


APPENDICES

Appendix A Strategic Environmental Assessment

Introduction

This section has been prepared in compliance with section 19(4)(a) of the *Planning and Development Act 2000*, which states that “a local area plan shall contain information on the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan”. The strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is an important and valuable part of the local area plan process as it identifies key policies that have the potential to conflict with one another and also the environmental implications of those policies, it also identifies the positive environmental effects of the plan, how it has addressed environmental issues and reinforces the proposed strategies. This process is intended to appraise the plan and is not a detailed assessment that is typically prepared in an Environmental Impact Assessment. While the process is not site-specific or project related, it had regard for strategic options for the town’s growth and selected the one with the most positive environmental impact.

The purpose of SEA is to ensure that the environmental consequences of policies, plans and programmes are taken into account at the earliest possible stage in the process. The SEA process is at the developmental stage in Ireland with no ministerial guidelines or formal procedures in place and a lack of information on experience in an Irish context to date. However, during the process of preparing the local area plan for Enniscrone the county council had regard to the environmental consequences of the proposed objectives.

Sustainability – the key to SEA

The process of developing the framework for this local area plan has incorporated the principle of sustainability as a central theme. Before developing the future framework for development, the plan examined all relevant plans, policies and government guidelines that relate to planning, development and heritage in general and specifically to the area.

The selected strategy of facilitating sequential development, consolidating the town core and focusing on three key areas within the town is outlined in section 4 of the plan. This strategy has been chosen for the following reasons:

- It protects key environmentally sensitive areas on a strategic level - namely the more environmentally sensitive areas to the west, south west and centre of the town, including Bartragh Island, Killala Bay and Moy Estuary, Views of the Atlantic and areas adjacent to the coast, Castle Field archaeological amenity area and Cahirmore Promontory Fort (to the north). These areas encompass the national environmental designations identified by DoEHLG, including European Sites of interest.
- Future commercial and retail development is encouraged to be located within the town core, provided for on infill sites. This will consolidate and strengthen the town centre and in doing so will protect the vitality and vibrancy of the town.
- The strategy encourages the development of under-utilised and possible infill sites in and around the town core.
- The strategy places future residential development within reasonable walking and cycling distance from the town core thus minimising the demand for car generated trips.
- The strategy minimises ribbon development by focusing on consolidating the town core and opening up backlands for development through the development of auxiliary roads.

This section assesses the policies and objectives in a strategic form under the following headings:

- Humans
- Flora
- Fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climate
- Landscape
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage
- Interaction between any of the Foregoing

Human Beings

The overall development strategy will provide for a mix of uses to cater for all aspects of regular daily activities such as living requirements/homes, working, shopping, recreational, community facilities and the need for tourism facilities. This shall be achieved in part through the development of residential accommodation on the nearby backlands of the town and through the concentration of retail/commercial development on under-utilised town centre sites. The cumulative effects of the policies of this plan have regard to infrastructure, commercial and industrial development, residential and recreational needs, tourism potential and the natural environment, and cultural aspects, and strives to provide an attractive place in which to reside. It is ascertained that there are no direct negative impacts on human beings from the implementation of this plan. Open space policy has been formulated having regard for the need to improve and maintain current facilities as well as provide for the future expansion of the town including an extension to Castle Field Park, the redevelopment of the Hollow area and integration of an overall open space network, all with positive impacts for society. Pedestrian activity is also promoted by encouraging linkages between open spaces and the built environment. (see section 4.1.8.2)

Flora and Fauna

Section 3.1.1 and 4.1.3 discusses the various habitats and significant environmental elements featured within the plan area. Map 4 (Environmental Parameters) outlines significant tree groups, woodlands, wetlands, watercourses, etc. The local area plan strives to protect these areas where possible and encourages their protection or incorporation into open space layouts and networks. Killala bay / Moy estuary to the south west of Enniscrone is a Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) due to the presence of fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation, which is a priority habitat listed in the EU Habitats Directive and also a Special Protection Area (SPA) due to the internationally important numbers of Brent Geese, which over-winter at the site. These habitats are identified for protection as strategically environmentally important sites and to strengthen this protection it is an objective of this plan that a buffer zone should be incorporated encircling the priority habitats thereby minimising any adverse affects future development may have on the environment in this area.

The specific areas zoned for development include infill sites towards the town core and agricultural grassland, mostly used for grazing. These areas are considered to be of least importance in terms of habitat. Indigenous hedgerows interspersed with some mature trees are scattered throughout the plan area.

It is a policy of this plan that significant hedgerows and tree groups will be reserved and integrated into any future developments. Also land along the Bellawaddy River and stream to the north of Castle Field is to be reserved free from development to allow for water runoff from future development and protect these linear links as wildlife corridors.

Soil

No special or noteworthy soil conditions have been noted within the plan area. With urban development, the soil that will be affected is mainly used for the periodic grazing of animals, though as the area is not noted for tillage and intensive agriculture, the impact is not considered significant.

Water

It has been acknowledged that the current sewerage facilities in Enniscrone are not sufficient to cater for a significant increase in population or growth in development, if this situation were left unchecked pipes could overflow leading to the pollution of natural waterways. An upgrade of the existing sewerage system is planned for 2004. Therefore future large-scale development will not be permitted until the improved wastewater standards are met.

All future developments have the potential to increase the rate of surface run-off and thus increase the potential for flooding. Surface run-off from urban areas gathers pollution from streets, footpaths and buildings (e.g. rubbish and oil residue from cars) and deposits them in rivers and streams as it journeys back to the water table. Surface water drainage is to be improved by increasing stormwater retention facilities. (see section 4.1.8.3) The natural retention of stormwater through wetlands has been encouraged. Developments are also required to provide adequate setbacks from streams and watercourses and most streams have been incorporated into linear park systems (refer to section 4.1.8.3)

Air

There are no likely or significant impacts on air conditions anticipated from the proposals.

Climate

There are no likely or significant impacts on climate anticipated from the proposals.

Landscape

This local area plan involves the urbanisation of land that was previously used for agricultural purposes. This will result in the depletion of agricultural land. However, the land to be used immediately adjoins the town therefore it is a natural area for urban expansion and is deemed to be acceptable, if future population growth is to be accommodated. The land area that represents the most important ecological habitats and landscape features have been reserved in the interest of bio-diversity, visual amenity and public open space, with higher and more sensitive lands being reserved free from development so as to reduce the overall visual impact.

Material Assets

This includes both natural and manmade assets. Natural assets have been addressed in section 4.1.3 and some of the material assets that relate to heritage have been addressed in the section below on cultural heritage. Other material assets might include the existing infrastructure in the area, including

services such as roads, water and sewerage infrastructure (see section 4.1.8). No significant impacts are anticipated to affect material assets. Improvements to the existing infrastructure and road network are planned for the area. The strategy aims to make full use of existing material assets such as roads and infrastructure by concentrating development where these services exist.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is the term used to describe the combined disciplines of archaeology, architecture, urban design, monuments and decorative features. It also includes sites or topics of religious or folklore interest, including aspects such as traditions and place names. Section 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 of the plan addresses and identifies key architectural and archaeological features within Enniscrone including the Castlefield area. Policies are provided for the protection and enhancement of the area's heritage – architectural and archaeological. Every effort has been made in the plan to emphasise these structures by encouraging access to them, linkages between them and information about them.

Efforts to use place names to retain a link or historic connection with the area will be promoted. The name 'Enniscrone' has many varied spellings, which can cause confusion and misinterpretation. Therefore it is a policy of this plan to encourage the use of a singular, uniformed spelling for the town.

Interaction with any of the Foregoing

Many of the elements listed above are inter-linked and in some cases are reliant on each other. No significant and likely negative impacts have been identified.

Conclusions

Generally, the policies and objectives outlined in the Enniscrone Local Area Plan show a positive impact on the environment and address the general purpose of the SEA as set out at the beginning of this section. There are very few policies that show a more negative environmental impact and those that do were weighed up against alternatives that cause more environmental degradation. The policies chosen therefore were the optimum ones.

Appendix B: Demographic Profile and Population Change

Table 1: Total Population 1991, 1996 & 2002

Area	Total Pop. 1991	Total Pop. 1996	% Change (1991-1996)	Total Pop. 2002	% Change (1996-2002)
Enniscrone	610	692	+13.4	668	-3.5
Kilglass	1,082	1,132	+4.6	1,245	+10.1
Castleconor West	917	887	-3.3	825	-7.0
State	3,525,719	3,626,087	+2.8	3,917,203	+8.0

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population 2002

Table 2: Estimated Summer-time Self-catering Resident Population in Study Area

No. of Hholds/Apartment units since 1996 - 2002	No. of Static Mobile Homes, 2002	Self-catering Resident population, 2002
197	250	1,341

Source: Desktop Study of planning applications since 1996 - June 2002 and site survey

Table 3: Age Profile of Kilglass ED, Castleconor West ED (incorporating Enniscrone) and the State 2002

Age Cohort	Kilglass ED	Castleconor West ED	EDs combined	State
0 – 14 Yrs	21%	19%	20%	21%
15 – 24 Yrs	13%	15%	13.5%	17%
25 – 44 Yrs	26.5%	23%	25%	30%
45 – 64 Yrs	21.5%	29%	25%	21%
65+ Yrs	18%	14%	16.5%	11%

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population, 2002

Table 4: Persons over 15+ Classified by Socio-Economic Group, 2002

Area	At Work	Unemployed (including 1 st time job seeker)	Student	Retired	Other*	Total
Kilglass ED	452 46%	52 5%	114 12%	176 18%	191 19%	985 100%
Castleconor West	344 51.4%	35 5.2%	87 12%	70 10.5%	133 20%	669 100%
Combined EDs	796 48%	87 5%	201 12%	246 15%	324 20%	1,654 100%
State	1,641,587 53%	159,346 5%	350,774 11%	333,255 11%	604,813 20%	3,089,775 100%

* Other includes those with Home Duties and Other

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population, 2002

Table 5: Occupational Profile, 2002

Area	Professional	Non - Manual / Manual Skilled	Semi-Skilled / Unskilled	Farmers*	Other
Kilglass ED	27%	20%	13%	12%	28%
Castleconor West ED	28%	21%	8%	20%	23%
Combined EDs	27%	21%	11%	15%	26%
State	30.3%	26%	14.2%	8.4%	21.1%

* Including agricultural workers

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population, 2002

Table 6: Highest Level of Education Attained, 2002

Level of Education	Kilglass ED	Castleconor West ED	Combined EDs	State
Primary	25%	25%	25%	22%
Lower Secondary	22%	24%	23%	23%
Upper Secondary	35%	31%	33%	29%
Third Level	18%	20%	19%	26%

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population, 2002

Table 7: Population and Household Counts by Streets / Townlands 1991, 1996 & 2002

Street / Townland	ED	Total Households 1991	Total Persons 1991	Total Households 1996	Total Persons 1996	Total Households 2002	Total Persons 2002
Burma Road	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	7	18
Cahermore Holiday Village	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	3	11
Carrowhubbuck Holiday Village	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	5	10
Carrowhubbuck South	Kilglass	40	123	42	134	32	92
Castle Cove	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	18	51
Cliff Road	Kilglass	14	31	14	35	13	30
Duck Lane	Kilglass	2	6	1	1	1	1
Frankford	Kilglass	4	18	4	23	4	10
Lower Main Street	Kilglass	27	88	14	37	11	32
Main Street	Kilglass	15	42	34	119	60	193
Ocean View	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	4	9
Pebble beach	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	5	13
Pier Road	Kilglass	28	96	22	75	38	110
St Andrews	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	2	3
Trotts	Kilglass	22	69	35	102	0	0
Upper Main Street	Kilglass	26	81	30	108	12	35
White Crest Holiday Village	Kilglass	-	-	-	-	3	9
Bartragh	Castleconor West	5	16	13	29	7	16
Muckduff	Castleconor West	9	40	9	29	8	25
Totals:	-	192	610	218	692	233	668

Source: Central Statistics Office, Census of Population, 2002

Appendix C: Car Parking Requirements, Layout and Design

Requirements for the numbers of car parking spaces are set out in the table below. Where the Council requires particular parking standards, and there is inadequate space available, the Council may accept a financial contribution in lieu, in accordance with Section 48 (17)(c) of the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. Car parking will be appropriately screened and landscaped with trees and shrubs so as to ensure preservation of the existing townscape and visual amenities. The use of appropriate surfacing materials, landscaping, boundary walls, trees and ground-cover shrubs shall be taken into account when designing additional car parking areas for Enniscrone.

The basic dimensions required for the layout of car parking areas are as follows:

- (i) Minimum size of parking bay 5.0m x 2.5m.
- (ii) A minimum width of aisle for 90 degree parking - 6.1m.
- (iii) A minimum width of aisle for 60 degree parking - 4.9m.
- (iv) A minimum width of aisle for 45 degree parking - 3.6m.
- (v) A minimum width of aisle for less than 45 degree parking and for parallel parking - 3.6m

Type of Development	Unit	Minimum Parking Spaces Per Unit
House	Dwelling	1-2
Apartment	Dwelling	1-2
Retail Units	40m. sq.	1
Supermarkets	50m. sq.	1
Office	3 employees	1
Bank/Financial Services	3 employees	1
Church	15 seats	1
School	Classroom	1
Library	50m. sq.	1
Doctor, Dentist, Health Centres	Consulting Room	3
Retirement Homes	5 employees (on duty)	1
Hotel (excl. bars and function room)	2 Bedrooms	1
Hostels	10 beds	1
Bar / Lounge	50m. sq. (public area)	1
Restaurant	50 m. sq.	1
Night Club	100m. sq.	1
Leisure Centre / Sports Complex (incl. swimming pools & golf courses)	20m. sq. plus one per three staff and plus one coach space	1
Conference Centre	10 seats	1
Amusements/Entertainment	50m. sq.	1
Manu. Ind/ Light Industry: Gross Floorspace	100m. sq.	1
Garden Centres	100m. sq.	1

Note: Large complex developments may be assessed separately with regard to the specific circumstances.

Within the town centre the county council may adopt a flexible approach to the requirement to provide car parking spaces, where a proposed development would be considered to provide a particularly desirable use, which would enhance the attractiveness of the townscape.

It is important to note that parking will not necessarily be provided on-site, but may be located in a nearby public carpark. As a condition of any permission, however, the Council may require a financial contribution towards the cost of providing public car parking accommodation in the locality.

Appendix D: Zoning Matrix

Zoning Categories:

RES - Residential

MID - Mixed Infill Development

COM - Commercial (Non-Retail) Use

P-INST - Public/Institutional Use

IND - Industrial Use

PU - Public Utilities

GC - Golf Course

CP - Caravan Park

POS1 - Public Open Space & Recreation

POS2 - Private Open Space (Option for Public Open Space)

AG-T - Agricultural Use with Option to Develop a Flagship Tourism Project Incorporating a High Standard Landmark Hotel

AGRI - Agricultural Land

CPZ - Coastal Protection Zone

○ Normally Permitted

● Not Normally Permitted

◐ Open to Consideration

Zoning Use	RES	MID	COM	P-INST	IND	PU	GC	CP	POS1	POS2	AG-T	AGRI	CPZ
Abattoir	●	●	●	●	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Advertisement Boards	●	○	○	◐	○	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	●
Agricultural Buildings	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	○	●
Amusement / Entertainment	●	○	○	◐	●	●	●	●	◐	●	●	●	●
Bank/Financial Services	●	○	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bed & Breakfast	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Betting Office	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Boarding Kennels	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Cafe	◐	○	○	●	○*	●	○*	◐*	◐*	●	○*	●	●
Car Park ¹	●	○	○	○	○	●	◐	●	◐	●	●	●	●
Caravan Park/ Camping Site	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Cash & Carry or Wholesale Outlet	●	◐	○	●	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cemetery	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	◐	●	●	●	●	●
Church	○	○	◐	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Community Facility	◐	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	◐	●	●	◐
Conference Centre	●	○	●	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Crèche or Nursery School	○	○	◐	○	◐	●	◐	◐	●	●	◐	●	●
Discotheque or Nightclub	●	○	●	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	●
Doctor/Dentist, Health Centre	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Education or Training	◐	○	○	○	○	●	○	◐	◐	●	◐	●	●

¹ Excluding car-parking ancillary to other uses, for example employees' car parking at office.

* Only where it is ancillary to main use / activity on the site.

Use \ Zoning	RES	MID	COM	P-INST	IND	PU	GC	CP	POS1	POS2	AG-T	AGRI	CPZ
Enterprise Centre	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emergency Services	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Funeral Home	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Garden Centre	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Golf Course	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guest House	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Home-based Economic Activity	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hotel	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Hostel	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Industry – General use ²	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Industry – Light	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Motor Sales Outlet	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Office	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Petrol Station	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public House	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public Service Installation	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recreational Buildings – Commercial	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
Recreational Facility/Sports Club	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
Refuse Landfill/Tip	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Refuse Transfer Station	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Residential	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Restaurant	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Retail Units	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Retail Warehouse	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Retirement Home	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Science & Technology Based Enterprise	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Scrap Yard	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Service Garage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swimming Pool	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Traveller Accommodation	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Veterinary Surgery	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Warehousing	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

² General Industrial Uses include all industrial manufacturing, processing and storage outside the definition of light industry.

Appendix E: Advice Notes - Record of Protected Structures

Nine structures located in the Enniscrone area are proposed to be included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for County Sligo. The RPS is an integral part of the County Development Plan and can be changed at any stage. Structures can be added to the RPS when the Development Plan is being made, reviewed or varied. There is a prescribed procedure involving, inter alia, public consultation and consideration of submissions.

The legal framework governing the protection of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest is set out in the Planning and Development Act, 2000, and the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001. The Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government (DoEHLG) has also published *Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection* (December 2001).

In addition, a departmental leaflet, **PL 12 - A Guide to Architectural Heritage**, has been produced as a practical guide to understanding the protection of structures. The leaflet is available free of charge from the Planning Office of Sligo County Council. The leaflet is not a definitive legal interpretation of the legislation in force and owners or potential buyers of existing and proposed protected structures are advised to consult with the County Council with regard to any works that they might wish to undertake on such structures.

The Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government also produces several leaflets in a series called Conservation Guidelines.

These are:

- No. 1 Conservation Principles/General Information
- No. 2 Sources of Information
- No. 3 Windows
- No. 4 Mortars, Pointing and Renders
- No. 5 Interior Joinery and Fittings
- No. 6 Decorative Plasterwork
- No. 7 Stonewalling
- No. 8 Brickwork and Stonework
- No. 9 Paving and Street Furniture
- No. 10 Roofs and Rainwater Goods
- No. 11 Rising Damp and Timber Decay
- No. 12 Interior Decoration and Finishes
- No. 13 Ironwork
- No. 14 Shopfronts
- No. 15 Settings and Landscapes
- No. 16 Fire Safety, Security and Maintenance

Appendix F: Structures for RPS Recognition

