

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Urlingford Town Centre Masterplan

July 2023

Turley

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Town Centre Masterplan (hereafter referred to as ‘the Plan’) is a non-statutory plan commissioned by Kilkenny County Council (KCC) for Urlingford.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Plan is to guide the development of Urlingford into the future and to influence and deliver on real change for the Town in order to make it a more attractive destination in which to live, work, visit and do business.
- 1.3 Turley has been commissioned by KCC to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) applicability screening of the plan.
- 1.4 SEA screening is defined in the relevant guidance documents¹ as *“the process for deciding whether a particular plan, other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would thus warrant SEA.”*
- 1.5 The purpose of this document is to carry out an assessment to determine, if SEA applies to the Plan in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (“SEA Directive”) as transposed by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended.
- 1.6 This SEA Applicability Report provides the findings of this process for the Plan.

¹ [Implementation of SEA Directive \(2001/42/EC\): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment- Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities \(Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004\)](#)

2. Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.1 Overview

Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA is defined as “*the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt that plan or programme.*” (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004).

The SEA process is comprised of the following steps:

- **Screening:** Decision on whether or not SEA of a Plan or Programme is required. This is the current state of the SEA process to which this report relates. The preliminary stage to Screening is to determine if the SEA Directive applies to the Plan.

If the SEA is considered to be required following Screening, the following steps are required:

- **Scoping:** Consultation with the defined statutory bodies on the scope and level of detail to be considered in the assessment;
- **Environmental Assessment:** An assessment of the likely significant impacts on the environment as a result of the Plan or Programme;
- **Preparation of an Environmental Report**
- **Consultation on the Plan or Programme and associated Environmental Report;**
- **Evaluation of the submissions and observations made on the Plan or Programme and Environmental Report; and**
- **Issuance of a SEA Statement identifying how environmental considerations and consultation have been integrated into the Final Plan or Programme.**



Fig. 2.1 Screening in the overall SEA Process (Source: EPC, Good Practice Guidance on Screening, 2021)

SEA is intended to provide the framework for influencing decision-making at an earlier stage when plans and programmes – which give rise to individual projects – are being developed. SEA should result in more sustainable development through the systematic appraisal of policy options.

3. Guidance and Legislation

3.1 Legislative Overview

The SEA Directive – Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment

The objective of the SEA Directive is *“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans...with a view to promoting sustainable development.”* (Article 1 SEA Directive 2001).

Ireland made the decision to transpose the SEA Directive into Irish Law in 2004 through two separate statutory instruments or regulations, one specifically concerning specific listed town and country / land use plans (S.I. 436/2004) and one concerning all other sectors (S.I. 435/2004). The transposing regulations are as follows:

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

Both pieces of legislation were amended in 2011 through the following amendment regulations:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 200/2011); and
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 201/2011).

The SEA Directive has also been given effect through other Irish Legislation. An example being, the Planning and Development Act [PDA] 2000, as amended, which includes a specific requirement to carry out and facilitate SEA alongside the preparation of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies; and the Water Services Act 2007, as amended, requires that: *“The purpose for which this Act is enacted includes giving effect to so much of the following as relates to water services”* – listing specifically Directive 2001/42/EC (EPA, Good Practice Guidance on Screening, 2021).

3.2 Guidance Documents

A number of national guidance documents on SEA were reviewed in the preparation of this SEA Screening Report including:

- SEA Screening Good Practice Guidance (EPA, 2021)

- Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (EPA, 2003)
- Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004)
- Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (European Commission, ND)
- SEA Resource Manual for Local and Regional Planning Authorities (EPA, 2015)
- Integrating Climate Factors into Strategic Environmental Assessment in Ireland – A Guidance Note (EPA, 2019)
- Synthesis Report on Developing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (EPA, 2019)

4. Urlingford Town Centre Masterplan

4.1 Legislative Background

This is a non-statutory Plan commissioned by KCC for Urlingford. The Plan was produced through collaborative input and knowledge of those who know the town best: the local residents and workforce, as well as those who visit and enjoy Urlingford. Alongside the professional guidance and input of the design team, and as developed through an iterative review and assessment process with the Strategic Projects and Public Realm Team (SPPR).

4.2 Scope and Description of the Plan

The new Plan will guide the development of Urlingford into the future and will influence and deliver on real change for the Town in order to make it a more attractive destination in which to live, work, visit and do business.

Urlingford in County Kilkenny has a historical character. At a national scale, the Town occupies a strategic location “halfway between Dublin and Cork”, and for many years, the town acted as a “natural” resting point for people travelling from Dublin to the south of Ireland. Urlingford is recognised as presenting a truly unique and exciting opportunity for furthering its development and potential.

4.2.1 Overview of the Plan

The Plan addresses the response to changing needs, demands and challenges of Urlingford and identifies opportunities for the town’s growth. The Plan will follow these principles to help guide the ideas, actions and strategies for the masterplan. These are:

- Streets and Public Spaces – rebalancing Urlingford’s streets and public spaces, providing an attractive public realm.
- Movement – connectivity to accommodate human activity is fundamental to the social and economic success of a town
- Heritage and Identify – it is critical to celebrating Urlingford’s culture and heritage, whilst defining its image, identity and role within the wider region.
- Built form and Use – provide a mix of well-designed building types which respond to local character and provide for a range of uses.
- Vitality and Vibrancy – an economically viable community possesses the capacity to generate the income and employment necessary to maintain or improve the town.
- Sustainability and Resilience – resilient towns promote sustainable development, well-being and inclusive growth.

The Masterplan consists of six chapters (Introduction, The Town, Analysis, Engagement, Masterplan and Implementation). There are thirty-four proposals under six schedules; Streets and Public Spaces; Movement; Heritage and Identity; Built Form and Land Use; Vibrancy; and Sustainability and Resilience.

The proposals are individual actions within the Masterplan. Each proposal is recognised as playing a unique and important role in fulfilling the town’s Masterplan principles:

Placemaking Theme	ID	Project	Description
Streets and Public Spaces	1	Public Realm Enhancement of Main Street, Mill Road (part) and New Road (part)	Preparation of a comprehensive public realm enhancement scheme in order to provide an attractive Town centre. The scheme will include widened pavements, will support active and sustainable travel choices designed to serve the whole community.
	2	Town Squares / Raised Tables	Key areas of public realm developed at key nodes or a civic building. The Town Squares would be developed as part of the public realm enhancement of Main Street, Mill Road (part) and New Road (part)
	3	Green Loop	Develop a green loop along the River Goul providing a dedicated cycle and pedestrian greenway for residents and visitors alike
	4	New Town Park	A new park located close to Main Street, along the proposed Green Loop and connected to the Community Centre would provide a dedicated public green space in the centre of the Town. It will include a playground and a pavilion (potentially providing for bike hire, tourism support and facilities to support park users)
Movement	5	New Town Car Park	Develop a new car park to provide affordable, accessible and appropriate car parking in the Town Centre. The new car park will allow for public realm enhancement and provide a “park and walk/cycle” facility.
	6	Reducing the impact of on-street parking	Rebalancing the street to reduce the impact of on-street parking by providing spaces in a more compact arrangement, allowing the use of these spaces for short-stay visitors.

	7	Pedestrian and Cycle Network Improvements	New and enhanced footpaths are required on Mill Road to provide safe access to the Community Centre and beyond to the proposed Green Loop and existing heritage assets such as Urlingford Castle
	8	School Street	It is proposed that at key times of the day the New Road becomes a 'School Street' creating a safer and calmer route to school for children travelling to school (potentially school traffic could travel in a 'one-way' manner using Lumper Lane). Set-down and pick up parking for the school is also proposed.
	9	Explore Urlingford 'Bike Hub' Concept	A purpose built or refurbished hub facility could support these visitors and attract new business to the town. Bicycle Hire / Shared Bicycle Facility – Promote sustainable travel and enable visitors to explore the Town by providing a bicycle hire / shared bicycle facility with appropriately located parking/docking stations. Engage with Bolt or other to explore feasibility.
	10	Traffic Calming	Traffic calming measures to reduce speed of vehicles approaching town. A number of interventions including signage, speed bumps, and carriageway narrowing could be employed to achieve this.
	11	Wayfinding	Improve signage, facilities and services which support sustainable movement, interpretation of heritage. Also exploring technology as a way of improving overall ease and experience.
Heritage and Identity	12	Shopfront Enhancement	Carry out shopfront enhancement utilising government supports and funding. Preparation of a shopfront enhancement strategy should be considered which includes site-specific guidance for Urlingford.
	13	Town Gateways	The Northern Gateway and the Southern approach to the Town should be redesigned in order to provide an attractive approach to the Town. The use of sculpture and / or public art should be considered in combination with planting.

		14	Celebrating Heritage	Celebrate and realising Urlingford's culture and heritage by preparing a Culture and Heritage Strategy for the Town. Identify, adapt, conserve / restore and reuse historic buildings and use interpretation and heritage trails to tell the story of the Town.
Built and Form Land Use		15	The Old Bank	The Community Centre is in need of refurbishment to bring it up to a standard that will ensure it continues to be used by the community of Urlingford.
		16	Community Centre	The Community Centre is in need of refurbishment to bring it up to a standard that will ensure it continues to be used by the community of Urlingford.
		17	Improved Local Convenience Retailing	Engage with national businesses in order to understand the feasibility of establishing a grocery store / supermarket at the site of the former Josephine's Restaurant.
		18	Hotel Accommodation Feasibility Study	A feasibility study should be undertaken to explore the potential of an existing or a new (infill) building to provide a boutique hotel or hostel accommodation, in turn supporting potential tourism initiatives in the Town.
		19	Promote Compact Town Centre Development	The Urlingford Town Centre First Plan shows how a range of potential development sites might come forward.
		20	Provide a mix of well-designed housing types	Backland / Infill housing opportunity - Opportunity for infill / backland housing providing a range of housing types, and adjacent workspace development which creates a new direct walking link from Main Street and to the School. Self-build homes opportunity - A number of sites within the town provide an opportunity for housing as individual development or self-build housing
Vibrancy		21	Targeting Programme to Address Vacancy & Dereliction	This is a key priority under the national Town Centre First policy framework. A Vacancy and Dereliction Survey has been prepared alongside this plan. Feedback from the local community also revealed the issue as a local priority for those who live and work in the town.

	22	Business Development Officer	Appoint / recruit a Business Development Officer for the Town. The Business Development Officer role should be located at the Bank (working hub) to support new and existing and new businesses, individuals and organisations in the Town. The Business Development Officer would play a key role in liaising with the LEO.
	23	Broadband	Urlingford must prioritise the provision of Fibre Broadband in the Town. Improving local connectivity to principal communication (broadband), is essential to promote new economic opportunities from digital connectivity.
	24	Cycling and Walking Trails	– Design and implement cycling and walking trails and loops. Active Tourism initiatives should highlight historic assets. Consider inclusion of off-road biking areas within proposed Green Loop.
	25	Heritage Trail	Tell Urlingford’s stories using interpretation, signage, wayfinding.
	26	Explore Potential for a New Culture and Events Centre	Potentially related to Action 17, a feasibility study to explore the potential for a new culture and events centre in the town. With so many heritage assets and with its strategic location close to Kilkenny, and with links between these centres being improved, the business case for a new cultural and events centre should be explored.
	27	Events	Enhance the town’s programme of events and activities which celebrate aspects of the town’s identity and appeals to a range of people in the community as well as visitors.
	28	‘Place-Brand’, Promotion and Marketing	Commission marketing and branding strategy for the Town.
	Sustainability and Resilience	29	Governance

	30	School Capacity	Ensure sufficient school capacity and designate sufficient lands surrounding the existing National School in order to allow for extension of same.
	31	Health and Well-Being	Provide the spaces, buildings, services and facility and amenity necessary to provide a Town that supports the health and well-being of its residents and visitors. Prepare a Health and Well-being Audit to identify potential enhancement opportunities.
	32	Greening and Sustainable Drainage	Prepare a plan to introduce, greening, planting, growing and sustainable drainage to create an attractive streetscape, improve biodiversity, create shaded areas, and help mitigate the effects of climate change such as flooding and extreme heat.
	33	EV Charging	Prepare a plan to introduce, greening, planting, growing and sustainable drainage to create an attractive streetscape, improve biodiversity, create shaded areas, and help mitigate the effects of climate change such as flooding and extreme heat.
	34	Circular Economy	Embracing the circular economy approach to prevent, minimise and recycle waste.

5. SEA Screening Methodology

5.1 SEA Screening Methodology

The procedure broadly follows the SEA Decision Tree adapted from research report Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes (P/P) in Ireland (Scott and Marsden, 2000), the adaptation of such is shown in Figure 5.1 below.

According to the EPA guidance, the screening process comprises three principal stages:

1. Adaptability
2. Screening
3. Determination

EPA guidance for the Screening process is outlined in Figure 5.1

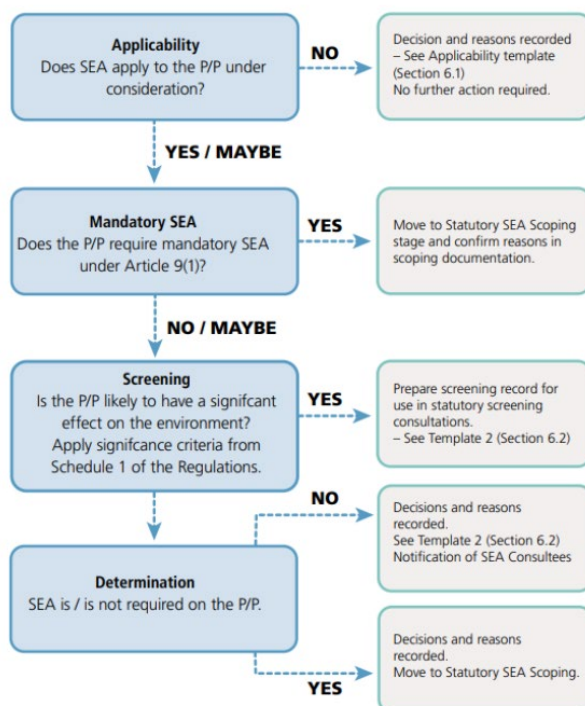


Figure 5.1 SEA Screening Process under S.I. 435/2004, as amended. Source: EPA Good Practice Guidance on Screening, 2021).

The guidance states that the overall characteristics of the plan or programme should first be considered, by means of Stage 1 'Applicability' check to see if it falls within the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Should this stage 1 Applicability check determine that the plan or programme is of a type that falls within the requirements of the SEA Directive, the potential

environmental significance of implementing the proposed plan or programme should then be considered, against the significance criteria outlined in Annex II (2) of the SEA Directive (Stage 2 ‘Screening’).

Regard was also had to the SEA Decision Tree adapted from the research report Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (Scott and Marsden, 2001).

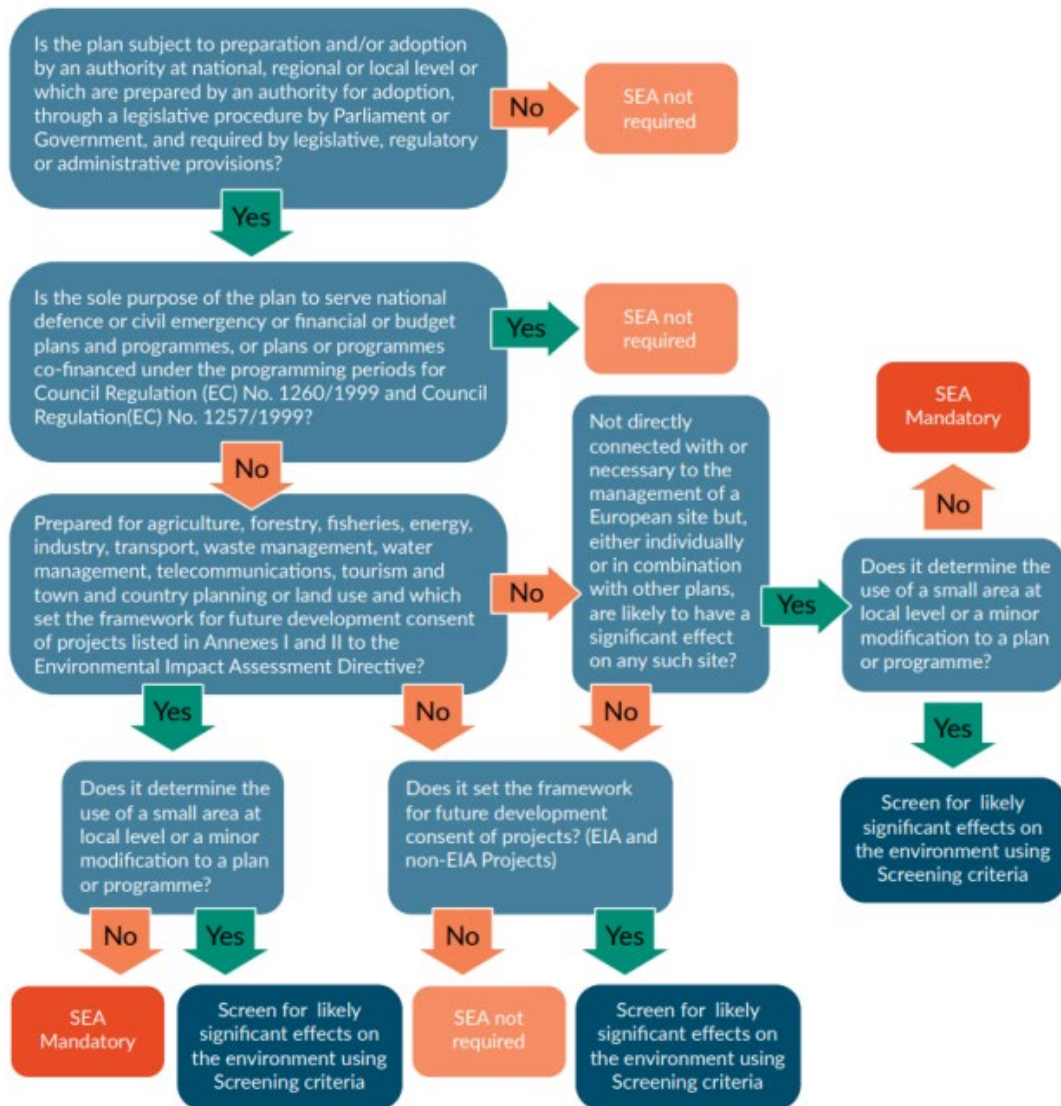


Figure 5.2 SEA Decision Tree adapted from the research report Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (Scott and Marsden, 2001)

5.2 Stage 1 ‘Applicability’

The Applicability Stage of Screening consists of a four-step process. As outlined in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1 Stage 1 ‘Applicability’ Steps Source: (EPA, Good Practice Guide on Screening, 2001)

Step 1:	<p>Establish the status of the plan or programme-making body.</p> <p>Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?</p>
Step 2:	<p>Establish the nature of the plan or programme.</p> <p>Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions?</p>
Step 3:	<p>Check the plan or programme is not exempt.</p> <p>Is the sole purpose of the P/P for national defence, civil emergency or finance / budget?</p>
Step 4:	<p>Check if the plan or programme requires mandatory SEA.</p> <p>Is the P/P prepared for agricultural, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecoms, tourism, town and country planning or land use 13 and does the P/P set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the Annexes of the EIA Directive;</p> <p>Or;</p> <p>Will the P/P require assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the EU Habitats Directive?</p>

There are three possible outcomes following Stage 1 Applicability Screening:

- **The SEA Directive does not apply:** The P/P is not of a type which falls within the remit of the SEA Directive / SEA Regulations. It is recommended as good practice to keep a note of the deliberations alongside the P/P on the relevant website, alongside the AA screening determination. There is no requirement to notify the environmental authorities.
- **The SEA Directive does apply:** The P/P is of a type which falls within the remit of the SEA Directive / SEA Regulations and requires mandatory SEA. Proceed to SEA Scoping and statutory consultation with the designated environmental authorities. The Screening outcome should be confirmed within the SEA Scoping Report.
- **The SEA Directive *may* apply:** The P/P may be within the remit of the SEA Directive as either it relates to use of a small area at local level or minor modifications to a relevant P/P, it is a P/P which may set the

framework for future development consent even though not listed as a P/P type, or there is uncertainty in relation to any of the provisions considered at the Applicability Stage, and so a case-by-case determination will be required. Proceed to Stage 2 Screening.

An Applicability Screening template ('Template 1') is provided in the EPA guidance document and is utilised in Section 6.1 of this SEA Screening Report.

5.3 Stage 2 Screening

Stage 2 consists of determining, on a case-by-case basis, if SEA is required for a Plan or Programme which has characteristics that may give rise to significant effects or for which there is uncertainty on key characteristics. Although an SEA Screening Report is not a mandatory requirement in the legislation it has become embedded good practice and is the recommended approach in this guidance note.

The Screening Stage consists of a four-step process, outlined in Table 5.2, as set out in the EPA's Good Practice Guide on SEA Screening Report.

Table 5.2 Summarised Stage 2 'Screening' Steps Source: (EPA, Good Practice Guidance on Screening, 2021)

Step 5:	Describe the characteristics of the P/P and the receiving environment including any environmental problems.
Step 6:	Identify the potential for significant environmental effects.
Step 7:	Statutory consultation with Designated Environmental Authorities.
Step 8:	Draft Determination.

Stage 2 of the SEA Screening methodology consists of an environmental significance screening, which may be undertaken to assess whether a plan or programme, which has not been screened out by the 'Applicability Stage', is likely to result in significant environmental effects and should therefore, be taken forward for SEA.

An SEA Screening template ('Template 2') is provided in the EPA guidance document and is utilised in Section 6.1 of this SEA Screening Report.

Annex II of the SEA Directive sets out the "statutory" criteria that should be addressed when undertaking the 'Screening Stage'. Annex II of the SEA Directive is transposed into national legislation as Schedule 1 'Criteria for determining whether a Plan or Programme (or Modification thereto) is likely to have significant effects on the Environment' of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended.

The 'Significance Criteria' and sub-criteria are outlined below.

4. *The characteristics of the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, having regard, in particular to:*

- *The degree to which the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, 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 or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, influences other plans including those in a hierarchy;*
- *The relevance of the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;*
- *Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme;*
- *The relevance of the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).*

5. *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.”

5.4 Stage 3 'Determination'

As soon as practicable after making the final determination as to whether SEA is required or not, the plan maker should make a copy of the decision, including, as appropriate, for reasons for requiring or not requiring an environmental assessment, available for public inspection at the P/P offices and on the website.

The P/P maker should also send a copy of the final determination to the relevant SEA environmental authorities notified during screening. This determination should stay linked to the P/P or modification on the website to ensure transparency and provide important information on decision making during the lifetime of the P/P or if any modifications are made.

6. SEA Screening

6.1 Stage 1 – SEA ‘Applicability’

As outlined in Section 5.2, Stage 1 ‘Applicability’ of the SEA Screening methodology constitutes the use of Template 1, based upon the relevant Applicability steps. Template 1 is reproduced as Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Template 1 Stage 1 ‘Applicability’ of SEA Screening. Source: (EPA, Good Practice Guidance on Screening, 2021)

	General Details	
	Type and Title of P/P:	Urlingford Town Centre Masterplan
	Name of P/P Maker:	Kilkenny County Council
	Date:	2023
Step 1 of the Applicability Screening	Status of the P/P maker	
	Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Kilkenny County Council is the authority responsible for local government in Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. As a county council, it is governed by the Local Government Act 2001. A competent authority for the purpose of SEA is defined under S.I. No. 435 of 2004 as “the authority which is, or the authorities which are jointly, responsible for the preparation of a plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme”.</p> <p>As such, the Plan can be considered a document prepared by ‘an authority’ at a local level.</p>
	Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions?	<p>No.</p> <p>As outlined in the Section 1 (Introduction), the plan has been prepared to guide the development of Urlingford into the future and to influence and deliver on real change for the Town in order to make it a more attractive destination in which to live, work, visit and do business. The Plan is not a statutory document and therefore, it is not required under legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. As such a SEA is not required and no further steps are required.</p>

6.5 Outcome of Stage 1 Applicability

Following the Stage 1 Applicability Screening outcome and the SEA Decision Tree as adapted from the research report Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland Source (Scott and Marsden, 2001) which was shown in Figure 5.2 above. It has been determined that the SEA Directive does not apply to the Plan as shown in Figure 6.1. Therefore, the Plan will not be taken to stage 2 Screening to determine whether SEA is necessary.



Figure 6.1 Outcome of Stage 1 Applicability Screening, as adapted from the research report Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland. Source (Scott and Marsden, 2001)

7. Conclusion

As outlined in Section 6.2, it has been determined that the SEA Directive does not apply to the Plan. The Plan is a type of Plan / Programme which does not fall within the remit of the SEA Directive / SEA Regulations.

While the Plan is prepared by a local authority, the Plan is a non-statutory plan and it is also not required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions.

As the SEA Directive does not apply, there is no requirement to inform the statutory authorities.

8. Reference

SEA Screening Good Practice Guidance (EPA, 2021)

Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (EPA, 2013).

Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment- Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004).

Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (European Commission, ND).

SEA Resource Manual for Local and Regional Planning Authorities (EPA, 2015).

Integrating Climatic Factors into Strategic Environmental Assessment in Ireland - A Guidance Note (EPA, 2019).

Synthesis Report on Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (Sea) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes In Ireland (EPA, 2003).

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The logo for Turley, featuring the word "Turley" in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font.