APPENDIX 1

SCREENING DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT

SCREENING FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) DETERMINATION

For the Emerging Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework

A Screening for Strategic Environmental Assessment is being made by the Land Development Agency regarding the emerging draft Spatial Framework for the Sandy Road Lands.

The current status of the draft Spatial Framework is that it is a non-statutory document. It is intended to guide the future development of the lands at Sandy Road, Galway, in accordance with the Draft Objectives **1.4**, **3.3**, **4.8**, **6.1**, **7.2**, **8.8**, and **10.2** of the Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, which provides for the planning, coordination and development of the strategic area.

The SEA Directive [Article 3(2)] requires, subject to certain exceptions, that SEA is carried out for all plans and programmes:

a. *which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land-use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects that are subject to the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU as amended, or,*
b. *which, in view of the likely effect on sites, have been determined to require an assessment[1] pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.*

The SEA Directive has been transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument No. (S.I. No. 435 of 2004), as amended, and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004), as amended. Article 9 of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004), as amended, requires, subject to certain exceptions, that SEA is carried out for all plans and programmes:

a. *which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism and town and country planning or land use, and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, or*
b. *which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site but, either individually or in combination with other plans, are likely to have a significant effect on any site.*

The Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework is not directly connected to or necessary to the management of a European Site; however, the development of the Sandy Road Lands would have the potential to affect the

[1] *Also referred to as an Appropriate Assessment*

integrity of European Sites[2]. Consequently, it is being determined that it would be prudent and responsible to undertake Stage 2 AA of the Framework, aligned with AA requirements under: European Council Directive 92/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora; and European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (Statutory Instrument No. 477 of 2011), as amended.

Taking the above into account and in order to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the Draft Spatial Framework, so that the Framework can usefully inform future decision-making, it has been determined that it would be prudent and responsible to undertake an SEA of the draft Spatial Framework, aligned with SEA requirements under: Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers of 27 June 2001 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment; and European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended.

Dated: 23.08.22

Signed: _____

D. LAWSON.

[2] *The development of the Sandy Road Lands has the potential to affect Galway Bay SAC Complex and Inner Galway Bay SPA due to proximity (within the Zone of Impact) and require further assessment.*

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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING STATEMENT

Sandy Road Spatial Framework

DOCUMENT DETAILS

Client:	**Land Development Agency**
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Project Number:	**220132-a**
Document Title:	**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING STATEMENT**
Document File Name:	**Screening Statement F - 2022.08.19 - 220132a**
Prepared By:	**MKO** **Tuam Road** **Galway** **Ireland** **H91 VW84**

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Rev	Status	Date	Author(s)	Approved By
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1. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) SCREENING

The Sandy Road Spatial Framework sets out the land-use plan for the planning and sustainable development of lands at Sandy Road. In conjunction with the Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, the Sandy Road Spatial Framework intends to form a basis for the consideration by Galway City Council of applications of planning permissions within the subject lands.

Strategic Environmental Assessment is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, before a decision is made to adopt it. Under the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC), transposed onto Irish legislation by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 – 2011, certain plans or programmes are subject to SEA prior to their adoption and implementation. Screening is the process for determining whether a particular plan or programme, other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and therefore warrants SEA.

MKO have been appointed by the Land Development Agency to conduct a screening exercise for the proposed Spatial Framework. The Screening Process is the first stage of the Strategic Environmental Assessment process and the purpose of this screening report is to determine whether the spatial framework will or will not lead to significant environmental effects for the Plan area and if it will require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment. The following Regulations transpose the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive into Irish law:

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

1.1 Legislation

The European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) requires an environmental assessment be carried out for all plans/programmes, or amendments to plans/programmes, which are prepared for certain specified sectors. For other plans/programmes that do not meet the requirement for mandatory SEA, the screening procedure is carried out to determine whether the plan/programme, or amendment to same, is likely to have significant environmental effects. If significant effects are identified, an SEA of the plan/programme or amendment to the plan/programme is required.

The SEA Directive is transposed onto Irish legislation by the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (SEA) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011) ('the Regulations').

SEA is a mandatory requirement for plans and programmes for which an assessment is required under the EU Directive on Habitats (92/43/EEC). The Habitats Directive is transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011) and requires an assessment as to whether the implementation of a plan is likely to have any significant effects on any Natura 2000 Sites, stating the following:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

Where there is potential for significant or indeterminate effects on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site(s) as a result of implementation of the Plan, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment must be conducted by the competent authority, based on objective scientific information. This information would be presented as a Natura Impact Statement.

MKO have prepared the AA Screening for the proposed Sandy Road Spatial Framework. The screening exercise concludes that the potential exists for effects on the conservation objectives of European Sites, and therefore Stage 2 AA and preparation of a Natura Impact Report (NIR) will be carried out.

Following the appropriate consulting period, LDA is required to determine whether the implementation of the Spatial Framework would be likely to have significant effects on the environment. This final determination will take account of the Schedule 2A criteria (Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment) of the SEA Regulations, and any submission or observation received from the prescribed environmental authorities.

The relevant Schedule 2A criteria are presented in Section 1.1.1 below.

1.1.1 SEA Screening Criteria

The SEA screening procedure is based on criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2A of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as presented below:

1. **The characteristics of the plan, having regard, in particular, to:**

   - the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,
   - the degree to which the plan influences other plans including those in a hierarchy,
   - the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
   - environmental problems relevant to the plan,
   - the relevance of the plan for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).

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

   - the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
   - the cumulative nature of the effects,
   - the transboundary nature of the effects,
   - the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
   - the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
   - the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
     - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
     - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,

- intensive land-use,
- the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

1.2 Screening Exercise

Table 1-1 Assessment of the proposed Spatial Framework against Schedule 2A Criteria

Criteria	Assessment
1. Characteristics of the Plan	
Degree to which the plan sets the framework for projects and other activities with regard to location, nature, size, operating conditions or by allocating resources	The proposed Spatial Framework aims to outline a masterplan for the development of the Sandy Road lands, zoned as zoned as "*CI: Enterprise, Light Industry, and Commercial Uses other than those reserved to the CC zone.*" under the *Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029.* The Draft Plan also designates the site as an "*Regeneration and Opportunity Site: All of the major Regeneration and Opportunity Sites will be required to be the subject of a masterplan/spatial framework plans. This will facilitate a clear strategy for development and set the context for the more detailed design elements relating to use, buildings, spaces and their interrelationships.*" The Spatial Framework aims to deliver on the transformative potential of the Sandy Road area, with a particular focus on optimising the brownfield nature of the site and underutilised areas. The Framework intends to transform the subject lands to a self-sustainable district with housing developments and pedestrian/cycle-friendly infrastructure.
Degree of influence on other plans	The Spatial Framework will be subject to all relevant requirements of the Galway City Development Plan 2017-2023 and Draft Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029, and intends to propose a masterplan for the development of the Sandy Road lands.
Relevance for integration of environmental considerations (promoting sustainable development)	Existing environmental considerations and requirements in the current and draft Galway City Development Plans would apply.
Environmental problems relevant to the plan	The key environmental issues pertain to the following: - Risk of flooding from the Terryland River for Blocks A and C (Medium-probability), with limited locations within both Blocks that are at risk of high-probability of flooding

Criteria	Assessment
	▸ Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) has been recorded within the site. There is a risk of accidental spread of invasive species with the proposed Spatial Framework ▸ Historically, the Terryland River has been recorded to be of *Poor* quality (2007-2015), and is *At Risk* of failing to meet Water Framework Directive objectives by 2027. It will be imperative to ensure that the Spatial Framework does not further degrade the watercourse ▸ Traffic disruptions are expected with the implementation of the Spatial Framework ▸ Unforeseen underground services may be encountered during construction activities on site ▸ Due to the site's brownfield nature, there is a potential for historical soil contamination ▸ There may be hazardous material present in the built environment of the site, such as asbestos which poses a health hazard ▸ Due consideration will have to extended to building heights in proximity to low-level residential developments that could result in impacts pertaining to solar access and will require shadow analysis ▸ The Spatial Framework will place additional pressure on the city's critical infrastructure such as water supply and wastewater treatment capacities.
Relevance for implementation of EU legislation on the environment	The proposed Spatial Framework would be required to be consistent with existing national and regional policy documents which includes policies relating to environmental protection, water supply, water quality, groundwater, waste management, landscape and cultural heritage, in compliance with EU legislation. This includes the *Water Framework Directive, Groundwater Directive, Habitats Directive* and *Birds Directive.*
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected	
Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	The implementation of the Spatial Framework would result in both positive and negative impacts. Potential positive impacts on Population and Human Health include the provision of affordable housing, sustainable transport options (including public transport), and sustainable living by a focus on the concept of the 15-minute city.

Criteria	Assessment
	Negative impacts include environmental emissions from the development of the brownfield site located within and close to the Terryland River, which presents flood risk. These impacts are considered highly likely and permanent if the Spatial Framework is implemented.
Cumulative nature of the effects	Potential cumulative effects are considered in terms of increased land-use impacts associated with the plan area (urban intensification); potential impacts on Lough Corrib SAC via Terryland river acting as a hydrological and ecological corridor.
Transboundary nature of the effects	In ensuring regard and consistency with environmental protection policies and objectives contained within the draft and current GCDPs and the completion of appropriate environmental assessments and planning process for any proposed development arising from the rezoning, no negative transboundary environmental effects are predicted.
Risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)	The proposed Spatial Framework predominantly for the development of housing, and therefore the risk of potential environmental emissions related to accidents is low. Given the protective policies and objectives contained in the current and draft Galway City Development Plans, it is not identified, at this stage, as giving rise to effects that would present as risks to human health or the environment.
Magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	The proposed Spatial Framework pertains to c.10 hectares, representing the immediate site footprint of the area. Detailed assessments will be required to investigate the land-use changes associated with the changes in zoning from *CI: Enterprise, Light Industry and Commercial*[1] to the proposed strategy for the development of the Sandy Road lands, as proposed by the Spatial Framework.
Value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: » Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,	The subject lands are not subject to any particular natural or cultural heritage designations. The proximity to Galway Bay Complex (215m south-east of Block E), and direct hydrological connectivity of Terryland

[1] *This zoning objective may change in the final Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029*

Criteria	Assessment
» Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values, » Intensive land-use	River to Lough Corrib SAC necessitates the sustainable management and implementation of this Spatial Framework. Given that the site is a previously developed brownfield, the general ecological value of the site is low. With regards to Cultural Heritage, there is a Designed Landscape – Folly (SMR No. GA082-084—), and excavations findings that include a Bastioned Fort (SMR No. 82:83) and a Cromwellian Fort (SMR No. 82:14). The density of archaeological features within and in the vicinity of the site is low. Any land-use activities will be required to be compliant with relevant standards, policies and objectives of the current and draft GCDP. The status of the Terryland River is a key consideration, as well as capacity issues around water supply and wastewater treatment. The proposed strategy for the change in land-use activities instead of the intended zoning objectives represents a change in the future permitted activities. There will be intensification of land-use ultimately at these lands to provide for housing developments.
Effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, EU or international protection status	A Habitats Directive Screening Statement has been prepared with tandem with this SEA Screening to assess if likely significant effects arise in relation to the conservation management objectives of European Sites and the proposed variation to rezone the lands at Sandy Road. The AA Screening exercise concludes that the potential exists for effects on the conservation objectives of European Sites, and therefore a Stage 2 AA and preparation of an NIR will be carried out.

The development and implementation of the Sandy Road Spatial Framework would have the potential to affect the integrity of European Sites, as determined by the AA Screening Exercise. Therefore, it is prudent and responsible to undertake Stage AA of the Framework, aligned with AA requirements under the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora; and European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (Statutory Instrument No. 477 of 2011), as amended.

In consideration of the above and to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the draft Spatial Framework, it has been determined that it would be prudent and responsible to undertake an SEA of the draft Spatial Framework, aligned with the SEA requirements under Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers of 27 June 2001 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment; and European Communities

(Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004), as amended.

In assessing the proposed Sandy Road Spatial Framework against the required environmental criteria, it is evident that in changing the zoning objectives of the draft CDP will alter the currently permitted activities on these lands. At strategic level, this will set a framework for future permitted land-uses subject to compliance with Galway City Development Plan and planning applications.

APPENDIX 2

REVIEW TABLE OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES, AND STRATEGIES

Review Table of Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Report

Draft Spatial Framework for Sandy Quarter, Galway City

REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

Table 0-1 Plans, Programmes and Strategies and their relevance to the Sandy Road Spatial Framework

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
International and European		
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	› Contributes to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promote sustainable development › Provides for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment › Prepares an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, programme or strategy, and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan, programme or strategy › Monitors and mitigates the significant environmental effects identified by the assessment	All
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	› Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment › Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate the identified environmental effects before consent is granted for projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by the virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location › The environmental impact assessment process will identify, describe and assess the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, biodiversity, soil, water, air and	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	climate, the landscape, material assets and cultural heritage, and the interrelationships between each factor	
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	› Promotes the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora › Contributes towards ensuring the conservation of natural habitats and biodiversity › Maintains or aims to restore to favourable conservation status natural habitats and floral and faunal species, both wild and of community interest › Promotes the maintenance of biodiversity, accounting for the economic, social, cultural and regional requirements › Establishes a network of European Sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soils and Geology, Water, Air and Climate
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	› Conserves all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state, including their eggs, nests and habitats › Protects, manages and controls these species in compliance with regulations relating to their exploitation › Annex I species shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution › Preserves, maintains and establishes biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas known as Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soils and Geology, Water, Air and Climate
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	› Intends to achieve integrated prevention and the control of pollution arising from the industrial activities listed in Annex I of the Directive	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	› Outlines measures designed to prevent or reduce emissions in the air, water and land from these Annex I activities to achieve a high level of protection of the environment	
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	› Establishes a blanket policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU › Requires the EU to fulfil at the minimum 20% of its total energy needs through renewables (by 2020), via individual national targets in the Member States › Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health, Air and Climate
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	› Outlines rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment with the aim of ensuring a high level of protection throughout the EU in a consistent and effective manner	All
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	› Links nature conservation to the preservation of cultural properties › Recognises the inter-connectedness of people and the nature › Outlines the duties of the States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in preserving and protecting them › Empowers States Parties to integrate the protection of cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes and undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures that incorporate natural and cultural heritage into the community life	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	› Develops national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	› Aims to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Conference of Parties (COP) 21 The Paris Agreement	› Legally binding global climate deal signed by 195 countries to coordinate management of greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global average temperature increases to below 2°C	All
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) ; Fourth Daughter Directive	› Sets objects for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole › Aims to promote increased cooperation between Member States in reducing air pollution › Merges existing legislation into a single directive to set new air quality objectives for PM2.5, including the limit value and exposure-related objectives › The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health, Air and Climate, Material Assets
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	› Relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise, and sets out a strategy to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing policy on noise reduction from the source › Member states are required to prepare strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations and action plans to reduce noise wherever necessary and maintain environmental noise quality, as well as inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and measures considered in the reduction and addressal of noise	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	› Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risk through the assessment of all watercourses and coastlines at risk of flooding › Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods by implementing flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	› Establishes a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats › Preserves and prevents the deterioration of water status and where necessary, improve and maintain 'good status' of water bodies › Prepares and implements a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water, Population and Human Health, Soils and Geology, Cultural Heritage
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	› Protects, controls and conserves groundwater and prevents the deterioration of the status of all groundwater bodies › Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals	Water, Population and Human Health, Soils and Geology, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
Drinking Water Directive (98/82/EC)	› Improves and maintains the quality of water intended for human consumption and therefore protects human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption	Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	› Addresses the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the treatment and discharge of wastewater from certain industrial sectors, to protect the environment from the adverse effects of wastewater discharges › Establishes minimum requirements for urban wastewater collection and treatment systems in specific agglomerations to include requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors	Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water, Soils and Geology, Cultural Heritage
European Landscape Convention	› Promotes the protection, management and planning of landscapes by organising European cooperation on landscape issues across various sectors	Landscape, Cultural Heritage

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	› Intends to achieve sustainable development based on the balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment	
National		
National Clean Air Strategy	› Provides strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health, Air and Climate, Material Assets
EirGrid's 25 Strategy	› Mission to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland, to deliver power throughout the country to meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable Manner	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Air and Climate
National Planning Framework and National Development Plan (DHPLG)	› High-level strategic plan for guiding growth and development to year 2040, acting as a framework for investment priorities for the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework › Guides national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people	All
National CFRAMS Programme (OPW)	› Prepares a set of Flood Risk Management Plans and associated Strategic Environment and Habitats Directive (Appropriate) Assessments that set out proposed feasible measures and actions to manage flood risk in these areas and their river catchments	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 (DHPLG)	› Sets out actions that Ireland will undertake to improve water quality and achieve 'good' ecological status in water bodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters by 2027 › Coordinates with NI jurisdiction to manage watercourses shared across borders to ensure these meet their environmental objectives as reported in the River Basin Management Plans for Ireland and Northern Ireland › Assess Local Authority resources to empower and support individual local authorities to fulfil their roles in water quality protection and restoration › Oversees the preparation of integrated urban drainage management plans and the investments for the provision of water supply and wastewater infrastructure	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health, Water, Soils and Geology, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
Waste Action Management Plan for a Circular Economy (DCCAE)	› Intends to act as Ireland's 'roadmap' for waste planning and management by shifting focus away from waste disposal and on to resource preservation by the creation of a circular economy › Outlines a range of aims and targets for the States and measures through which these will be achieved across different waste areas such as Circular Economy, Municipal Waste, Consumer Protection and Citizen Engagement, Plastics and Packaging, Construction and Demolition, Textiles, Green Public Procurement and Waste Enforcement	All
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027 (EPA)	› Aims to support the identification of adequate and appropriate collection infrastructure of all hazardous wastes with a view to mitigate environment and health impacts › Supports the effective regulation of the movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in line with national policy priorities › Promotes the safe reuse and recycling pathways, particularly in support of a circular economy	All
National Landscape Strategy (DCHG)	› Integrates environmental protection policies and actions across a number of sectors including forestry, agriculture, land-use planning, energy, transport and telecommunications	Landscape, Cultural Heritage

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	› The Strategy contributes to managing the various elements of landscape and understanding the processes and interconnection to these elements › Facilitates the delivery of a range of sustainable environmental outputs including biodiversity gain, good water status, flood risk management, sustainable soils management, and climate change mitigation	
National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021(DCHG)	› Intends to incorporate biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors and strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity › Intends to conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside and the marine environment › Aims to expand and improve the management of protected areas and species › Contributes to strengthening international governance of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Biodiversity Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health, Water, Soils and Geology, Air and Climate, Cultural Heritage, Landscape
Water Services Strategic Plan / Capital Investment Programme / Draft Water Resources Management Plan (Irish Water)	› Sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040 › Details the current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term	Water, Material Assets, Population and Human Health
Climate Action Plan (DCCAE)	› Outlines an action plan for achieving 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 for Ireland › Undertakes a multisectoral approach, prioritising decarbonisation across all sectors › Aims to build local and regional resilience to the impacts of climate change through the delivery of Local Authority Adaptation Strategies as required under the National Adaptation Framework	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Low Carbon Roadmaps	› Following the first Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Flood Risk Management (OPW; 2015), a new plan has been prepared in 2019 under the National Adaptation Framework and as a key action under the Climate Action Plan 2019 › Updates the 2015 Plan taking into account new information available on climate change and its potential impacts and developments in flood risk management since 2015	All
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management 2009 (OPW)	› Guideline document for introducing comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process	The Planning System and Flood Risk Management 2009 (OPW)
Smarter Transport / Strategic Framework for Integrated Land Transport (DTTAS)	› Strategy for sustainable transition of the Transport Sector in Ireland	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Air and Climate
Housing Options for an Ageing Population Policy Statement 2019 (Department of Health)	› Delves into Ireland's changing demographics and the implications for future health care costs underpin the importance of developing a wider choice of appropriate housing options for older age groups, suited to their needs › Revolves around the six principles of o Ageing in Place o Supporting Urban Renewal o Promoting Sustainable Lifetime Housing o Using Assistive Technology o Staying Socially Connected o Working Together	Population and Human Health and Material Assets

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities 2007 (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government)	› Guideline document intended to identify principles and criteria that are important in the design of housing and highlight specific design features, requirements and standards that are relevant › Particular account has been taken of the objectives of government policy on sustainability, including issues such as energy efficiency, environmental protection, access for people with disabilities, meeting varied needs of occupants through their lifetime, durability and continued performance of buildings and the need to make optimal use of infrastructure and avoid unsustainable urban sprawl	All
Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homeless 2016 (Government of Ireland)	› Intends to accelerate the delivery of housing from Ireland's current under-supply across all tenures to help individuals and families meet their housing needs and to help those who are currently housed to remain in their homes or be provided with alternative options › Sets targets to double the annual level of residential construction to 25,000 homes and deliver 47,000 units of social housing in the period up to 2021	Population and Human Health and Material Assets
National Mitigation Plan (DCCAE)	› Represents an initial step in transitioning Ireland to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally-sustainable economy by 2050 › Draws on perspectives and responsibilities of a range of government departments with the central roles of key ministers responsible for electricity generation, the built environment, transport and agriculture	All
National Greenway Strategy (DTTAS)	› Aims to develop and maintain a Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes with a number of high-capacity flagship routes that can be extended to or linked with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure › Aims to boost employment opportunities for local economies, particularly by exploiting tourism potential	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Air and Climate

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Urban Development & Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHPLG)	› Sets out national planning policy guidelines on building heights in relation to urban areas › Expands on the requirements of the National Planning Framework, and applies those requirements in setting out relevant planning criteria for considering increasing building height in various locations but principally (a) urban and city-centre locations and (b) suburban and wider town locations	Population and Human Health, Material Assets
Regional Plans and Policies		
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan for Galway (NWRA)	› The formulation of policies geared towards achieving a greater dispersal of economic growth and development throughout the regions	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Soils and Geology, Landscape
Relevant CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plan (OPW)	› Intended to deliver on the core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004 and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive › Overseen by the Office of Public Works (OPW)	All
Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters (DHPLG)	› Fulfils the commitments under the European Union Shellfish Waters Directive, designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, including oysters, mussels, cockles, scallops and clams › Developments adjoining, or in the vicinity of, Designated Shellfish Water must have regards to the designation and ensure that development does not have a negative impact on the quality of the water and Natura 2000 sites in the area	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water, Soils and Geology

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Regional Waste Management Plan (CUWR)	› Waste management plans in Ireland are statutory planning documents whose objective is to outline a framework for the prevention and management of wastes for a defined regional area › The preparation of the waste plans is the statutory responsibility of the local authorities and two or more local authorities may jointly prepare a waste management plan › Once prepared, a plan is valid for a period of up to six years and under statutory obligations, must be evaluated every six years	All
National Investment Framework for Transport Investment (DTTAS)	› Sets out the Department of Transport's strategy for the development and management of Ireland's land transport network (roads, public transport, walking and cycling) over a period of two decades	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Soils and Geology
Galway City Council Documents		
Galway Transport Strategy 2016-2035	› Sets out a series of actions and measures covering infrastructural, operational and policy elements to be implemented in Galway over a period of 20 years › Outlines a framework to deliver various projects in a phased manner	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Soils and Geology
Local Economic and Community Plan 2015-2021	› Developed by Galway City Council through the Local Community Development Committee and the Economic Development, Enterprise Support and Culture Strategic Police Committee, in line with guidelines issued by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government › Set out for a period of six years with objectives and actions to promote and support economic development and promote and support local and community development in Galway City, both by Galway City Council itself and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders	Population and Human Health, Material Assets,

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	› The LECP will influence the economic, social and community development of Galway City until 2021	
Public Realm Strategy 2019 and associated Design, Activity and Delivery Manuals	› Developed by Galway City Council in recognition of increasing importance given to the quality of urban environments › Provides a vision of place and design guidance, outlining a series of project proposals of different scales to improve Galway's streets and public spaces to coincide with the ambitions of the National Planning Framework to iterate Galway's role as a Regional City › Looks to further the innovative steps such as investments in pedestrianisation and improving riverside walks	Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Soils and Geology
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024	› Sets out strategic priorities, measures and responses for adaptation by the Galway City Council over a period of five years, as required by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 › Lays the groundwork for a new, integrated approach to adaptation under the National Adaptation Framework while building on adaptation action already underway	All
Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-2024	› Local authorities prepare a Local Biodiversity Action Plan as an action under Ireland's National Biodiversity Action Plan (adopted in 2002) › Sets out to holistically manage ecological environment by adopting a 'Green Network Approach' to support the linkage and connection of natural heritage areas, creating wildlife corridors, preventing habitat fragmentation and increasing biodiversity	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water, Soils and Geology, Cultural Heritage, Population and Human Health, Landscape
Litter Management Plan 2018-2022	› Outlines objectives and targets which are to be reviewed annually, with the emphasis on adopting a best-practice approach by seeking to: o Minimise litter in the first instance	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	○ Create awareness about litter generation and negative impacts of littering ○ Change behaviour to reduce litter, by working in partnership with relevant businesses, resident associations, Tidy Towns groups, sporting bodies, community groups, schools and residents of the City, to improve litter management and enforcement of litter legislation.	
Economic Sustainability Strategy 2015-2021	› Aims to support the City's economic vitality by building on its strengths and addressing challenges as identified through Whitaker Institute's *Galway Economic Baseline Report* and providing a policy framework designed to promote and facilitate the sustainable economic development for the community	Population and Human Health, Material Assets
Galway Heritage Plan 2015 / 2021	› Builds on the former Heritage Plan by continuing to increase awareness, collecting and disseminating information › Includes a legacy of actions from the previous plan in addition to a number of new actions relevant to the upcoming years	Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Cultural Heritage, Landscape
Galway City Walls Conservation Management and Interpretation Plan 2013	› Drawn up in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the revised Burra Charter, published by ICOMOS in 1999 which provided a model for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance. Aims include ○ Provide an accurate record of the town walls ○ Understand the significance of the archaeological heritage ○ Identify any threats to their significance ○ Formulate policies to address the threats and to inform and guide the future preservation and management of the walls ○ Outline proposals for necessary conservation work ○ Provide accurate documentation of the site and guide future decision-making ○ Manage change by proposing a sustainable vision for the future of the monument	Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets, Population and Human Health

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
Everyone Matters: A Cultural Sustainability Framework for Galway 2016-2023	› Evolving strategy supporting Galway's bid for European Capital of Culture 20202 (ECOC), offering an opportunity to reflect on the uniqueness of Galway culture and its place and role in a shared European culture and to create a showcase of cultural excellence and sustainability in Galway	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage
Culture and Creativity Strategy 2018-2025	› Vision statement to design, drive and deliver a strategy that transforms Galway into a working model of cultural sustainability, community participation, best practice and world-class cultural and creative experiences	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage
Emerging Arts Strategy 2020-2025	› Strategy for Galway with goals and objectives outlined for the development of the arts and providing a policy framework to guide Galway City Council's investment in the arts in the medium-term › Framed within the context of the National Arts Policy (as set out in the Art Council's Strategy *Making Great Art Work 2015-2025* and legislation under the Arts Act 2003)	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage
Galway 2020 Making Waves	› Vision Statement for Galway to act as a catalyst for the future of inclusivity, participation and cultural sustainability with the following outcomes: o Regenerate the cultural life of the city and spread its influence across Europe o Re-open (our) eyes to the immense cultural landscape of Galway and of Europe o Re-energise communities that have been undermined by the economic decline and migration o Re-instil confidence in the power of culture to shape our lived environment	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage
Galway to 2025 Draft Tourism Strategy (2016)	› Vision Statement to strengthen Galway's status as an important destination offering unique experiences, with aims such as: o Increase the number of visitors and the value of tourism	Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, landscape, Material Assets

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	○ Successfully manage Galway's reputation by sharing and marketing the "Galway Experience" ○ Support expanding and emerging tourism businesses, with a particular focus on micro- and medium-sized businesses, to create visitor experiences, products and attract investment ○ Support communities to be the ambassadors of the region by instilling a sense of pride, a strong sense of place and showing Galway's unique heritage and culture, land and seascapes ○ Guide, develop and provide sustainable premium products and experiences relevant to Galway's communities and the market ○ Work in partnership by remaining open and accountable and willing to innovate	
Galway As A Child Friendly City 2009	› A detailed study providing a background to children's issues in Galway and analysing the needs as required to form recommendations to make Galway a more child-friendly city	Population and Human Health
Age Friendly Programme 2014	› Aims to transform Galway City and County a place where people can enjoy a good quality of life at any age, but particularly at older ages	Population and Human Health
City Noise Action Plan 2019-2023	› Details sections of major roads in Galway City that experiences a volume of traffic greater than 3 million vehicle passages per year › Excludes noise emitted by domestic activities, noise created by neighbours and noise at work places	Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
Major Emergency Plan	› Galway County Council's Major Emergency Plan sets out the specific arrangements and co-ordinated response in the event of a major emergency involving the following aspects, ○ Hazard analysis and risk assessment ○ Response planning ○ Recovery planning	All

Plan / Programme/Strategy	Summary	Relevance to Sandy Road Spatial Framework (Applicable SEA Topics)
	o Involvement in inter-agency training, exercises and regional forums	

APPENDIX 3

SCOPING RESPONSES

Sanghamitra Dutta

From: Sinead ODonoghue <sodonoghue@lda.ie>
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2022 4:10 PM
To: Sanghamitra Dutta
Cc: Oonagh Farrell Reddy A+U
Subject: FW: Re. SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway
Attachments: EPA SEA-LandUse-Recommendations-Guidance_2022.pdf; SCP220802 EPA Submission Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway.pdf

Hi Sanghamitra,

Apologies, I was incorrect earlier.

See below and attached – we did get one response from the EPA but as you can see it's more guidance than anything else so should be straightforward to review and incorporate anything if necessary.

Thanks,
Sinéad

From: David Galvin <d.galvin@epa.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 7 September 2022 10:53
To: Siobhan Campbell <scampbell@lda.ie>
Subject: FW: Re. SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway

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From: David Galvin
Sent: Wednesday 7 September 2022 10:38
To: scampbell@lda.ie
Cc: Planning@lda.ie
Subject: Re. SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway

Ms Siobhan Campbell
Planning Administrator
Land Development Agency
Second Floor
Ashford House
18-23 Tara Street
Dublin 2
D02 VX67

CC Ms Sinead O'Donoghue

7th September 2022 Our Ref: SCP220802.1

Re. SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway

Dear Ms Campbell,

We acknowledge your notice, dated 24th August 2022, in relation to the Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework Galway (the 'Framework').

The EPA is one of the statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Framework and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the Framework. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.

Where we provide specific comments on plans and programmes, our comments will focus on the EPA's remit and areas of expertise (in particular water, air, climate change, waste, resource efficiency, noise, radon and the inter-relationships between these and other relevant topics e.g. biodiversity), as appropriate and relevant to the particular plan or programme.

This submission highlights a number of key environmental issues to consider in preparing the Framework and SEA. We also attach our guidance document '*SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources*'. This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use Plans. We recommend that you take this guidance document into account in preparing the Framework and SEA.

Sustainable Development Goals & Key Actions for Ireland

Our State of Environment Report *Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020* (EPA, 2020) identifies thirteen Key Messages for Ireland. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental protection goals will require a concerted effort by government departments to address these key actions:

1. *National Policy Position for Ireland's Environment* - Recognition of the need for an integrated policy position given the many interlinkages and dependencies.
2. *Full Implementation of existing environmental legislation and review of governance/coordination on environmental protection across public bodies*
3. Promote the benefits of a clean environment for health and wellbeing
4. Systemic change is needed for Ireland to become climate neutral and a climate resilient society and economy.
5. WHO clean air quality guideline values to be adopted within the Clear Air Strategy as specific targets to achieve.
6. Safeguard nature and wild places as a national priority to preserve its legacy for future generations
7. Improve the water environment and tackle water pollution water quality locally at a water catchment level.
8. Reduce human induced pressures on the marine environment
9. Move away rapidly from extensive use of fossil fuels to the use of clean energy systems
10. An agriculture and food sector that demonstrates validated performance around producing food with a low environmental footprint.
11. Drinking water and wastewater infrastructure must meet the needs of our society
12. Move to a less wasteful and circular economy where the priority is waste prevention, reuse, repair and recycle.
13. Promote integrated land mapping approaches to support decision making on sustainable land use.

In finalising the Framework and integrating the findings of the SEA into the Framework, the relevant recommendations, key issues and challenges described in our State of the Environment Report Ireland's Environment – An Assessment 2020 *(EPA, 2020)* should be taken into account.

The relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region should be aligned with and considered, as appropriate.

Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society
You should ensure that the Framework aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as any relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.

Scope of the SEA
The Framework should clearly set out the scope, remit and implementation related elements of the Framework. These will have implications for the SEA, in terms of guiding the level of assessment applicable at the appropriate level for the Framework. Where it is envisaged that measures proposed in the Plan will be implemented via other plans, which themselves have been or will be subject to SEA, this should be explained in the Environmental Report and taken into account in the assessment.

Where specific measures will be implemented directly, further detail should be provided in the Environmental Report and Framework on the relevant environmental assessments to be carried out at the project stage and relevant mitigation measures to be applied, as appropriate. There may be merit in exploring this issue further with the relevant Environmental Authorities during the Framework preparation and SEA processes.

Integration of SEA and Plan
All recommendations from the SEA and AA processes, including mitigation measures, should be integrated in the Framework. We recommend that the Framework includes summary tables outlining the key findings of the SEA and linking the significant environmental effects identified to the proposed mitigation measures, monitoring programme and Framework policies/measures.

Monitoring, Implementation & Reporting
The Framework should include a commitment to implement the environmental monitoring programme and associated reporting. We suggest including a separate section on '*Monitoring, Implementation and Reporting*' in the Framework, setting out the provisions for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Framework and periodic reviews, where relevant.

The SEA-related monitoring should address positive, negative and cumulative effects where they are likely to occur and should include provision for on-going review to facilitate an early response to any environmental issues that may arise. The Environmental Report should specify the monitoring frequency and responsibilities and include provisions for reporting on the monitoring. To avoid duplication in data collection, the same indicators should be used for the Framework-related and SEA-related monitoring where possible.

Integration with other key Plans and Programmes
We recommend including schematics in the Framework and SEA Environmental Report, showing the links and key inter-relationships with other key relevant national, regional, sectoral and environmental plans.

The EPA may provide additional comments upon receipt of the SEA Environmental Report and Draft Framework at the next stage of the SEA process.

Available Guidance & Resources
Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including:

- SEA process guidance and checklists

- Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA
- topic specific SEA guidance (including *Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (EPA, 2020), Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring (EPA, 2020), *Integrating climatic factors into SEA* (EPA, 2019), *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA* (EPA, 2015), and *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2012))

You can access these guidance notes and other resources at: https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/strategic-environmental-assessment/sea-topic-and-sector-specific-guidance-/

Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool

The ESM Webtool is a decision support tool to assist SEA and planning processes in Ireland. The tool brings together over 100 datasets and allows users to explore environmental considerations within a particular area and create plan-specific environmental sensitivity maps. These maps can help planners anticipate potential land-use conflicts and help identify suitable development locations, while also protecting the environment. The ESM Webtool is available at www.enviromap.ie.

EPA SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool

Our SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool is publicly available through EPA Maps at https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA. It allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.

EPA WFD Application

Our WFD Application provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme. The Application is available via www.catchments.ie.

EPA AA GeoTool

Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to a select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is also available through EPA https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool.

Environmental Authorities

Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with:

- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
- Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications;
- Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

If you have any queries or need further information in relation to this submission, please contact me directly. I would be grateful if you could send an email confirming receipt of this submission to: sea@epa.ie.

Yours Sincerely,

_____

David Galvin
SEA Section

Office of Evidence and Assessment
Environmental Protection Agency

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Sanghamitra Dutta

From: Sinead ODonoghue <sodonoghue@lda.ie>
Sent: Thursday, October 6, 2022 11:05 AM
To: Sanghamitra Dutta
Subject: FW: SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework

FYI

Sinéad O Donoghue MRTPI
Planning Project Manager

Land Development Agency
Second Floor, Ashford House, 18-23 Tara Street, Dublin 2, D02 VX67
Tel: +353 (0)1 910 3400 | **Mob:** +353860666343 | **Email:** sodonoghue@lda.ie | **Web:** lda.ie

Ghníomhaireacht Forbartha Talún
Land Development Agency

From: Siobhan Campbell <scampbell@lda.ie>
Sent: Thursday 29 September 2022 10:31
To: Sinead ODonoghue <sodonoghue@lda.ie>
Subject: FW: SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework

FYI- dropped into planning inbox

From: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 29 September 2022 10:28
To: Siobhan Campbell <scampbell@lda.ie>
Subject: RE: SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework

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A Chara,

The Department is not in a position to make specific comments on this particular referral at this time. No inference should be drawn from this that the Department is satisfied or otherwise with the proposed activity. The Department may submit observations/recommendations at a later stage in the process.

Le meas

Edel Griffin
Executive Officer

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigí an Rialtais

Government Offices
Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90

From: Siobhan Campbell <scampbell@lda.ie>
Sent: Thursday 25 August 2022 10:24
To: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie>
Subject: SEA Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework

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Hi,

Please find attached Scoping Document for Draft Sandy Road Spatial Framework.

Please note I did email this to manager.dau@environ.ie and was returned undeliverable.

Kind regards,

Siobhán Campbell
Planning Administrator
Land Development Agency, Second Floor, Ashford House, 18-23 Tara Street, Dublin 2, D02 VX67
Mob: +353 861277460 | Email: scampbell@lda.ie | Web: lda.ie

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