

**Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia / JASPERS
Training Strategy for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment for
the implementation of ex-ante conditionality on SEA/ EIA
MODUL 8**

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN SEA/ EIA SEMINAR

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Cultural Heritage in SEA: Good practice examples in Ireland

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Cultural Heritage in SEA: Good practice examples in Ireland

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SEA & Cultural Heritage in Ireland

Presentation Content:

1. Country Context
2. SEA Implementation
3. Heritage Protection
4. Sources of Data & Guidance
5. Case Examples







Land Area: 70,273km²
Population: 4.75 million (4.58m in 2011= +3.7%)
Population Density: 68 people per km²
Average no. SEAs per year: 42



Land Area: 20,273 km²
Population: 2.06 million
Population Density: 102 people per km²
Average no. SEAs per year: 78



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Country Information

- Ireland is a bicameral parliamentary democracy with a written constitution.
- Ireland gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1922 and was declared a Republic in 1948.
- Ireland joined the EEC/EU in 1973 and the Eurozone in 1999. The Euro began circulation in 2002.
- Northern Ireland (approx. 1/6 of the island's land area) remains in the UK, creating Ireland's only land border. Neither Ireland nor the UK are members of the Schengen border control/ visa area.
- Ireland is ranked the **6th most developed nation** in the world by the United Nations' Human Development Index 2015. (Slovenia is in 25th place).
- Ireland is ranked in **19th place in the Environmental Performance Index 2016**, out of 180 evaluated countries, with a score of 86.6. (Slovenia is in 5th place with a score of 88.98). Source: Yale Centre for Environmental Law & Policy



If Ireland was your home instead of Slovenia you would...

- be **3.5% more** likely to be unemployed
- have **14.77% less** free time
- consume **12.03% more** oil
- spend **90.96% more** money on health care
- use **15.19% less** electricity
- be **83.33% more** likely to be murdered
- live **2.73 years** longer
- have **77.75% more** babies

Source: www.ifitweremyhome.com

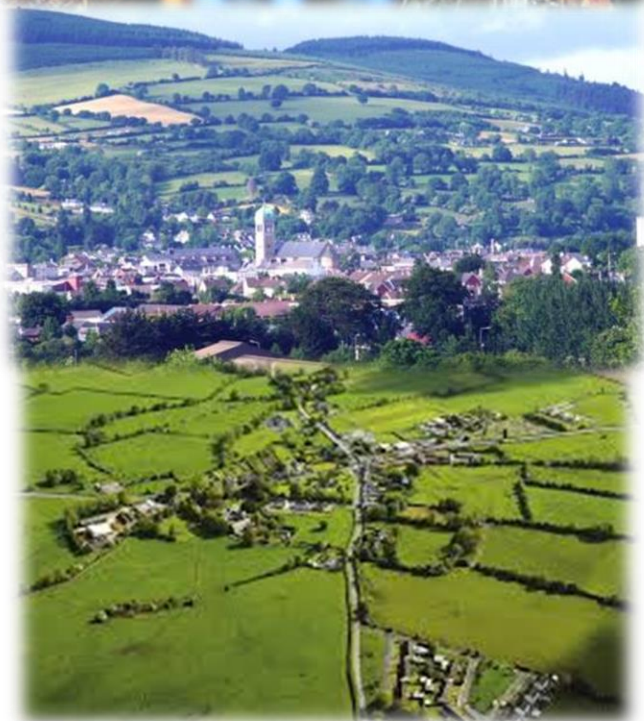


Landscapes



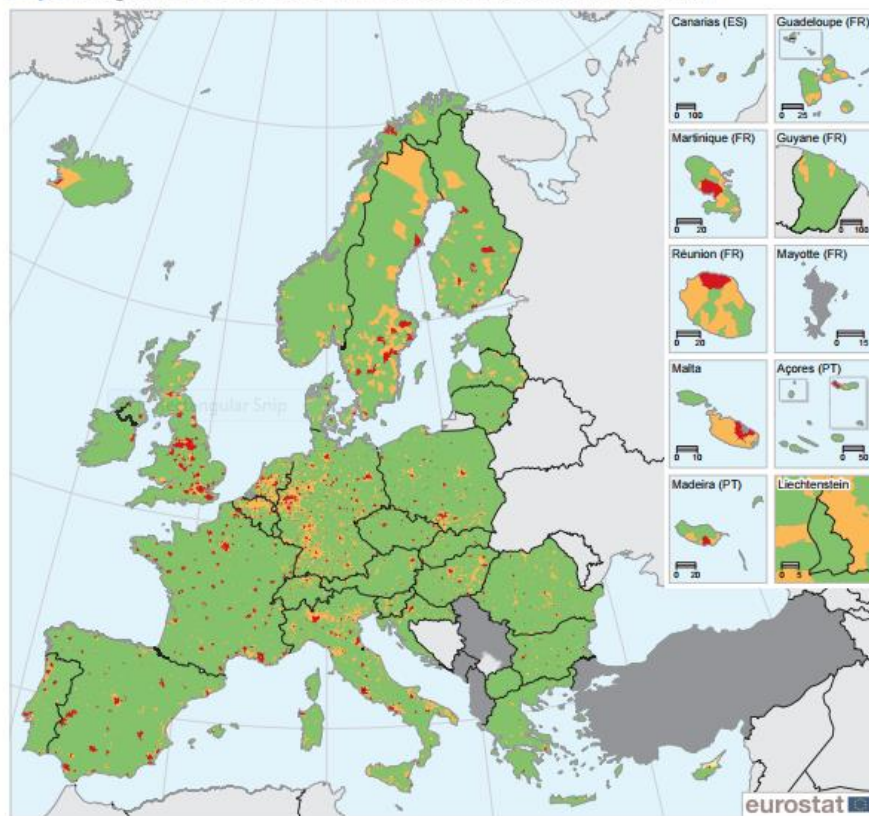


**City, Town, Village,
Countryside**



Degree of Urbanisation In Europe:

Map 1.1: Degree of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2) (*)



■ **Cities**
 (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)

■ **Towns and suburbs**
 (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)

■ **Rural areas**
 (Thinly populated areas: more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells)

■ **Data not available**

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 06/2016

(*) Based on population grid from 2006 and LAU 2011.

Source: Eurostat, JRC and European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy

Source: 'Urban Europe — statistics on cities, towns and suburbs', Eurostat 2016

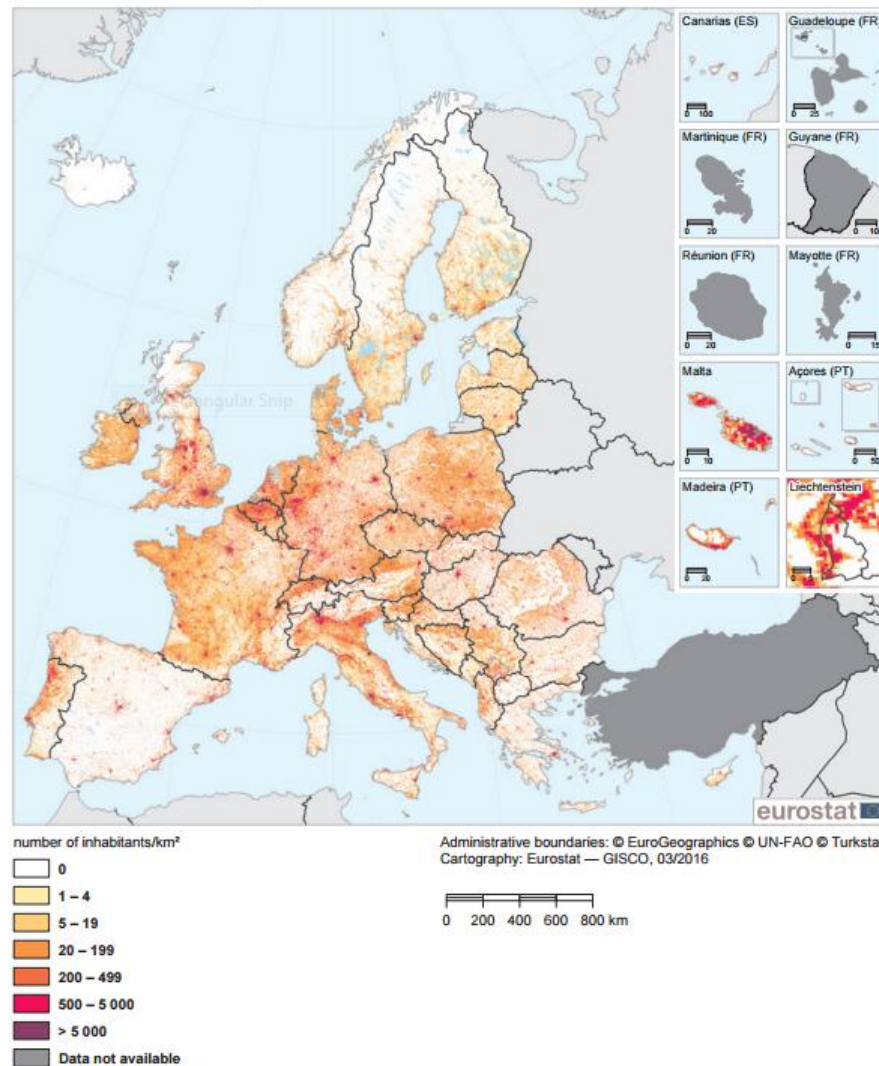


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Europe: Population Density 2011:

Map 3.1: Population density based on the GEOSTAT population grid, 2011
(number of inhabitants/km²)



Source: JRC, Eurostat, GEOSTAT Population Grid 2011

Source: 'Urban Europe — statistics on cities, towns and suburbs', Eurostat 2016

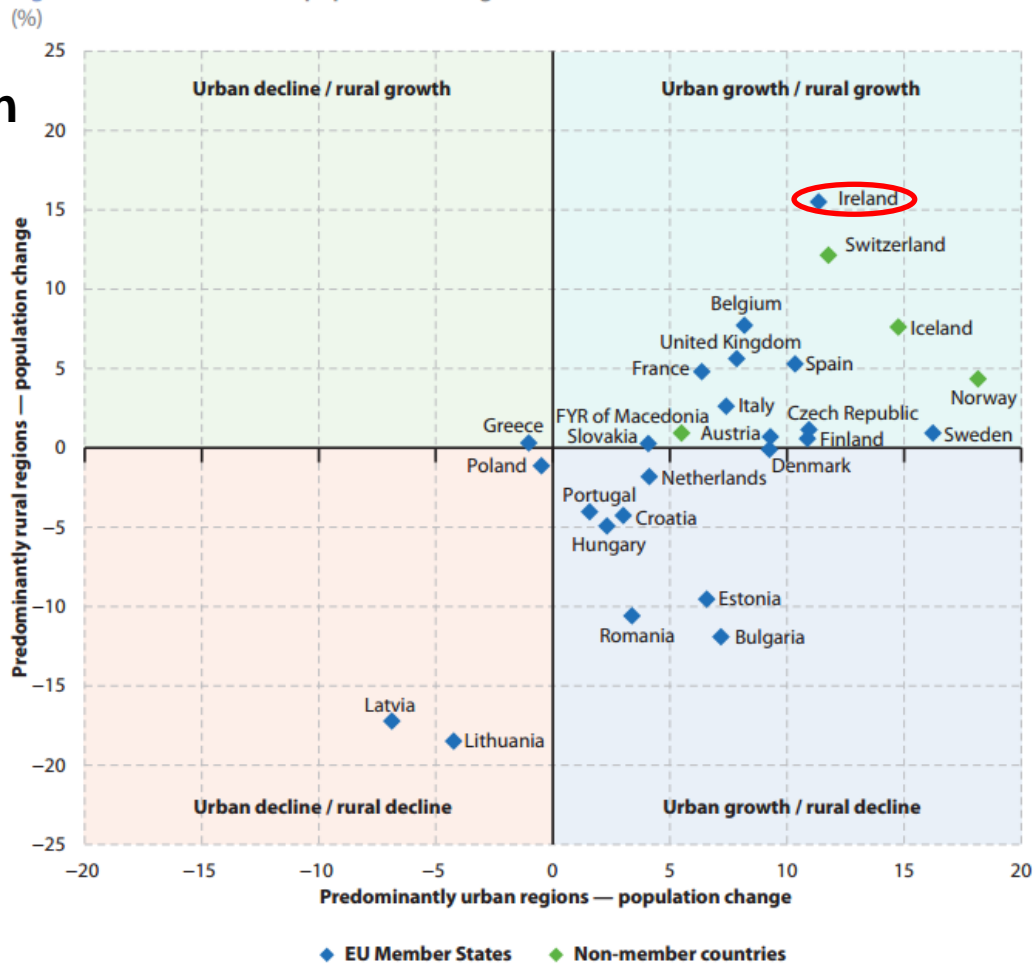


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Urban and Rural population Change in Europe 2004- 2014:

Figure 3.4: Urban and rural population change, 2004–14 (%)



(¹) Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia: one or more of the regions covered by the urban–rural typology is not applicable. Germany: incomplete time series. Denmark: 2007–14. Norway: 2005–14. Ireland and France: provisional. Portugal and Romania: estimates.

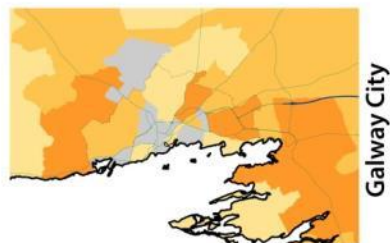
Source: Eurostat (online data code: urt_pjanagr3)

Source: 'Urban Europe — statistics on cities, towns and suburbs', Eurostat 2016

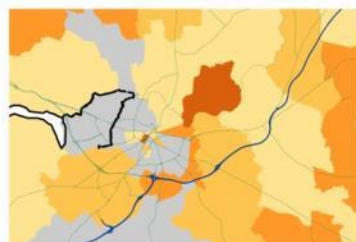




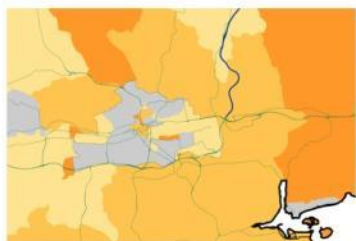
Population Change, 2002 to 2011



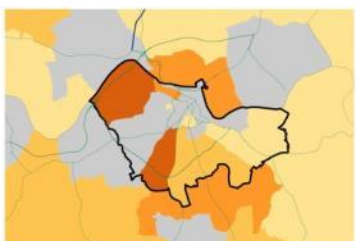
Galway City



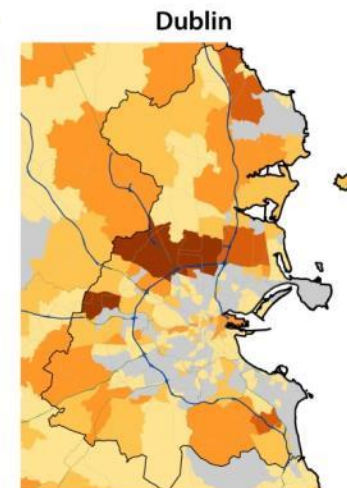
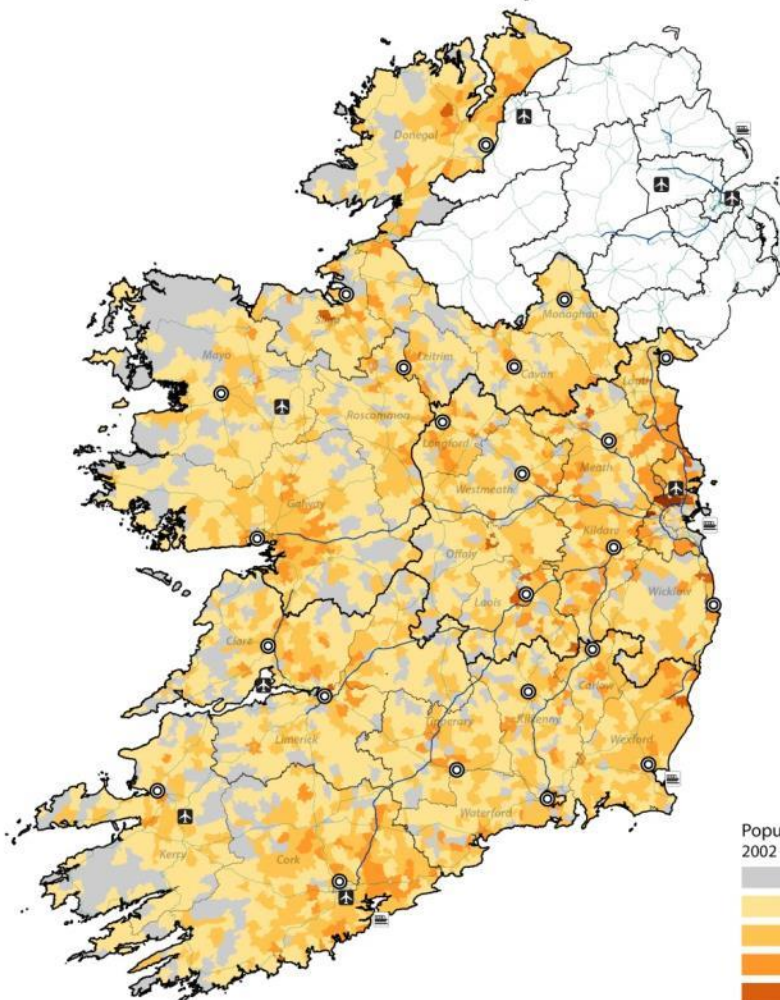
Limerick City



Cork City



Waterford City



Dublin

Population Change 2002 to 2011 (EDs)

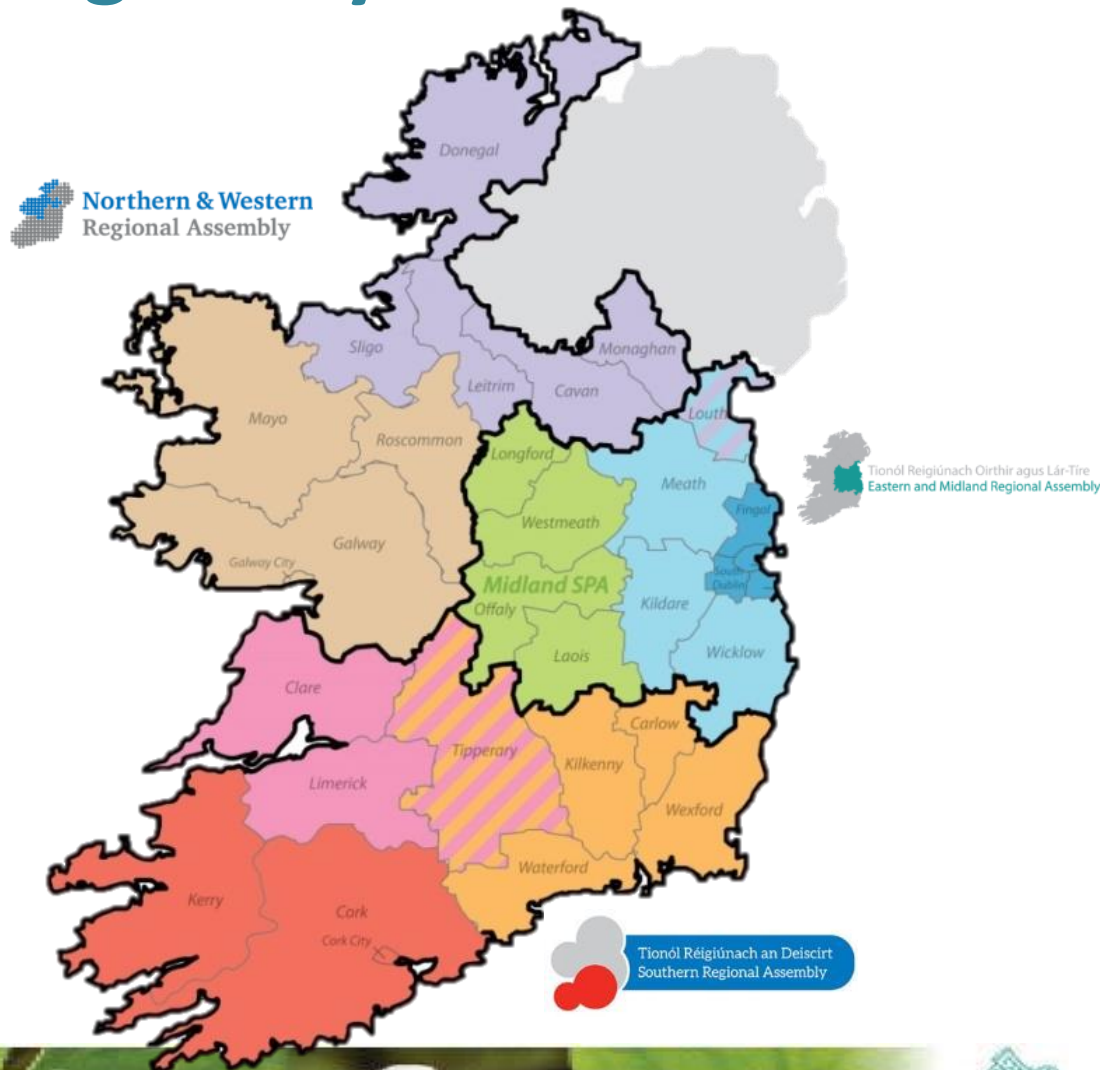


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Spatial Planning Policy Governance

- **National**
 - Central Government (Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government)
- **Regional**
 - 3 Regional Assemblies
- **Local**
 - 31 Local Authorities (City or County Councils)



Economic Value of Ireland's Historic Environment

Economic impact analysis in 2012 has found that:

- The historic environment is a highly significant contributor to Ireland's national economy, directly supporting almost **25,000 FTE** (full-time equivalent) jobs.
- Including indirect and induced effects, it is estimated that the historic environment sector supports approaching **40,000 FTE** employment positions in Ireland.
- In terms of contribution to national income, Ireland's historic environment is estimated to account for some **€1.5 billion annually** to the nation's Gross Value Added (GVA).
- Within the context of Ireland's economy, it is estimated that the historic environment contribution to the national economy is equivalent to **1% of total Irish GVA**, and some **2% of overall employment**.

Source: 'Economic Value of Ireland's Historic Environment - Final Report to the Heritage Council'
(2012) Ecorys / Fitzpatrick Associates





SEA – Legislative Implementation in Ireland

The requirements for SEA in Ireland are set out in national Regulations:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 **Statutory Instrument (S.I.) No. 435 of 2004**
as amended by
- (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011) **S.I. No. 200 of 2011**

And

- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 **S.I. No. 436 of 2004**
as amended by
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011) **S.I. No. 201 of 2011**



Steps involved in SEA in Ireland (following Directive 2001/42/EC)

- **Screening** (determining whether or not SEA is required)
- **Scoping** (determining the range of environmental issues to be covered by the SEA)
- The preparation of an **Environmental Report**
- The carrying out of **consultations**
- The **integration of environmental considerations** into the Plan or Programme
- The publication of information on the decision (**SEA Statement**)



Sectors subject to SEA

SEA applies to all plans or programmes which set the **framework for future development consent** of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive for the following sectors:

- **Agriculture**
- **Forestry**
- **Fisheries**
- **Energy**
- **Industry**
- **Transport**
- **Waste management**
- **Water management**
- **Telecommunications**
- **Tourism and**
- **Town and country planning or land use**



SEA - Mandatory Thresholds

Under Irish law, SEA is mandatory for:

- (Land Use) Development Plans where the population or the target population of the area of a planning authority is **10,000 persons or more** or
- (Land Use) Local Area Plans where the population or the target population of the area of a local area plan is **5,000 persons or more**, or the area covered by the local area plan is greater than 50 square kilometres, or the local area plan is being prepared for a town and its environs area

SEA screening is carried out for land use plans under those thresholds, including amendments or variations to land use plans.



Designation of **Environmental Authorities** under SEA Regulations

Irish SEA screening obligations require the following **environmental authorities** to be notified:

- (i) the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**,
- (ii) the **Minister for Housing Planning, Community and Local Government**,
- (iii) where it appears to the planning authority that the plan or programme, or modification of the plan or programme, might have significant effects on fisheries or the marine environment, the **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Marine**, and the **Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment**,
- (iv) where it appears to the competent authority that the plan or programme, or amendment to a plan or programme, might have **significant effects in relation to the architectural or archaeological heritage** or to nature conservation, the **Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs**, and
- (v) Only with regard to land use plans, **any adjoining planning authority** whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation, or local area plan.



SEAs in Ireland: Sectoral Breakdown (2004 to end Q2, 2016)

Source: EPA

Sector	Number of SEAs	% of Total
Planning/ Land Use	338	75.1
Water Management	30	6.7
Energy	24	5.3
Fisheries	12	2.7
Transport	11	2.4
Waste Management	8	1.8
Agriculture	4	0.9
Tourism	4	0.9
Forestry	3	0.7
Industry	3	0.7
Telecommunications	1	0.2
Other Cases	12	2.7
Total (Ongoing & Complete)	450	100



Scale of SEAs undertaken in Ireland (2004 to end Q2 2016)

Source: EPA

Plan Type	Total Number of SEAs
Transboundary	29
National	28
Regional	39
County	89
Local	265
Total	450



SEAs in Ireland per year (average): 42

SEAs in Slovenia per year (average): 78

Source:

Study concerning the preparation of the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (June 2016) Milieu





Legal Protection for Cultural Heritage (pre-dating SEA transposition in Ireland)

- National Monuments Acts 1932-2004
- *Record of Monuments and Places*
- Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 (Part IV)
- *Protected Structures & Architecture Conservation Areas*



National Monuments Acts 1932-2004

- Legal protection for Archaeology & Architectural Heritage

Selected 'prehistoric' monuments were given protection before Irish independence by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882.

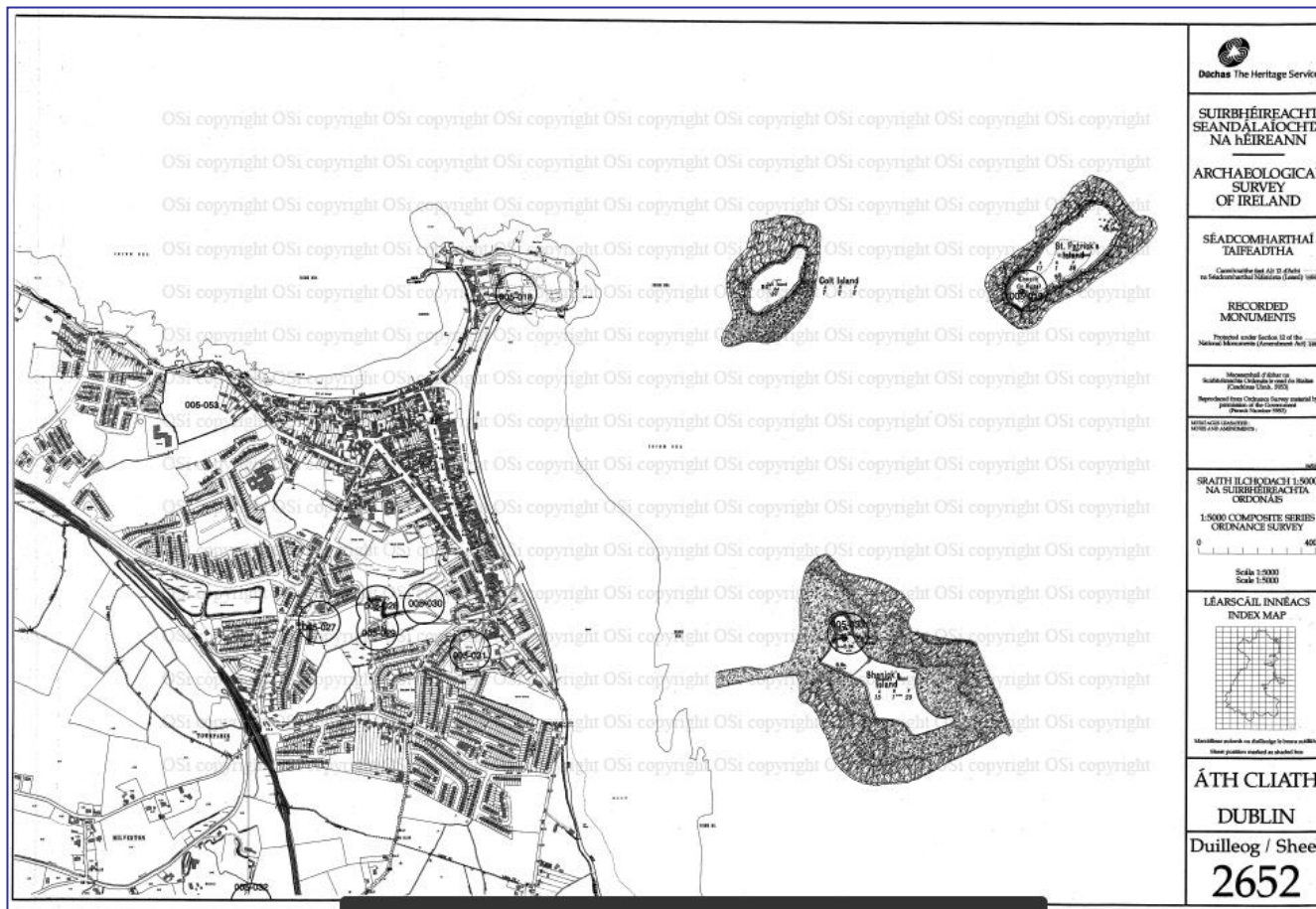
Irish monuments are protected by the Irish state under the **National Monuments Acts 1930-2004**.

- The National Monuments Service keeps a record of all known monuments and sites. These form the public **Record of Monuments and Places** (RMP). The Service also maintains a landowners' Register of Historic Monuments (relevant for prosecutions).
- The RMP consists of a published county-by-county set of Ordnance Survey maps on which monuments are marked by a circle and an accompanying book which specifies the type of monuments (www.archaeology.ie).
- Proposals to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a Recorded Monument require notification of/ consent from the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.



Record of Monuments and Places – Sample Map (coastal north County Dublin)

Source: [https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Map-\(1998\)-0014.pdf](https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Map-(1998)-0014.pdf)



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Record of Monuments and Places – Sample Manual extract re: coastal north County Dublin

Source: [https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Manual-\(1998\)-0013.pdf](https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Manual-(1998)-0013.pdf)

MON. NO.	MAP	NAT. GRID	TOWNLAND or Street Name	CLASSIFICATION
DU005-01701-	2651	32314/26084	BARNAGEERAGH	MOUND SITE
DU005-01702-	2651	32303/26095	BARNAGEERAGH	FLINT SCATTER
DU005-018—	2652	32571/26107	Red Island, Skerries	MARTELLO TOWER
DU005-019—	2652	32746/26109	ST. PATRICK'S ISLAND	ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS
DU005-020—	2650	31978/26018	COURTLOUGH CULLENHILL	RINGFORT POSSIBLE SITE
DU005-023—	2651	32226/26012	BALTRASNA (Bairothery East Barony)	CIST
DU005-024—	2651 2721	32256/25919	GRANGE (Holmpatrick E.D.) KILLALANE MILVERTON DEMESNE	ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS
DU005-02401-	2651	32245/25930	GRANGE (Holmpatrick E.D.)	CHURCH
DU005-02402-	2651	32256/25938	GRANGE (Holmpatrick E.D.)	HOLY WELL
DU005-02403-	2651 2721	32258/25918	GRANGE (Holmpatrick E.D.) KILLALANE MILVERTON DEMESNE	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE
DU005-02404-	2651	32245/25930	GRANGE (Holmpatrick E.D.)	GRAVEYARD
DU005-026—	2651	32376/26012	ARDLA	RINGFORT SITE
DU005-02701-	2652	32504/25994	Mill Hill Park, Skerries	WINDMILL
DU005-028—	2652	32524/25999	Mill Hill Park, Skerries	WINDMILL
DU005-029—	2652	32524/25991	Mill Hill Park, Skerries	WATERMILL SITE
DU005-030—	2652	32540/26000	Mill Hill Park, Skerries	WELL
DU005-031—	2652	32558/25984	Miller's Lane, Skerries	ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS
DU005-03101-	2652	32554/25986	Miller's Lane, Skerries	CHURCH SITE
DU005-03103-	2652	32555/25989	Miller's Lane, Skerries	GRAVE-SLABS



National Monuments Acts 1932-2004

- Definition of 'Monument'

Section 2 of the NMA 1930-2004 provides that '**monument**' includes the following (whether above or below the surface of the ground or the water and whether affixed or not affixed to the ground):

- '(a) any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,*
- (b) any cave, stone or other natural product, whether or not forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,*
- (c) any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient-*
 - (i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or*
 - (ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,**And*
- (d) any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any such cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site, situated on land or in the territorial waters of the State', but excludes 'any building or part of any building, that is habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes'.*



National Monuments Acts 1932-2004

- Definition of 'Historic Monument'

Section 1 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 provides that:

'historic monument'

'includes a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country

and also includes all monuments in existence before 1700 A.D. or such later date as the Minister may appoint by regulations'.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

'Protected Structures' & 'Architectural Conservation Areas'

In addition to protection by the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, Architectural Heritage is protected under **Part IV of the Planning & Development Acts 2000-2015** which provides for the designation of

- *'Protected Structures'* and
- *'Architectural Conservation Areas'*.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

Concept of '*Protected Structure*'

Irish legislation specifies that every development plan shall include a **record of protected structures**, and shall include in that record every structure within its functional area which is, in the opinion of the planning authority, of **special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest**.

A planning authority may **add to or delete from its record of protected structures** a structure, a specified part of a structure or a specified feature of the attendant grounds of a structure, where the authority considers that—

- (i) in the case of an addition, the addition is necessary or desirable in order to protect a structure, or part of a structure, of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, or
- (ii) in the case of a deletion, the protection of the structure or part is no longer warranted.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

Concept of 'Protected Structure'

'**structure**' means any building, structure, excavation, or other thing constructed or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and—

- (a) where the context so admits, includes the land on, in or under which the structure is situate, and
- (b) in relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, includes—
 - (i) the **interior** of the structure,
 - (ii) the **land lying within the curtilage** of the structure,
 - (iii) any **other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors**, and
 - (iv) **all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior** of any structure or structures referred to in *subparagraph (i) or (iii)*;



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

Concept of '*Protected Structure*'

Under Irish legislation '*protected structure*' means—

(a) a structure, or

(b) a specified part of a structure,

which is included in a **record of protected structures**, and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is within the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

Concept of '*Protected Structure*'

- The principal effect of designation of a ***protected structure*** on the owners or occupiers is that certain types of '*exempted development*' (minor development not requiring consent) may not now be carried out unless the development concerned meets criteria for not materially affecting relevant features of the protected structure
- An owner/occupier has a positive duty to ensure that the ***protected structure*** is free from endangerment. Any person who, without lawful authority, causes damage to a protected structure or a proposed protected structure shall be guilty of an offence.
- A Planning Authority has powers to carry out works to protect a ***protected structure*** at the owners expense, as well as powers to compulsory purchase protected structures.
- A Planning Authority **shall not grant permission for the demolition of a protected structure or proposed protected structure**, save in exceptional circumstances.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage

‘Architectural Conservation Area’

Planning Authorities can designate locations within their jurisdiction as **‘Architectural Conservation Areas’** (ACAs). In this regard, development plans shall include an objective to preserve:

the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value or contributes to the appreciation of protected structures.

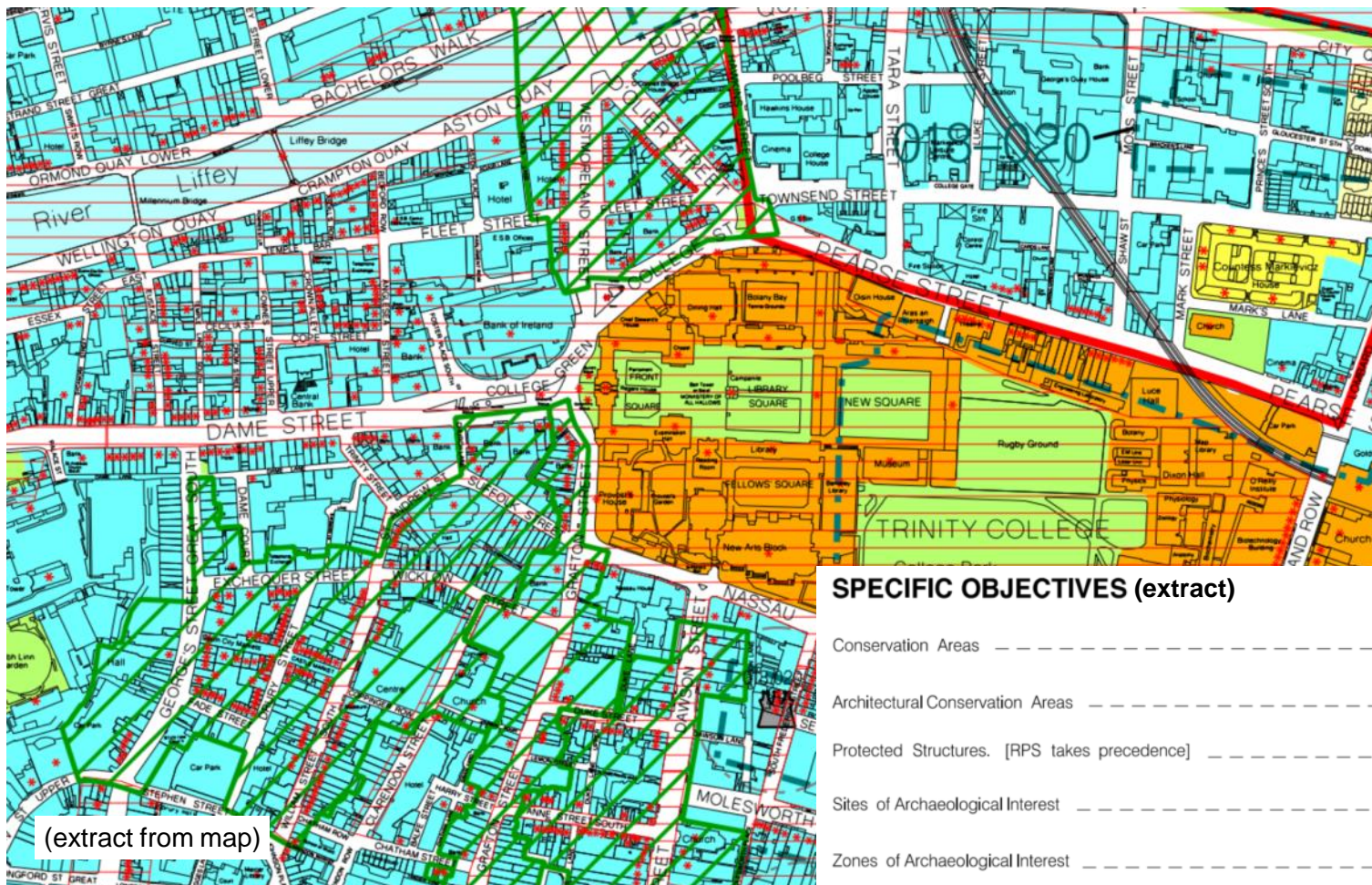
Planning authorities may publish a *‘Statement of Character’* relating to individual ACAs, and the fact of the ACA is a material consideration in considering an application for development consent within this area.

The carrying out of works to the exterior of a structure located in an architectural conservation area shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of the area.



Record of Protected Structures – Sample Map (Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – Map E)

Source: <http://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/content/Planning/DublinCityDevelopmentPlan/MapsetE.pdf>



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Record of Protected Structures – Sample List (Appendix to Dublin City Development Plan 2016)

Source: <http://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/content/Planning/DublinCityDevelopmentPlan/RPS%20October%202016.pdf>

Ref	Number	Address	Description
1982	30	Clyde Road, Dublin 4	Raglan House
1983	32	Clyde Road, Dublin 4	The Vicarage (St. John's House)
1984		Clyde Road, Dublin 4	St. Bartholomew's Church
1985	49-50	Coleraine Street, Dublin 7	Coleraine House: Georgian house/offices
1986		College Green, Dublin 2	Bank of Ireland (old Parliament House and armoury building)
1987		College Green, Dublin 2	Henry Grattan monument
1988	2,3	College Green, Dublin 2	Former Yorkshire Insurance building
1989	9	College Green, Dublin 2	Shop and offices
1990	12-14	College Green, Dublin 2	Shops and offices
1991	15	College Green, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
1992	16-17	College Green, Dublin 2	Bank and offices
1993	20-22	College Green, Dublin 2	Former bank (now licensed premises)
1994	23-27	College Green, Dublin 2	Bank building
1995	32-33	College Green, Dublin 2	Ulster Bank: façade, including front domed roof and flanking chimneys
1996	34	College Green, Dublin 2	Former bank (now commercial premises)
1997	35	College Green, Dublin 2	Bank buildings
1998	36	College Green, Dublin 2	Commercial premises and offices
	37	College Green, Dublin 2	See 119 Grafton Street
1999		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Buildings fronting Parliament Square, including Regent House, the Chapel, the Examination Hall, the Dining Hall and the 1937 Reading Room
2000		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Statues of Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke
2001		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Entrance gates and railings with granite bases on Grafton Street, facing College Green; railings with granite walls on College Street and the western end of Pearse Street; railings with granite walls on Nassau Street and Leinster Street South.
2002		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Campanile
2003		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Buildings fronting New Square, including the Museum Building, Printing House and the Berkeley Library
2004		College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Buildings fronting Library Square, including the Graduates Memorial Building and the Old Library



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of Architectural Heritage



In 1999, the 'Listed Building' known as '**Archer's Garage**' in the centre of Dublin City was demolished over a single weekend. ('*Listed Building*' designation was the precursor to '*Protected Structures*').

The landmark art deco building, built in 1946, was one of the first in Ireland to use reinforced concrete.

The developer faced fines of £1 million (€1.269 million) or up to two years in prison, but instead reached a legal agreement to replace the demolished building with a copy (visible in the photo).

While it was too late to protect that demolished building, the threat of significant fines, or in this case rebuilding the demolished structure, serves to deter developers from damaging protected structures.

Under present legislation, fines may now reach up to €12.69 million.



Planning & Development Acts, 2000-2015 - Protection of **Archaeological** Heritage

- The Planning & Development Acts 2000-2015 also recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes objectives for the ***protection of the archaeological heritage***. Development Plans may include such objectives, and conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.
- The Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs is a **statutory consultee** in relation to potential impacts of any proposed development on the archaeological heritage. This allows the Minister to recommend that archaeological conditions be attached to grants of planning permission, or recommend refusal of planning permission by the planning authority to ensure the protection of the archaeological heritage.





SEA & Cultural Heritage in Ireland

4. Sources of Data & Guidance



Cultural Heritage: Sources of data/ information:

Record of Monuments and Places (National Monuments Service)

- **120,000+** Recorded National Monuments in Ireland
- **1,000+** Monuments in State ownership or guardianship
- 2 UNESCO World Heritage sites (& 7 submissions on tentative list)

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (National Monuments Service)

- National inventory to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage to provide the basis for the inclusion of particular structures in local authorities' Record of Protected Structures

Record of Protected Structures (City and County Development Plans)

- **38,000+** Protected Structures in Ireland
(eg: 8,691 in Dublin City, 1,107 in Cork City etc.)

Architectural Conservation Areas (City and County Development Plans)

- A designated place, area, group of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or contributes to the appreciation of protected structures.



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources (selected):

- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Website – SEA Section**
<http://www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/> &
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/>
- **Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland - Synthesis Report (2004) EPA**
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/developmentofseamethodologiesforplansandprogrammesinireland.html>
- **Review of Effectiveness of SEA in Ireland – Key Findings & Recommendations (2012) EPA**
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/reviewofeffectivenessofseainireland-mainreport.html>
- **GISEA Manual - Improving the Evidence Base in SEA (2015) EPA**
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/giseamanual2015.html>
- **SEA Spatial Information Sources (2016) EPA**
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/seaspatialinfomationsourcesjune2016.html>
- **SEA Scoping Guidance Document (2016) EPA**
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/seascopingguidance.html>



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources (selected):

- **Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – SEA Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (2004) DECLG**
<http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/migrated-files/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/FileDownload%2C1616%2Cen.pdf>
- **Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004/2011) DECLG/ DAHG**
[http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20\(2011\).pdf](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20(2011).pdf)
- **Architectural Heritage Protection for Places of Worship - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2003) DECLG**
<http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/migrated-files/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/FileDownload%2C1600%2Cen.pdf>
- **National Heritage Plan for Ireland (2002-2007) DAHG**
<http://www.corkcoco.ie/co/pdf/817002104.pdf>
- **Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020**
<http://www.waterwaysireland.org/SiteAssets/images/News/Waterways%20Ireland%20Heritage%20Plan.pdf>



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources (selected):

- **EU Commission Website – SEA Section**
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-support.htm>
- **SEA Implementation Guidance (Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment) (2003) EU Commission**
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/eia/pdf/030923_sea_guidance.pdf



Sources of data/ information:

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland.

Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. The NIAH will provide the basis for the recommendations to the planning authorities around the country for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures.

The Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes has no statutory function and is designed to highlight Ireland's rich garden heritage.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NIAH logo and the text 'NATIONAL INVENTORY of ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE'. Below this is a search bar and a menu with options: Surveys, Publications, Places To See, Find Out More, and Links. The main content area features several sections: a large image of a wall finish with the caption 'Wall Finish: Brick and Timber Work at Talbotsinch Village, TALBOTSINCH Td., County Kilkenny'; a 'News and Events' section listing dates for 'Newbridge House Study Day' and 'Ireland's Walled Gardens Study Day'; a 'Building of the Month' section for October 2016 featuring a drawing of a traditional house; a 'Building Survey' section with a photo of a large house; a 'Garden Survey' section with a photo of a garden; and a 'Places To See' section with a photo of a large building. At the bottom, there is a footer with contact information and the logo of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>



Sources of data/ information:

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places and accompanying maps locating monuments and places within each county. The National Monuments Service of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht will advise on the protection applying to any particular monument or place under the National Monuments Acts and should be consulted if there is any doubt as to the status of the site.

Prior written consent of the Minister is required for any works at or in proximity to a monument. Breach of these requirements is an offence. It is also an offence to dig or excavate anywhere to uncover archaeological features without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence.

<https://www.archaeology.ie/>

<https://www.archaeology.ie/publications-forms-legislation/record-of-monuments-and-places>



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Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



The Heritage Council's mission is to engage, educate and advocate to develop a wider understanding of the vital contribution that our heritage makes to our social, environmental and economic well-being.

Current Projects

- Heritage In Schools**: Providing a panel of 165 heritage specialists to visit primary schools throughout the country, bringing Ireland's heritage directly into the classroom for pupils.
- Museum Standards Programme for Ireland**: This initiative, with participants from a wide range of Irish collecting institutions, sets out to raise standards of care across Irish museums and galleries.
- Irish Walled Towns Network**: Uniting and co-ordinating the strategic efforts of Local Authorities involved in the management, conservation and enhancement of historic walled towns in Ireland.
- Village Design Toolkit**: The Heritage Council's award winning National Community-led Village Design Statement (VDS) Programme and VDS Toolkit provides an opportunity for meaningful public participation in the Irish planning system.

NEWS

- Tax incentive scheme could conserve and revitalise Ireland's largest towns and provide over 10,000 badly needed homes.

EVENTS

- no news in this list
- Successful use of social media for those in the cultural heritage sector
- Caricatures In Crisis Workshop
- National Print Museum Event Guide August - December 2016
- Eclectic Images: Recent Acquisitions 2011-2016
- Seditious Types: Legacy of the Printers of 1916
- National Biodiversity Data Centre Workshops 2016

PUBLICATIONS

- Policy Proposals for Ireland's Towns
- Recommendations to give focus to Irish Towns individually and

INITIATIVES

- Town Centre Health Checks
- We are developing a pilot trans-disciplinary National Town Centre Health Check (TCHC) Training

Sources of data/ information:

The **Heritage Council** was established as a statutory body under the Heritage Act 1995. It takes an integrated approach to heritage, with responsibilities that include both its cultural and natural aspects. The Heritage Act provides a definition of 'heritage' - It includes monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects such as art and industrial works, documents and genealogical records, architectural heritage, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens, parks and inland waterways.

The Heritage Council complements and importantly builds on the work of other state heritage bodies which have primary responsibility for the care of property in state ownership and the designation of protected areas.

<http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/>

http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Architecture/Heritage_Council_RPS_2011_Rol_version_3.pdf



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Department of Housing, Planning,
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Heritage Ireland

Home North West West Shannon Region South West South East Midlands & East Coast Dublin

Heritage Ireland

Welcome to Heritage Ireland's website. It is designed to introduce you to some of the many rich and varied attractions of Ireland's Heritage.

PLEASE NOTE: THE USE OF DRONES IS NOT PERMITTED AT NATIONAL MONUMENT SITES.

Further information in relation to the use of Drones is available on the Irish Aviation Authority website.

Explore Ireland's Heritage with a Heritage Card. Click here.

SEASONAL GUIDE INFORMATION OFFICERS (TEMPORARY POSITIONS)

About Us

Recognition for Kilmainham Jail Restoration Society Volunteers

Free Wednesday - Update May 2016

Free Educational Visits for Schools

OPW Child Protection Policy

Tour Operators

National Monuments in State Care by County

Latest News

Quick Links

2016 Admission Fees

2017 - 2018 Admission Fees

List of Sites where the Heritage Card can be purchased.

List of Heritage Sites with Credit Card facilities.

Heritage Ireland Ezine Issue 4

Heritage Ireland Map Brochure 2016

To order map brochures, please click [HERE](#)

© Copyright OPW
Images courtesy of the Photographic Unit, DECLG

Sources of data/ information:

The **Office of Public Works** has responsibility for the day-to-day running of all National Monuments and National Historic Properties (i.e. those in State ownership or guardianship).

It has a conservation remit to maintain the built heritage in State care and an active role in facilitating presentation and public access.

The OPW's responsibility for this built heritage involves:-

- managing, maintaining and preserving over 740 national monuments covering a diverse range from the Neolithic Newgrange, the Early Christian Glendalough to the iconic Kilmainham Gaol.
- managing a range of Historic Properties which include over 20 Houses, Parks and Gardens
- providing full interpretative facilities and a full guide service at 70 sites which attracted over 3.4 million visitors in 2011.

<http://www.heritageireland.ie/en/>



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National Monuments Service

Archaeological Survey of Ireland | Monument Protection | Planning | FAQ | Links | The Archive Unit

Home > Codes of Practice

Codes of Practice

Codes of Practice have been developed as a means to strengthen the management and protection of our valuable archaeological heritage while, at the same time, allowing the infrastructure providers in the State to progress with their programmes of work as efficiently as possible. These Codes have come about as a result of extensive consultation between the Department and the organisations involved.

These Codes represent the commitment of all those involved to archaeological conservation and sustainable development sensitive to our archaeological heritage. From time to time we will publish new or revised Codes of Practice.

Code of Practice - Irish Concrete Federation (English)	250.77 KB
Code of Practice - ESB Networks (English)	207.08 KB
Code of Practice - Eirgrid (English)	246.59 KB
Code of Practice - Bord Gais Eireann (English)	364.77 KB
Code of Practice - Coillte (English)	284.93 KB
Code of Practice - National Roads Authority (English)	1.57 MB
Code of Practice with the Railway Procurement Agency (English)	672.63 KB
Code of Practice - Iamród Eireann (English)	1.28 MB
Code of Practice - Bord na Móna (English)	2.15 MB

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Notice
All recorded archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Visitors to monuments on lands in private ownership should request permission from the landowner.

Where are the monuments?
Find out more about archaeological monuments on your land or in your locality with our Archaeological Survey Database.

Follow us on Facebook or Twitter

An Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreachta, Oidhreachtaí, Tuairiscí agus Gaeltachta
Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

Freedom of Information | Customer Service | Privacy

Sources of data/ information:

[Sectoral Codes of Practice for Archaeology](#) have been developed by the [National Monuments Service / National Museum of Ireland](#) as a means to strengthen the management and protection of Ireland's valuable archaeological heritage while, at the same time, allowing the infrastructure providers in the State to progress with their programmes of work as efficiently as possible. These Codes have come about as a result of extensive consultation between the Department and the organisations involved (primarily semi-state companies).

These Codes represent the commitment of all those involved to archaeological conservation and sustainable development sensitive to our archaeological heritage.

<https://www.archaeology.ie/>
<https://www.archaeology.ie/codes-of-practice>



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources:

SEA Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – (2004) DECLG

‘SEA will improve the quality of the plan-making process by:

- ***Facilitating the identification and appraisal of alternative plan strategies:*** while consideration of alternatives has been developed in a number of Regional Planning Guidelines, it is less common - at least in an explicit manner - at the Development Plan or Local Area Plan levels.
- ***Raising awareness of the environmental impacts of plans:*** while it will not always be possible to eliminate all potentially significant negative effects in balancing policy options, SEA at least helps to clarify the likely consequences of such choices, and makes specific provision for mitigation measures where some negative impacts cannot be avoided.
- ***Encouraging the inclusion of measurable targets and indicators:*** which will facilitate effective monitoring of implementation of the plan, and thus make a positive contribution to subsequent reviews.’



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources:

SEA Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – (2004) DECLG – *vis Cultural Heritage*

- Table 4B: *Indicative list of Environmental Protection Objectives (Based on the headings in Schedule 2B(f) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001)*

Cultural heritage:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the protection and conservation of the cultural, including architectural and archaeological, heritage

- Table 7A: *Indicative List of Planning-related Indicators*

	Environmental category	Nature of potential impact	Possible indicators
7	Cultural heritage	Damage to or loss of protected sites or structures	Known loss of such sites or structures



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources:

SEA Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – (2004) DECLG – APPENDIX D *vis Cultural Heritage*

Sources of Environmental Data

7. Material assets and cultural heritage

Data	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of protected structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas • Heritage Plans • Heritage Appraisals of Development Plans • National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Town Surveys (b) Interim County Surveys • Record of Monuments and Places (RMP): sites protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 • Archaeological County Inventory Series and survey of megalithic tombs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on residential / commercial / industrial development • Specific heritage data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Plans • City/County Councils • Planning authorities/Heritage Council • Local authority offices and public libraries • Local authority offices, public libraries and Teagasc offices. RMP data is also available on: • Available for consultation in public libraries or for purchase from the Government Publications Sales Office • Planning authorities /Environmental Impact Statements • Local amenity/local history groups



SEA Guidance Documents/ Resources:

SEA Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – (2004) DECLG – APPENDIX B

INTEGRATION OF SEA WITH THE PREPARATION OR REVIEW OF A DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Stage	Period	Development Plan process	SEA process
A	Between 6-12 months before the start of the statutory review period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Preparation of Working Papers/Issues Paper for Planning and Development Strategic Policy Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of relevant national and international environmental protection objectives Baseline environmental study Estimate of future environmental conditions in the absence of a new plan
B	Weeks 1-16 of the statutory period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of intention to prepare/review Development Plan Initial public consultation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping of Environmental Report with prescribed environmental authorities Further data collection
C	Weeks 16-38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager prepares report on the outcome of the initial consultations Members may issue directions re draft plan Preparation of draft plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and environmental appraisal of strategic development options Detailed environmental assessment of preferred alternative Modification of preferred strategy (if needed) to avoid / reduce significant adverse effects Preparation of Environmental Report
D	Weeks 38-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager submits draft plan to Council Members decide if any amendments to draft should be made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members consider Environmental Report Report may have to be modified if there are any major changes to the draft plan





SEA & Cultural Heritage in Ireland

5. Case Examples



2015 Consultation on the draft ISLES Spatial Plan and Sustainability Appraisal



IRISH SCOTTISH LINKS ON ENERGY STUDY
ISLES II: TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund
Investing in your future

Consultation Document # 3 of 5
Strategic Environmental Assessment
Environmental Report

<http://www.islesproject.eu/isles-ii/>



An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála,
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Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



ISLES II: Towards Implementation

This Environmental Report presents the results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the ISLES Spatial Plan which has been prepared on behalf of the three ISLES Partner Organisations:

- the Scottish Government,
- the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland (DETI), and
- the Department of Communications Energy and Natural Resources in Ireland (DCENR).

In 2010 the Partner Organisations commissioned ISLES I. This confirmed the feasibility of developing an interconnected offshore electricity network which would help facilitate the development of renewable energy developments in the offshore areas of Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

Following on from this, the Partner Organisations commenced ISLES II, a package of studies that build on the work done in ISLES I and help to establish a blueprint for how an offshore electricity network could be taken forward. The overarching objectives of this element of ISLES II are to develop a plan for an offshore electricity network in the ISLES study area and to undertake a sustainability appraisal (of which the SEA is a part) of its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.



7.5 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Installation (and decommissioning) of marine cables

- *Direct effects on known or unknown archaeological sites*

For the purpose of this assessment it is assumed that known archaeology such as wrecks would be avoided by careful route selection i.e. exclusion areas are small and can be avoided. Coastal heritage assets can also be avoided through careful routing, or through mitigation measures such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.

There is the potential for effects on unknown archaeology. Unknown archaeological features can be avoided as far as possible through the use of pre-installation geophysical surveys to refine proposed cable routes.

- *Setting effects*

During the installation of cable landfalls the presence of the construction equipment on the foreshore could have a temporary effect on the setting of coastal heritage assets.

Operation of marine cables

The operation of marine cables is unlikely to result in an effect on archaeology and cultural heritage.

Installation (and decommissioning) of collector hubs

For the purpose of this assessment it is assumed that known archaeology such as wrecks will be avoided by routing as the exclusion areas are small.

There is the potential for effects on unknown archaeology. Unknown archaeological features can be avoided as far as possible through the use of pre-installation geophysical surveys to refine proposed collector hub locations.

- *Setting effects*

For the purpose of this assessment it is assumed that collector hubs would be located some considerable distance offshore given that there would be no technological benefits from locating them close to shore (where an onshore substation would be a more feasible option). Effects on the setting of coastal heritage assets are therefore unlikely.

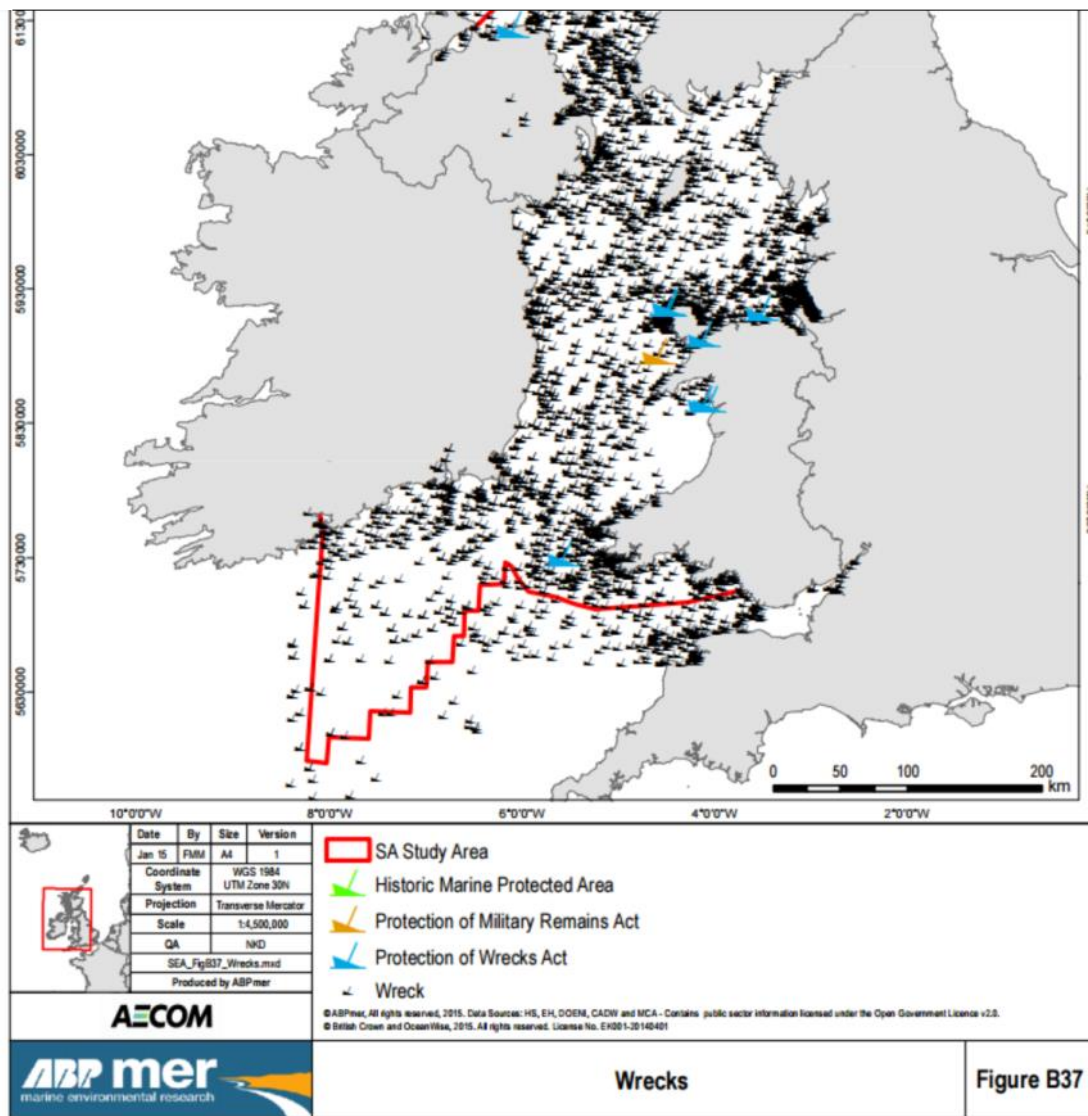
Operation of collector hubs

The operation of collector hubs cables is unlikely to result in an effect on archaeology and cultural heritage.



Table 10.4: NA 03 - Effects on Cultural Heritage and Archaeology								
Topics where effects may occur	Description of effect	Technology details			Duration	Key sensitivities and impact description	Mitigation	Residual effect significance (with mitigation)
		Phase	Characteristic	Component				
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	Direct effects on known or unknown archaeological sites	Installation Decom	Cable laying, installation of hub	Cable, and hub	Temporary	A large number of wrecks, including protected wrecks, are located in the area. There are also a large number of scheduled ancient monuments within this NA along the coast of the Republic of Ireland and Wales. The laying of cables and installation of collector hubs also have the potential to directly damage unknown archaeological features. There is a potential for surviving prehistoric remains within this NA, particularly at coastal and nearshore locations rather than in deeper offshore areas.	All operations will follow and adhere to the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) code of practice for seabed development (JNAPC, 2008). Where appropriate temporary exclusion zones will be established around sites that may be directly affected by cable installation and associated activities such as anchoring.	Negligible
	Direct effects on known or unknown archaeological sites	Installation Decom	Cable laying,	Landfall	Temporary	<p>Dundalk to Dublin LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Glaspistol Castle and Clogher Graveyard. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p> <p>Courtown to Dunmore East LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Middletown Castle and Ballymadder Ringfort-rath. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p> <p>Anglesey LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Llandona Fish Weir and Felin Carnau Tide Mill. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p> <p>Caernarfon to Llanllyfni LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Penarth Burial Chamber and Dinas Dinlle Camp. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p> <p>Pembrokeshire LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Linney Head Camp and Fishpond Camp. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p> <p>Swansea Bay LR: There are a number of scheduled monuments in this LR, including Briton Ferry Dock Entrance and Oystermouth Castle. The laying of cables at landfall sites have the potential to directly damage these known and other unknown archaeological features.</p>	All operations will follow and adhere to the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) code of practice for seabed development (JNAPC, 2008). Where appropriate temporary exclusion zones will be established around sites that may be directly affected by cable installation and associated activities such as anchoring.	Negligible
	Setting effects	Installation Decom	Cable laying, installation of hub	Cables, hub and landfall	Temporary	<p>During the installation of cable landfalls, the presence of the construction equipment on the foreshore could have a temporary effect on the setting of coastal heritage assets. This will be a temporary effect during the installation and unlikely to result in residual significant effects.</p> <p>Collector hubs are likely to be located some considerable distance offshore due to technical considerations. They will therefore not have any effect on the setting of coastal heritage assets.</p>	None required.	Negligible





Wrecks

Figure B37



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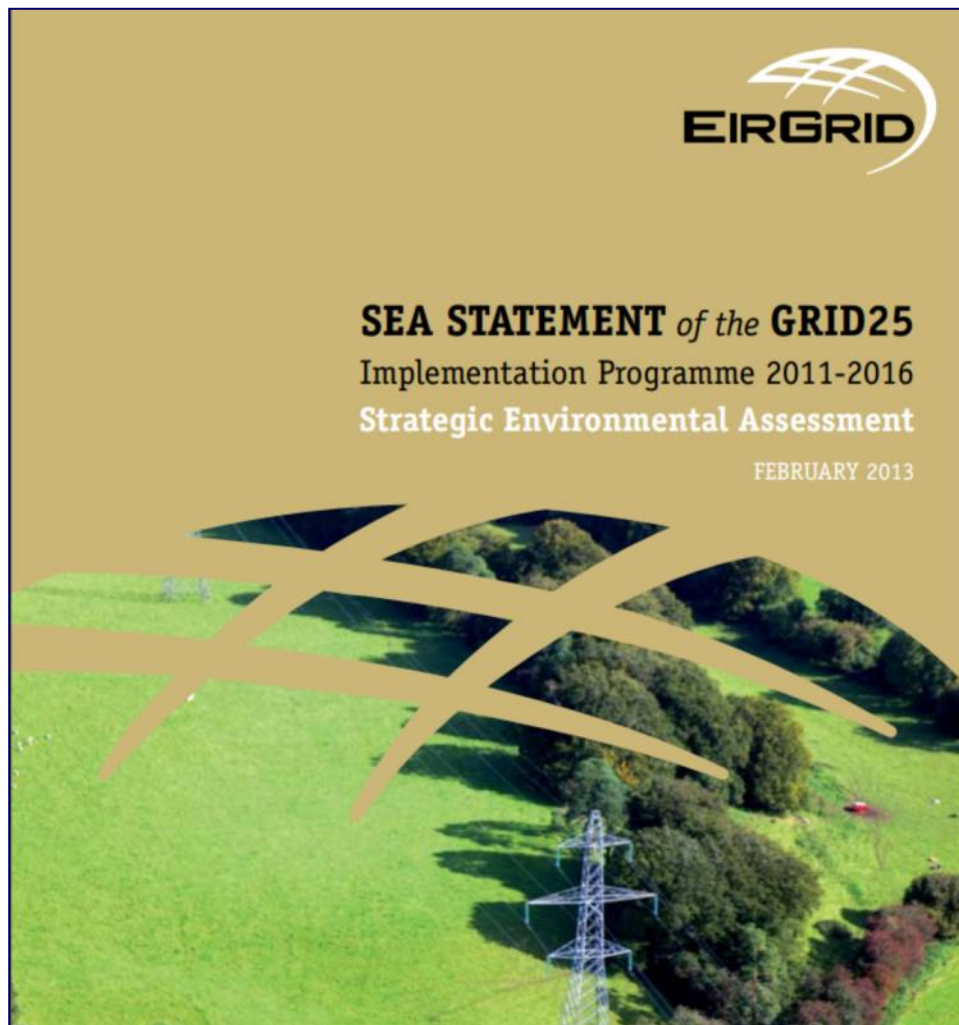
Table 11.1 Environmental Effects of the ISLES Spatial Plan

SEA Topic	Potential environmental effects	Measures to avoid, reduce or manage potential effects	Residual effects
Cultural Heritage & Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for loss or damage to known and unknown archaeological sites and wrecks through the installation of marine cables and construction of collector hubs. ▪ Potential for effects on the setting of World Heritage Sites and coastal heritage assets from the construction and location collector hubs and any associated terrestrial infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid, as much as possible, developing offshore cable routes or positioning collector hubs in areas which would detrimentally impact on protected archaeological sites and other heritage interests. ▪ All operations will follow and adhere to the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) code of practice for seabed development (JNAPC, 2008). Where appropriate temporary exclusion zones will be established around sites that may be directly affected by cable installation and associated activities such as anchoring. 	Negligible

Table 12.1 Typical Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Purpose	Description
structures and flood defences	surveys should be undertaken to establish the exact physical extent of the structure(s) in order to ensure no damage occurs.
Reduce disturbance at landfalls	At landfalls ensure that the relevant Local Planning Authorities and affected communities are advised of the works in advance with method statements prepared as required. The installation works should be timed to avoid periods of potential peak use for tourism and near-shore watersport activities as much as possible.
Prevent damage to sites of cultural heritage interest or value	All operations will follow and adhere to the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) code of practice for seabed development (JNAPC, 2008). Where appropriate temporary exclusion zones will be established around sites that may be directly affected by cable installation and associated activities such as anchoring.





<http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Grid25-Implementation-Programme-2011-2016.pdf>

[http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/2741%20EirGrid%20SEA%20Statement%20Report%20-%2019th%20Feb%202013%20\(single%20pages\).pdf](http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/2741%20EirGrid%20SEA%20Statement%20Report%20-%2019th%20Feb%202013%20(single%20pages).pdf)



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Background

EirGrid is a state-owned company which operates and develops the national high voltage electricity grid in Ireland.

The Grid25 Implementation Programme

Grid25 is a high-level strategy outlining how EirGrid intends to undertake the development of the electricity transmission grid in the short-, medium-, and longer-terms, to support a long-term sustainable and reliable electricity supply.

The Grid25 Implementation Programme (IP) is a practical strategic overview of how the early stages of Grid25 are intended to be implemented. The IP, identifies the best current understanding of those parts of the transmission system that are envisaged as likely to be developed over the next five years.

Environmental considerations were integrated into the IP through:

- Consultations with environmental authorities;
- Consideration of environmental constraints and opportunities throughout the process;
- Appropriate Assessment; and
- Mitigation measures.



Table 4.2 Evaluation of Alternative Development Scenarios against SEOs (Strategic Environmental Objectives)

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - would be mitigated		
			Least Potential Conflict	Potential Conflict	Most Potential Conflict
Scenario 1: Business as Usual		C1 (would not be in compliance with energy or greenhouse gas objectives or with the National Development Plan or National Spatial Strategy) L1 (unavoidable impacts upon the landscape, some of which would be mitigated)	B1 B2 B3 CH1 HH1 W1 W2 MS1 (a reduced significant need to further develop the transmission network and new generation would involve less new projects with less potential effects)		
Scenario 2: Grid 25 (continuation of existing planning and economic development policy)	C1 (would be in compliance with energy and greenhouse gas objectives and with the National Development Plan and National Spatial Strategy)	L1 (unavoidable impacts upon the landscape, some of which would be mitigated; more probable conflict than Scenario 3 as development would not avoid the greatest concentration of landscape sensitivities)		HH1 (Need to avoid excessive proximity of development to concentrations of population – in particular, western energy generation has to be linked eastwards to areas of higher demand and UK markets – the additional new cross country routes)	B1 B2 B3 (more potential conflict than with Scenario 3 as development would not avoid the greatest concentration of ecological sensitivities) MS1 W1 W2 CH1 (more potential conflict than with Scenario 3 as western energy generation has to be linked eastwards to areas of higher demand and UK markets – additional new routes and increased conflict with water courses and archaeological sites)
Scenario 3: Grid 25 (alteration of existing planning and economic policy)	C1 (would be in compliance with energy and greenhouse gas objectives and parts of the National Development Plan but not with National Spatial Strategy)	C1 (would not be in compliance with the National Spatial Strategy but would be in compliance with energy and greenhouse gas objectives and parts of the National Development Plan) L1 (unavoidable impacts upon the landscape, some of which would be mitigated; less probable conflict than Scenario 2)		B1 B2 B3 (less potential conflict than with Scenario 2 as development would avoid the greatest concentration of ecological sensitivities) MS1 W1 W2 CH1 (less potential conflict than with Scenario 2 as eastern and southern energy generation does not have to be linked westwards across the country – less potential conflicts between cultural heritage and water resources) HH1 (Need to avoid excessive proximity of development to concentrations of population – in particular, around the Dublin area)	



Mitigation

The mitigation measures set out in the SEA Statement were recommended by the SEA and AA processes to be integrated into an earlier draft of the IP. The IP preparation team took on board this recommendation and fully integrated the measures into a new Section 5 in the IP.

2.5.9.4 Mitigation Measure EMM8D Cultural Heritage

- *Where the proposed route is in close proximity to archaeological sites the working area shall be kept to a minimum.*
- *Pre-construction works shall be carried out in those unrecorded areas identified as having archaeological potential.*
- *There will be full implementation of an Archaeological Plan including, pre-construction works, watching brief and excavation.*
- *Where previously unrecorded finds are uncovered during construction, adequate archaeological investigation and recording will be carried out before construction works in these areas are continued.*



Table 5.1 Selected Indicators, Targets and Monitoring Sources

Environmental Component	Selected Indicator(s)	Selected Target(s)	Source	Monitoring Frequency
Cultural Heritage	CH1i: Number of unauthorised developments occurring which result in full or partial loss to entries to the RMP and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant, resulting from development provided for by the IP	CH1i: No unauthorised developments occurring which result in full or partial loss to entries to the RMP and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant, resulting from development provided for by the IP	a) Consultations with the DAHG; & b) Monitoring of the effects of development required under separate processes	a) Annually, to inform Environmental Appraisal Report which will accompany annual TDPs b) Various - determined by monitoring programmes provided for by EIAs
	CH1ii: Number of unauthorised developments occurring which result in full or partial loss to entries to the RSPs and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant, resulting from development provided for by the IP	CH1ii: No unauthorised developments occurring which result in full or partial loss to entries to the RSPs and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant, resulting from development provided for by the IP	a) Consultations with the DAHG; & b) Monitoring of the effects of development required under separate processes	a) Annually, to inform Environmental Appraisal Report which will accompany annual TDPs b) Various - determined by monitoring programmes provided for by EIAs



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Ireland's Forestry Programme 2014-2020
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/forestry-programmes-2014-2020/>

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/forestry-programme-2014-2020/Forestry-Programme-2014-2020-Environmental-Report-230215.pdf>



**An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála,
Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil**
Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020: IRELAND

The objective of the Government's Forestry Programme is to develop an internationally competitive and sustainable forest sector that provides a full range of economic, environmental and social benefits to society and which accords with the Forest Europe definition of sustainable forest management.

It was submitted to the European Union in accordance with Guidelines on State aid for agriculture and forestry and in rural areas 2014 to 2020



3.3.12. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Strengths and Opportunities

- There are estimated to be some 1,600 Recorded Monuments and Protected Structures on the Coillte forest estate (more than double the number in direct State or Local Authority ownership or guardianship). The incorporation of many of these cultural heritage features into sign-posted walking routes by both Coillte and other local tourism groups, has greatly enhanced the awareness and accessibility of the sites as well as the economic value of the recreational/tourism product available in a number of locations (Forest Policy Review Group, 2014).
- The upgrading and maintenance of a wide network of trails and recreation sites across the public-sector forest estate by Coillte, coupled with the incorporation of many of the archaeological sites, monuments, structures, and cultural heritage features into sign-posted walking routes by both Coillte and other local tourism groups, has greatly enhanced the awareness and accessibility of the sites as well as the economic value of the recreational/tourism product available in a number of locations.



3.3.12. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Weaknesses and Threats

- An issue for rural areas has been the on-going and gradual decline in archaeological monuments in the countryside and degradation of field monuments.
- Moreover, a considerable number of archaeological features in upland and marginal areas do not currently appear on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) making them at risk of damage from development, land use change or neglect.
- Woodland creation, if issues are not acknowledged and appropriately mitigated for, has potential for adverse effects on cultural heritage, including damage to historic field boundaries and walls, ancient settlement and ritual monuments such as ringforts and burial mounds, post-medieval structures associated with rural economic and social life such as limekilns, booley huts, and sweat houses, existing veteran trees, and areas where the landscape history is important.
- Preparation of the ground prior to afforestation (including drainage), road construction, harvesting and felling operations may disturb above and below ground archaeology.
- There has been a lack of coordination across the rural tourism sector, with many opportunities for sharing and promoting Ireland's exceptional cultural heritage being missed, though this is improving with actions taken in recent years by Coillte and other local tourism groups.



7.2. Minimising Adverse Effects

7.2.12. *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology*

- When it is known which areas specifically will be targeted for any afforestation or construction work, the risk of works to potential buried or submerged structures or artefacts on the site itself as well as in neighbouring wetlands need to be considered. Although a screening and risk assessment regime has been included in the FP to avoid these impacts, it is important that this covers a sufficient area to capture the risk of forestry on submerged structures, and uses appropriate data sources and field inspections where necessary. It should be made clear that the risk assessment approach applies to other measures involving forest creation, ground works or forestry operations (Measures 1a, 2b, 3, 4 and 5).
- Avoid disturbing the ground on or near sites of historical significance and avoid using areas of historical importance for storing material, stacking timber or as a parking area for machinery. (Measures 1a, 3 and 5)
- Measures to encourage scrub retention should not apply in proximity to monuments and scrub removal should be encouraged where this would ensure that access pathways and exclusion zones are well maintained (Measure 1, 2, 5).



7.3. Enhancing Beneficial Effects

7.3.12. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

- Monitor important historic environment sites and features, including woodland features, to check they are not being damaged or degraded. (Measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- Element 2 of the Woodland Improvement scheme (Measure 5) could include further measures to enhance the potential for access to monuments and their amenity for the benefit of visitors and maintenance staff.
- The NWS Est Scheme (Measure 1b) could be further enhanced by ensuring that planting in proximity to monuments is all native tree woodlands as this would be the authentic setting for these monuments. Furthermore, the objectives of this scheme and the general afforestation scheme (Measure 1a) could include cultural heritage objectives.
- The Agroforestry scheme (Measure 1c) could be expanded to include provision for farmers to plant areas at a distance from monuments to provide alternative shelter for animals and so reduce damage to the monument.
- The Reconstitution Scheme (Measure 4) could include an additional objective to support the identification of archaeological deposits exposed due to the effects of extreme weather events.
- The design of drainage on steep slopes from forest roads could reflect a herringbone design where appropriate to slow down run off (Measure 3).



7.3. Enhancing Beneficial Effects

7.3.12. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (continued)

- Include cultural heritage topics into training (Measure 7).
- Consider the setting as well as the individual heritage features. Where evidence suggests that significant historical remains may be present, but specific features have not been identified, identify these areas in forest management plans and restrict any planting to ensure an appropriate exclusion or buffer zones are established. The Heritage Council would be willing to collaborate on the production of a guidance note in this regard. (Measures 1 and 11)
- For new woods in areas where the landscape history is important, consider restoring tree cover on previously wooded sites. (Measures 1, 2 and 6)
- Look for indications of the historic environment on the ground and conduct further investigation where evidence is found; commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant. (Measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- Record the nature and position of any historical features or objects such as pottery, flint or bone, and report them to the relevant authorities. (Measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- Include long-established boundaries, field banks and walls, and veteran trees as historic environment features to be protected. (Measures 1 and 11)



Table 7.1: Suggestions for possible monitoring measures

SEA Objectives	Potential adverse and beneficial environmental impacts of implementing the FP 2014-2020	Recommended mitigation and potential enhancement measures for inclusion in the FP	Possible monitoring measures for undertaking by relevant Government Departments, land owners or organisations
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Afforestation, road construction, and forest management activities may adversely affect buried and overground historical artefacts. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>In addition, submerged archaeology in neighbouring watercourses can be adversely affected by drainage and other reductions in water levels caused by afforestation. (1, 2b)</p>	<p>RMP and Tree Register should be checked and land surveyed prior to activity including an archaeological risk assessment to identify the potential for buried or submerged artefacts on site and in neighbouring watercourses. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>Record nature / position of any features found and report to relevant historic environment services. (2)</p> <p>If archaeological risk assessment suggests the possibility of buried/submerged artefacts, minimise ground disturbance in these locations and limiting afforestation to smaller trees/shrubs. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p>	<p>Monitor condition of known historical environment features where FP related work takes place.</p> <p>Monitor number of checks to the RMP, number of field surveys, number of previously unrecorded monuments discovered.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Afforestation sets out conditions to preserve archaeological remains in situ. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)</p> <p>Ireland's native woodland is a part of its cultural heritage which NWS will seek to restore. (1b, 4, 5, 6)</p>	<p>Consider settling as well as individual heritage features. Look for indications of historic environment on the ground and conduct further investigation, commissioning specialist surveys where significant (1,2,3,4,5,6,11)</p> <p>Include long-established boundaries, banks, veteran trees in list of protected features. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)</p> <p>Prioritise afforestation works to areas which have an established history of woodland cover. (1, 2b)</p> <p>The woodland improvement scheme could include further measures to enhance the access to and amenity value of monuments (5)</p> <p>The NWS Est. could consider planting exclusively native trees in proximity to monuments (1b)</p> <p>Cultural heritage objectives could be considered in relation to the general afforestation scheme (1a)</p>	<p>Monitor number of monuments/artefacts in forests protected under a FMP.</p>



RPS

EASTERN CFRAM
CATCHMENT FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDY

Eastern CFRAM Study

Strategic Environmental Assessment
Scoping Report

IBE0600Rp0034



<http://eastcfram.irish-surge-forecast.ie/>



**An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála,
Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil**
Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



CFRAM is **Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management**.

Flood risk in Ireland has historically been addressed through the use of structural or engineered solutions to existing problems, such as through the implementation of flood relief schemes to protect towns / areas already at risk. In line with internationally changing perspectives, the Irish Government adopted a new policy in 2004 that shifted the emphasis in addressing flood risk towards: – A catchment-based context for managing risk, – More pro-active risk management, with a view to avoiding or minimising future increases in risk, – Increased use of non-structural and flood impact mitigation measures. Notwithstanding this shift, engineered solutions to protect communities against existing risks are likely to continue to form a key component of the overall flood risk management strategy.

The national CFRAM programme commenced in Ireland in 2011. The CFRAM Studies are being commissioned at the scale of the 8 National River Basin District (RBDs).

The CFRAM Programme is central to the medium to long-term strategy for the reduction and management of flood risk in Ireland.

The Programme delivers on core components of the [National Flood Policy](#), adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the [EU 'Floods' Directive](#). The Irish CFRAM programme is being carried out in parallel with similar programmes across the EU.

Implementation of the requirements EU Floods Directive is being coordinated with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and the current River Basin Management Plans. The Programme is also being undertaken with close cross-border coordination. **Source:** <http://www.cfram.ie/>



Eastern CFRAM Study

The Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) study commenced in the Eastern district in June 2011 and will run until the end of 2016.

With a land area of approximately **6,300 km²**, the Eastern district accounts for one tenth of the land area of Ireland. It is home to rich agricultural land, holiday coastline, the city of Dublin and the towns which form the Greater Dublin Area and its commuter belt. Around **1.6 million people, 40% of Ireland's population**, live in the Eastern district with the majority living in the Greater Dublin Area.

The main aims of the **Eastern CFRAM Study** are to:

- assess flood risk, through the identification of flood hazard areas and the associated impacts of flooding;
- identify viable structural and non-structural measures and options for managing the flood risks for localised high-risk areas and within the catchment as a whole;
- prepare a strategic Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) and associated Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that sets out the measures and policies that should be pursued to achieve the most cost effective and sustainable management of flood risk;
- ensure that full and thorough public and stakeholder consultation and engagement is achieved.





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Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



Table 3.3 Scoping of SEA Issues

SEA Topics	Scoped In /Out	Environmental Awareness Issues
<p>Cultural, Architectural & Archaeological Heritage</p>	<p>In</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally designated sites and monuments within an appropriate distance of water bodies (distance to be confirmed during FRMP development) • Effects on water-based archaeological features • Effects on cultural heritage features in the vicinity of floodplains and/or watercourses (i.e. mills, mill races, weirs and bridges) • Effects on key national sites e.g. Battle of the Boyne site, Brú na Bóinne Visitor Centre, Newgrange and Knowth • Effects on historic landscapes • Effects on cultural-scapes • Effects on historic ford crossings • Effects on industrial and engineering archaeology. Most notable within the Eastern district are the engineering complexes of the Grand and Royal Canals, and the Boyne Navigation, as well as the structures, lighthouses and breakwaters of Dublin Port and Dún Laoghaire. • Potential for disturbance of previously undiscovered archaeological remains near or within water bodies during development of water related infrastructure (e.g. wastewater treatment facilities, flood defences, crossings). For example much of Ireland’s inshore cultural marine heritage is unrecorded. • Effects on areas of architectural significance • Effects on locally important buildings



Table 5.2: Draft SEA Objectives

Criteria	Objective	Sub-Objective
Environmental (Cultural Heritage)	H: Avoid damage to or loss of features, institutions and collections of cultural heritage importance and their setting	(i) Avoid damage to or loss of features, institutions and collections of architectural value and their setting. (ii) Avoid damage to or loss of features, institutions and collections of archaeological value and their setting.



5.1 SEA APPROACH (Multi-Criteria Analysis)

There will be a Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) produced for each of the 4 Units of Management (UoM) areas within the Eastern CFRAM Study area.

Within each FRMP the proposed flood risk management *Methods* necessary at an 'Area for Further Assessment' (AFA) level will be considered.

For each AFA to be assessed the starting point will be a long list of flood risk management *Methods* that could be implemented. These *Methods* will go through an initial screening to determine their technical and economic feasibility, along with their anticipated high level environmental impacts. The environmental considerations in the screening will be based on the potential for high level impacts on designated European Sites and UNESCO world heritage sites in the first instance.

Methods that are found to be **technically, economically and environmentally acceptable** in the preliminary screening will then be combined into groups of *Options*, which will be subjected to detailed **Multi-Criteria Analysis** (MCA), looking at technical, economic, social and environmental criteria. **The highest scoring *Option* for each AFA will be put forward into the draft FRMP as the preferred *Measure*. The SEA will be critical for this MCA as provides the necessary information for the environmental and social inputs.**



APPENDIX D

Social and Environmental **Multi-Criteria Analysis** Scorings and Weightings

OBJECTIVE H (i)	
Objective	Avoid damage to or loss of features, institutions and collections of cultural heritage importance and their setting, and improve their protection from extreme floods.
Sub-Objective	Avoid damage to or loss of features, institutions and collections of architectural value and their setting, and improve their protection from extreme floods where this is beneficial.
Scoring	a) The number of architectural features, institutions and collections subject to flooding. b) The impact of flood risk management measures on architectural features, institutions and collections.
Basic Requirement	a) No increase in risk to architectural features, institutions and collections at risk from flooding. b) No detrimental impacts from flood risk management measures on architectural features, institutions and collections.
Aspirational Target	a) Complete removal of all relevant architectural features, institutions and collections from the risk of harm by extreme floods. b) Enhanced protection and value of architectural features, institutions and collections importance arising from the implementation of the selected measures.
Global Weighting	4
Local Weighting	By professional judgement, taking account of local advice



Guidance on Assignment of Local Weightings

The local weighting may not exceed a ceiling value of 5. Professional judgement should be applied in assigning a value to this weighting but some guidance has been provided below. After consultations with progress group, steering group and members of the stakeholder group, this weighting may change. Reference should be made to the PRFA Methodology for Classifying the Vulnerability of National Monuments from Flooding in the Republic of Ireland (OPW, 2011).

Score	Description
5	Internationally important feature(s) (i.e. Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries) present and potentially affected .
4	Nationally important feature(s) (e.g. Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context) present and potentially affected with a high to moderate vulnerability.
3	A number of sites/features listed on the Record of Protected Structures and/or Recorded by NIAH are present and potentially affected with a high to moderate vulnerability.
2	A number of sites/features listed on the Record of Protected Structures and/or Recorded by NIAH are present and potentially affected with a moderate to low vulnerability.
1	No architectural features are at risk from flooding but potential effects on the settings of designated architectural features.
0	No sites/features at risk.



Guidance on Option Scoring			
FRM measures may have both positive and negative effects on features of cultural heritage, and these need to be taken into account when identifying and scoping potential effects. Scoring should be based on professional judgement guided by the criteria provided below.			
Score	Description/ Examples		
5	No negative effects on architectural features and a number of architectural features (Internationally and Nationally important) completely saved from what would otherwise have been inevitable loss from flooding.	Creation of elements which significantly enhance the setting of architectural features (Internationally and Nationally important features).	Creation of amenity value for a number of architectural features (Internationally and Nationally important) not previously present.
4	Architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) partially saved from what would otherwise have been inevitable loss from flooding.	Creation of elements which enhance the setting of architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH).	Creation of amenity value for a number of architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) not previously present.
3	Increase in the level of protection for a number of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) from extreme flooding, such that they are substantially less vulnerable to flood damage.	Removal of negative elements from the setting of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) so that the setting of the features is significantly enhanced.	Protection of the existing amenity for a number of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH).
2	Increase in the level of protection for a number of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) from extreme flooding, such that they are significantly less vulnerable to flood damage.	Removal of negative elements from the setting of a number architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) so that the setting of the architectural features is noticeably enhanced.	Partial protection of the existing amenity for a number architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH).
1	Increase in the level of protection for architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) from extreme flooding, such that it is less vulnerable to flood damage.	Removal of negative elements from the setting of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) so that its setting is enhanced.	Protection of the existing amenity for architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH).
0	No effects on architectural features		



Guidance on Option Scoring

Score	Description/ Examples		
-1	No physical effects on architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH)	Changes to the setting of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that it is slightly changed.	Partial loss of access to architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) which does not affect their existing amenity value.
-2	Multiple effects which score -1 individually and/or Physical effects on architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that the structure is partially removed.	Changes to the setting of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that it is clearly modified.	Loss of access to architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that its current amenity value is altered.
-3	Multiple effects which score -2 individually and/or Physical effects on architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that the structure is completely removed.	Changes to the setting of architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that it is completely altered.	Loss of access to architectural features (Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that its current amenity value is completely lost.
-4	Multiple effects which score -3 individually and/or Physical effect on architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that the structure is partially removed.	Changes to the setting of architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that it is clearly modified.	Loss of access to architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that its current amenity value altered.
-5	Physical effect on architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that the structure is completely removed.	Changes to the setting of architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that it is completely altered.	Loss of access to architectural features (Nationally important features, Record of Protected Structures and NIAH) such that its current amenity value is completely lost.
-999	Physical effects on architectural features (Internationally important) such that its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is altered.	Effects on the setting of an architectural features (Internationally important) such that its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is altered.	




SEA STATEMENT

FOR THE

TRANSPORT STRATEGY
FOR THE
GREATER DUBLIN AREA
2016-2035

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

for: **National Transport Authority**
Dún Scéine,
Iveagh Court,
Harcourt Lane,
Dublin 2



The logo of the National Transport Authority (NTA) features a stylized purple and blue wave above the text 'Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair' and 'National Transport Authority'.

<https://www.nationaltransport.ie/planning-policy/greater-dublin-area-transport-strategy-2016-2035/>



An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála,
Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil
Department of Housing, Planning,
Community and Local Government



Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035

The National Transport Authority's **Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035** provides a framework for the planning and delivery of transport infrastructure and services in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) over the next 20 years.

It also provides a transport planning policy around which other agencies involved in land use planning, environmental protection, and delivery of other infrastructure such as housing, water and power, can align their investment priorities. It is, therefore, an essential component, along with investment programmes in other sectors, for the orderly development of the Greater Dublin Area.

The strategy has a number of **core principles**:

- Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs.
- The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country.
- The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance.
- Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form.



Table 2.4 Provisions referred to in Transport Strategy

Environmental component benefitting	Potential adverse effect mitigated	Requirement
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities</p>	<p>Archaeological Heritage To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection and sympathetic enhancement of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.</p>
		<p>Protection of Archaeological Sites To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological sites and monuments and their settings, archaeological objects and underwater archaeological sites that are listed in the Record of Monuments & Places, in the ownership/guardianship of the State, or that are subject of Preservation Orders or have been registered in the Register of Historic Monuments. Contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection and preservation of archaeological sites, identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments & Places.</p>
		<p>Consultation To consult with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht in relation to proposed developments adjoining archaeological sites.</p>
		<p>Underwater Archaeological Sites To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection and preservation of underwater archaeological sites in riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal locations.</p>
		<p>Architectural Heritage Help to ensure the appropriate protection of architectural heritage by complying, as appropriate, with the legislative provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) in relation to architectural heritage and the policy guidance contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011 (and any updated/superseding document).</p>



Table 4.1 Summary of Effects of Implementing the Strategy

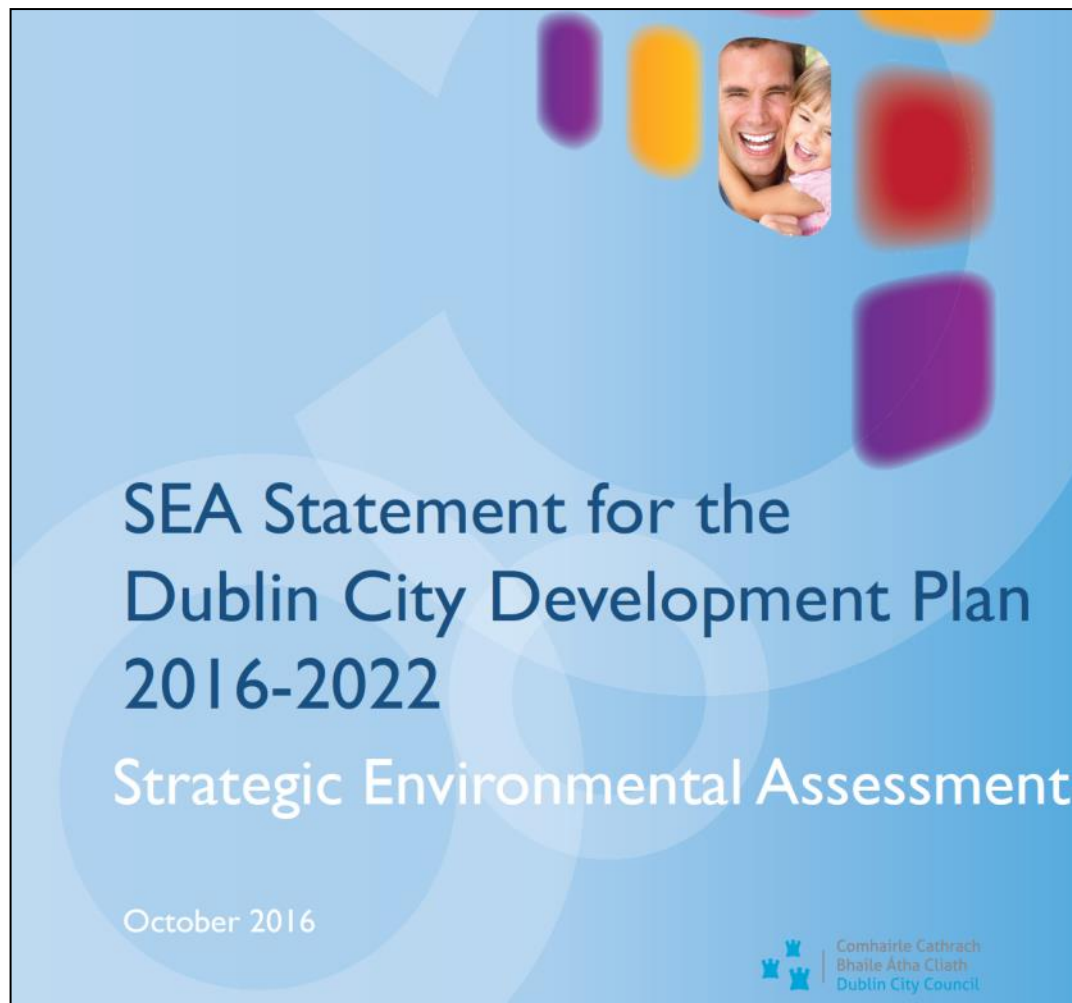
Environmental Component	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if unmitigated	Residual Adverse Effect
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution towards the protection of cultural heritage by facilitating compliance with relevant legislation • Facilitates the enhancement of cultural (archaeological and architectural) heritage and its context in urban areas and their surrounds as a result of replacing motorised modes with more sustainable and non-motorised modes of transport such as walking, cycling and light rail/metro. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential alteration to the context and setting of designated cultural heritage however these will occur in compliance with legislation. Potential loss of unknown archaeology however this loss will be mitigated by measures integrated into the Strategy



Table 5.1 Selected Indicators, Targets and Monitoring Sources

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Source and Frequency
Cultural Heritage	CH1: Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places - including Zones of Archaeological Potential (and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant) - protected from significant adverse effects	CH1: Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places - including Zones of Archaeological Potential (and their context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant) from significant adverse effects arising from development under the Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making – including review of project approvals granted and associated documents • Consultation with Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (at monitoring review)
	CH2: Percentage of entries to the Records of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from development under the Strategy	CH2: Protect entries to the Records of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from development under the Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower tier environmental assessment and decision making – including review of project approvals granted and associated documents • Consultation with Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (at monitoring review)





<http://www.dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-planning-city-development-plan/dublin-city-development-plan-2016-2022>



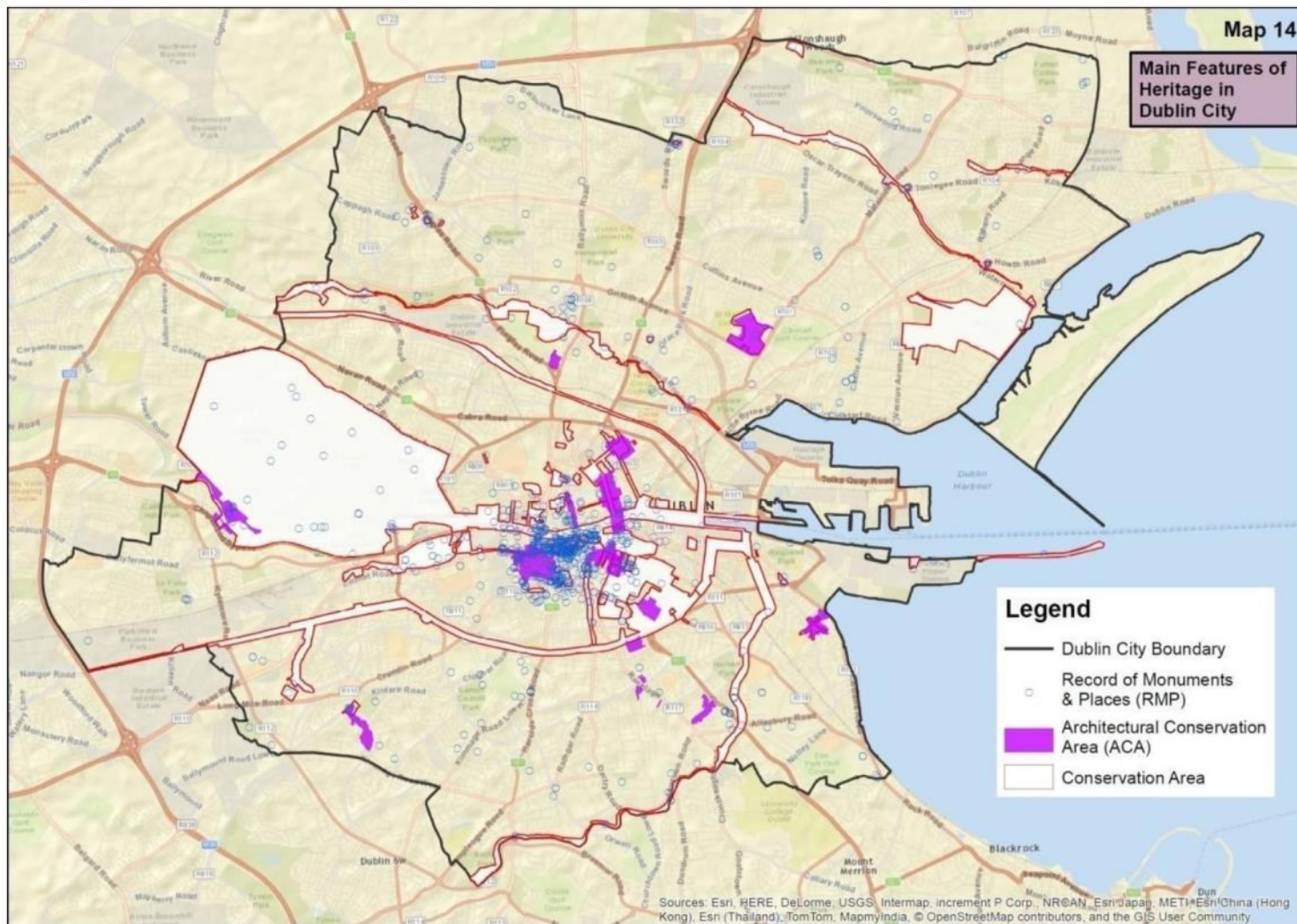
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Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

- The new City Development Plan (2016 – 2022) provides an integrated, coherent spatial framework to ensure our city is developed in an inclusive way which improves the quality of life for its over half a million citizens, whilst also being a more attractive place to visit and work.
- The Development Plan is based on the principles of sustainability and resilience on the social, economic and environmental fronts. This approach imbues the Development Plan throughout, cascading from the vision, core strategy, policies, objectives and standards through to implementation.
- Dublin must make the transition to a low-carbon sustainable city. The evidence and costly implications of not doing so are indisputable and the benefits of a more sustainable city are numerous. There are compelling reasons for making Dublin a sustainable and resilient city. A shift in behavioural patterns, renewable energy sources and sustainable infrastructure is critical for the city to make its contribution to emissions reductions and to increase the resilience of the city's economy.
- The alternative is to continue along an unsustainable path of low-density development with extensive urban sprawl, unsustainable travel patterns, high levels of fossil fuel consumption and a reliance on imported energy sources. It will also increase the likelihood of strategic risks in terms of the city's vulnerability to uncertainties in global energy supplies and the impacts of extreme weather events due to climate change. This alternative is simply not a viable option for Dublin.





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Table 2.1 – Existing Environmental Pressures in Dublin City

Issue Area	Existing Environmental Pressures
Cultural Heritage (archaeological and Architectural heritage)	<p>Development which involves material alterations or additions to protected structures can detract from the special character of the structure and its settings, and have the potential to result in the loss of features of architectural or historical interest.</p> <p>The main issues in relation to cultural heritage are excessive parking in the front gardens of protected structures and the loss of urban fabric due to insensitive development.</p>

Table 3.3 Environmental Protection Objectives

Environmental Receptor	Environmental Protection Objective
Cultural Heritage (CH1)	To protect and where appropriate enhance the character, diversity and qualities of Dublin city's cultural, including architectural and archaeological, heritage.



Table 5.1 Monitoring

Environmental Receptor	Environmental Protection Objective	Target	Indicator	Frequency of Reporting	Department Responsible
Cultural Heritage	To protect and where appropriate enhance the character, diversity and qualities of Dublin city's cultural, including architectural and archaeological, heritage	No loss or adverse impact on the fabric or setting of monuments on the Record of Monuments	Number of planning applications with archaeological conditions that were complied with	Every 2 years	(PPDD)
		No loss of or adverse impact on the architectural heritage value or setting of protected structures and monuments	Loss of, or adverse impact on protected structures, architectural conservation areas or NIAH structures	Every 2 years	(PPDD), City Architects - Conservation
			Number of archaeological sites with archaeological conditions attached	Every 2 years	
		No loss of or adverse impact on structures recorded on the NIAH	Number of protected structures put at risk or on the derelict sites register	Every 2 years	
		Revision of the Dublin Heritage Plan 2002-2006, to ensure enhancement of key sites	Number of conservation plans implemented through the Dublin Heritage Plan	Every 2 years	(PPDD), City Architects – Conservation, City Archaeologist
			Number of proposed plans and schemes screened/ assessed by the Conservation Officer for the City and City Archaeologist	Every 2 years	
			Number of Architectural Conservation Areas designated	Every 2 years	(PPDD) City Architects - Conservation



scott
cawley



**Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Site Management
Plan 2015**

**Screening Report for Strategic Environmental
Assessment**

5th January 2015

<http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/publications/>



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Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015

Brú na Bóinne or the 'Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne' was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993 and refers to the complex of archaeological monuments located in a distinct U-shape formed by the River Boyne c. 4.8km west of the town of Drogheda at the estuary on the Irish Sea.

Ireland has obligations under UNESCO's World Heritage Convention in relation to the effective management of the WHS which requires that every site has an appropriate management structure in place. The Brú na Bóinne Management Plan is not a statutory document however, during its drafting all relevant statutory and non-statutory frameworks and guidelines were taken into consideration.

The sustainable management of the World Heritage Site is at the core of the Plan. The Plan supports the development of sustainable agri-tourism initiatives appropriate to the World Heritage Site. Neutral/minor positive impacts would be the most likely outcome in terms of environmental effects.

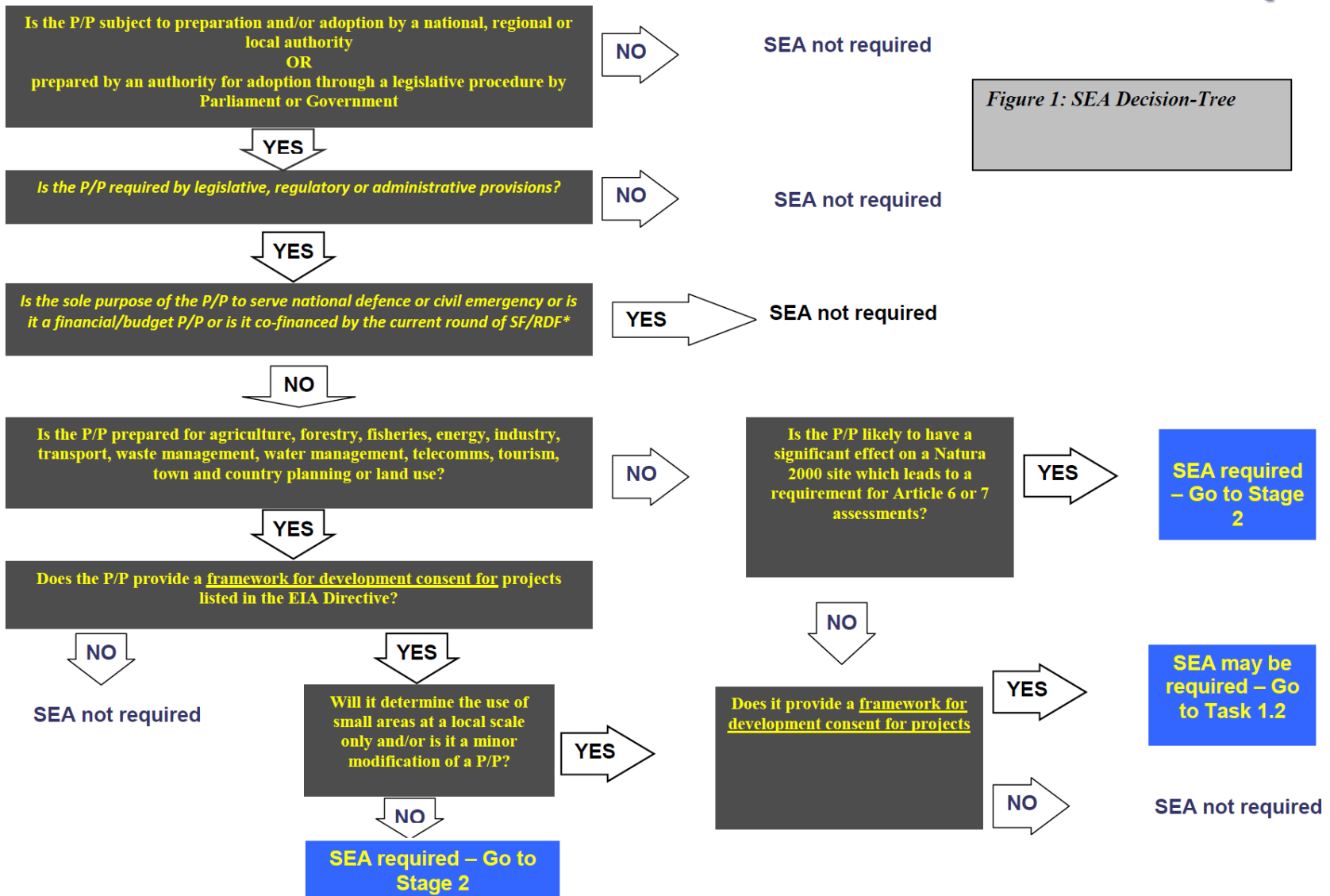
SEA Pre-Screening

In accordance with the SEA Methodology Guidelines, the following "decision-tree" has been applied to determine if the SEA Directive as implemented in Ireland would actually apply.



Cultural Heritage in SEA

Local Case Examples



The SEA Guidance indicates that after applying this Decision-tree, several outcomes are possible:

1. The Plan applies to one or more of the eleven sectors quoted in the SEA Directive and provides a framework for development consent of projects requiring EIA. It should therefore be taken forward to Stage 2.
2. P/P will significantly affect a Natura 2000 site and therefore requires an assessment under the Habitats Directive. It can be moved forward to Stage 2.
3. The P/P does not fall into any of the sectors covered by the Directive and will not significantly affect a Natura site. It is therefore screened out by the pre-screening check and no further consideration of its possible impacts is required. Under such circumstances, a note highlighting the screening criteria applied and the decisions taken, would be kept on all relevant files.
4. The P/P is not screened out and may require more detailed checks to be undertaken (this will apply to small-scale P/P or minor modifications of P/P). This may involve the application of “Environmental Significance Screening Criteria” as set out in Schedule 2A of the SEA Regulations 2004.



SEA SCREENING CONCLUSIONS

The proposed Management Plan was subjected to a series of procedural steps in accordance with Guidance issued by the EPA in 2003 (*Synthesis Report On Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies For Plans and Programmes In Ireland*). This report sets out the results of this process.

On the basis that the Plan does not pose any reasonable risk of significant impacts on the environment and that it may not be regarded to be a “formal” plan that would normally require SEA under the EC Directive, it was determined that the Plan should not require a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment.





SEA & Cultural Heritage in Ireland

Questions from Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia



Questions from Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia:

- How is cultural heritage used in screening Ireland?
- How does the chapter on cultural heritage looks like in a SEA report?
- Who proposes the mitigation measure? (i.e. the experts from SEA team or the Environmental Authority, or the Plan Maker?).
- Who decides the mitigation or location alternative?
- What happens, if the Environmental Authority has a different opinion to the SEA team?
- What does a final decision looks like and how is cultural heritage integrated into the final decision?
- How is monitoring included?



Thank You!

Najlepša hvala!



Go raibh míle maith agaibh!



Cultural Heritage in SEA: Good practice examples in Ireland



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