rare species of Myxomycete fungus have been recorded from the site, namely *Physarum bethelii*, *P. oblatum* and *Trichia lutescens*, the first-named in its only known Irish site.

This is a secondary woodland that to a large extent has been allowed to develop naturally, and as such is a rare and valuable habitat in Ireland, Europe's least wooded country. Future management of this site should be undertaken with due regard to its ecological importance, stock access and activities such as tipping material down the valley side should be curtailed.



Irish Habitats and Species of European Importance

A number of Irish habitats and species have been identified as being of fundamental European importance and ear-marked for special conservation.

The **RED LIST** includes the following 18 species, along with their matching criteria of

**Declining breeders (D),  
Historically declining (H) and  
Global conservation concern (G):**

Black-Necked Grebe	(H)	Red-Necked Phalarope	(H)
Common Scoter	(D), (H)	Roseate Tern	(D), (H)
Hen Harrier	(D)	Barn Owl	(D)
Red Grouse	(D)	Nightjar	(D), (H)
Grey Partridge	(D), (H)	Ring Ouzel	(H)
Quail	(H)	Chough	(D)
Corncrake	(D), (H), (G)	Twite	(D), (H)
Lapwing	(D)	Yellowhammer	(D)
Curlew	(D)	Corn Bunting	(D), (H)





The **AMBER LIST** includes the following 77 species, along with their matching criteria of:

**Breeding species (B),**  
with moderate decline, rare/sporadic breeding and/or  
international important or localised.

**Wintering/Passage species (W)**  
which are internationally important or recognised

**European conservation concern (E)**

Red-throated Diver	(B), (E)	Knot	(W), (E)
Black-throated Diver	(E)	Dunlin	(W), (E)
Great Crested Grebe	(B), (W)	Jack Snipe	(E)
Cory's Shearwater	(W), (E)	Snipe	(B)
Great Shearwater	(W)	Woodcock	(B), (E)
Sooty Shearwater	(W)	Black-tailed Godwit	(B), (W), (E)
Manx Shearwater	(B), (E)	Bar-tailed Godwit	(W), (E)
Storm Petrel	(B), (E)	Redshank	(B), (W),(E)
Leach's Petrel	(B), (E)	Little Gull	(W), (E)
Gannet	(B), (E)	Mediterranean Gull	(B)
Cormorant	(B)	Black-headed Gull	(B)
Little Egret	(B)	Common Gull	(E)
Bewick's Swan	(W), (E)	Sandwich Tern	(B), (E)
Whooper Swan	(B), (E)	Common Tern	(B)
Greenland White-fronted Geese	(W)	Arctic Tern	(B)
Greylag Goose	(W)	Little Tern	(B), (E)
Barnacle Goose	(W)	Guillemot	(E)
Brent Goose	(W)	Razorbill	(B)
Skelduck	(W)	Black Guillemot	(E)
Wigeon	(B)	Puffin	(B), (E)
Gadwall	(E)	Stock Dove	(B)
Teal	(B)	Cuckoo	(B)
Pintail	(B), (W),(E)	Short-eared Owl	(B), (E)
Garganey	(B), (E)	Kingfisher	(B), (E)
Pochard	(B), (W)	Skylark	(B), (E)
Tufted Duck	(W)	Sand Martin	(E)
Scaup	(B), (W), (E)	Swallow	(E)
Elder	(W)	Yellow Wagtail	(B)
Goldeneye	(W)	Redstart	(B), (E)
Red-breasted Merganser	(W)	Whinchat	(B)

Goosander	(B)	Stonechat	(E)
Goshawk	(B)	Grasshopper Warbler	(B)
Merlin	(B)	Reed Warbler	(B)
Peregrine	(E)	Lesser Whitethroat	(B)
Water Rail	(B)	Wood Warbler	(B)
Spotted Crake	(B)	Spotted Flycatcher	(B), (E)
Coot	(B), (W)	Pied Flycatcher	(B)
Golden Plover	(B)	Redpoll	(B)
Grey Plover	(W)		

