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THRIVE

Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme

THRIVE is co-funded by the Government of Ireland and the European Union under the Southern, Eastern and Midland Regional Programme 2021-2027 and the Northern and Western Regional Programme 2021-2027

The information session will begin shortly









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Workshop A Overview





Tionól Réigiúnach Tuaiscirt & Iarthair Northern & Western Regional Assembly



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Speakers

Sustainable Development

Do No Significant Harm

Climate Proofing

Environmental Impact Assessment



Giulia Vallone



Dr Matt Kennedy





Ailsa Doyle

Eddie Feely



Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt

Southern Regional Assembly



Dr Matt Kennedy

Project Director, Do No Significant Harm & Climate Proofing Speaker

Matt Kennedy (PhD) is a chartered environmental professional and energy and engineer, with over 20 years' experience in delivering national and international climate change initiatives, advocacy and advisory services within infrastructure, buildings, cities, transport, and energy sectors.

Giulia Vallone

Sustainable Development Speaker

Giulia's commitment to plan-led inclusive design and delivery of a high-quality built environment is demonstrated by the multitude of award-winning projects she has already completed in her career as RIAI architect and urban designer in Ireland. She has over 20 years' experience in local authority: delivering people, place and nature-focused public realm using co-design with local community, elected members and funding agencies. She has recently presented at a symposium on the new ERDF THRIVE funds.

Ailsa Doyle

Environmental Impact Assessment Speaker

Ailsa has extensive experience in environmental assessment, with a specialist role in Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Ailsa has significant experience working across a range of sectorsincluding infrastructure, cities, agriculture and energy and her M.Sc. in planning offers Ailsa a unique insight into plan and project development. She has significant experience in EIA and has been the EIA coordinator of a number of projects including most recently the Parkgate Street SHD EIA and the Arklow Flood Relief Scheme EIA.

Eddie Feely

Environmental Impact Assessment

Eddie is an Associate with over 23 years' experience in environmental consultancy with Arup. He has been involved in environmental impact assessments for a variety of major infrastructure projects, including a number which have been granted planning under the 2006 Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act.



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THRIVE - Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme – Information Session – Sustainable Development On Microsoft Teams from 10.00 to 12.00 on 21st March 2024

Agenda

- 09.45 10.00 Registration Open
- 10.00 10.05 Welcome and Introductory Remarks from Rose Power, Southern Regional Assembly & Dr Matt Kennedy, Arup
- 10.05 10.10 Overview of THRIVE Scheme Strand 1 Rose Power, Southern Regional Assembly
- 10.10 10.25 Overview of Sustainable Development Giulia Vallone, Arup
- 10.25 10.40 Overview of Climate Proofing Dr Matt Kennedy, Arup
- 10.40 10.55 Overview of Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) Dr Matt Kennedy, Arup
- 10.55 11.10 Overview of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ailsa Doyle, Arup
- 11.10 11.20 Q&A
- 11.20 11.45 How can Local Authorities incorporate environmental and DNSH objectives into actions in Integrated Urban Strategies and Projects under the THRIVE Scheme – Dr Matt Kennedy, Arup
- 11.45 11:50 Q&A
- 11.50 11.55Update on next information sessions to support THRIVE scheme applicants Rose Power,
Southern Regional Assembly

ARUP

Please be aware this event will be recorded and along with copies of the slides will be available after the event









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Sustainable Development, DNSH, Climate Proofing & EIA for the THRIVE Scheme Strand 1





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Southern Regional Assembly

THRIVE – Strand 1



Strand 1 – Integrated Urban Strategies and project Pipeline Development

- Development and enhancement of integrated urban strategies using a Town Centre First Framework.
- Identification of projects that promote the conservation and adaptive reuse of our built heritage stock while reducing vacancy and dereliction in town centres.
- Prioritisation, development and specification of project proposals to create a pipeline of investment-ready built heritage refurbishment, renovation and adaptive reuse projects.





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Assembly

Strand 1 Applications – Sustainable Development & DNSH Declaration

I declare that the proposed activities will <u>promote sustainable development and</u> <u>respect the principle of Do No Significant Harm</u>, i.e., that investment in this project should do no significant harm to the environmental objectives as outlined in Articles 9 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 to facilitate sustainable investment

The <u>environmental objectives</u> are:

- (1) climate change mitigation
- (2) climate change adaptation
- (3) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- (4) the transition to a circular economy
- (5) pollution prevention and control or
- (6) the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems





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Strand 1 Applications

- Strand 1 applications <u>do not</u> require a Do No Significant Harm assessment but must within the application outline how they will incorporate sustainability, lifecycle thinking and quality of design and the principle of Do No Significant Harm into their integrated Urban Strategy.
- A Climate Proofing assessment is <u>not required</u> for Strand 1 applications.
- Strand 1 applications <u>must declare</u> if the proposed activities fall under the scope of Directive 2011/92 (EU) and require an environmental impact assessment or a screening procedure and this assessment has considered alternative solutions. (copies of these assessment should be included with your Strand 1 application).
- Strand 1 funding can be utilised for consultants to support the completion of any of these assessments.









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Sustainable Development









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THRIVE Town Centre Heritage First Revival Scheme

Learning on Town Centre Sustainable Development

- 1. Heritage Revival of existing buildings
- 2. Heritage Revival of Public Realm attaching to existing heritage buildings
- 3. Integrated Urban Strategy [IUS]
- 4. Access to Nature, Green-Blue Infrastructure
- 5. Co-creation, participatory design process
- 6. Sustainable, Inclusive, Beautiful. The New European Bauhaus













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THRIVE promotes sustainable urban development by **revitalizing town centers**, fostering community engagement, and prioritizing the preservation of heritage buildings. This aligns with Goal 11's objective of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.



THRIVE encourages innovative approaches to repurpose underutilized heritage buildings, contributing to sustainable infrastructure development. By revitalizing town centers, the scheme supports economic growth, enhances access **to inclusive and resilient infrastructure**, as per Goal 9.



Through its focus on heritage conservation, sustainable regeneration, and repurposing existing structures, THRIVE addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation goals. By minimizing resource consumption and urban sprawl, the scheme contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate-resilient communities





THRIVE generates employment opportunities through renovation, renewal, and adaptation projects in town centers. By supporting local economies and promoting entrepreneurship, the scheme contributes to achieving Goal 8's objectives of promoting sustained, inclusive, and **sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment,** and decent work for all.

Through its **collaborative approach** involving local authorities, citizens, and stakeholders, THRIVE fosters community cohesion and **participatory decision-making**. By revitalizing town centers as inclusive and safe spaces, the scheme contributes to building peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, as outlined in Goal 16.

How do the UNSDGs align with THRIVE

THRIVE embodies a holistic approach to sustainable development, addressing multiple dimensions of sustainability while also aligning with the objectives of the UNSDGs.











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How is sustainable development intertwined with THRIVE?



- Contributes to sustainable regeneration of town centres.
- Ensures that historical town centres • remain vibrant, functional and relevant to the communities they serve.
- select suitable projects and identify sustainable and viable end users to
 - underutilitsed heritage buildings.
- Prioritises town centres as the focal point for development - promoting walkability, community cohesion and reduced urban sprawl.
- heritage buildings.
- By repurposing existing structures, THRIVE minimises resource consumption and contributes to a more sustainable built environment.









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ERDF / THRIVE – 'work with what you have'

- 1. Existing buildings are the most sustainable buildings
- 2. Adaptive re-use: repurposing historic buildings maintaining local character and historical integrity.
- 3. Re-activate circular economy, local materials and indigenous workmanship
- 4. Repair/Protect/Enhance Historic shopfronts distinctive character.
- 5. Reveal/Repair/Enhance Historic Streetscapes
- 6. Enhance tangible heritage and cultural heritage.

















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Heritage Revival of Public Realm – understand, re-imagine and conserve!

- 1. Protect/Enhance the Architectural Conservation Area [ACA]; Protected Structures and Archeological monuments.
- 2. Repair, Reveal, Redefine with sensitive design the Historical Landscape
- 3. Promote people centered design
- 4. Inclusive/accessible/gender sensitive/safe/attractive buildings
- 5. Feeling connected and safe;
- 6. Unlocks the Circular Economy
- 7. Avoid retail outside the urban core; tackle the hollowing out of the urban Centre













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Integrated Urban Strategy (IUS)

- A shared vision putting people, place and nature first! 1.
- Use the Town Centre First framework 2.
- 3. Promote Compact growth
- 4. 15 minutes neighbourhood minimizes resource consumption
- 5. Addresses vacancy and reduce dereliction
- 6. Unlocks opportunities for "Commercial, housing, culture, community and youth activities"
- 7. Delivers on "placed to work [based job opportunity "attracting IDAs]
- 8. Delivers places to recreate, wellbeing
- 9. Delivers sense of place and belonging
- Reduce car dependency and tackle urban sprawl 10.
- Activate sustainable active mobility: pedestrian first! 11.
- 12. Facilitate thriving local economy
- Delivers the Night Economy 13.
- Delivers Socio-Economic-Environmental outcomes 14











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Co-creation

- 1. Offers a collaborative and inclusive environment where diverse stakeholders, including citizens, experts, and users, can actively participate in the decision -making and design processes
- 2. Delivers Trust before engaging. Identify the expert citizen
- 3. Meaningful participatory design process, since early stage desgin
- 4. Make local champions and civic stewardship











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Green Deal & The NEB NEW EU BAUHAUS
• SUSTAINABLE- INCLUSIVE-BEAUTIFUL

Make it beautiful!

The New EU Bauhaus

- 1. Design excellence approach. "Good enough, is not good enough"
- 2. Architectural Heritage-Led Transdisciplinary approach
- 3. Starts from the authenticity of place [genius-loci]
- 4. Design led development



- aesthetics, quality of experience and style, beyond functionality;
- **sustainability**, from climate goals, to circularity, zero pollution, and biodiversity;

• **inclusion**, from valuing diversity and equality for all, to securing accessibility and affordability.









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Useful links and documents

- 1. Old Town New Place film by DHLGH/RIAI available at: <u>https://youtu.be/c7LeUmFYMfg?si=ENIVqIVOLSEBePKq</u>
- 2. Places for People, National Policy on Architecture available at aac6d6ce-8a48-49a8-85f0-76da56be8ba4.pdf (www.gov.ie)
- 3. RIAI Old House, New Home, <u>RIAI publishes Old House New Home a free online guide on how to understand, reimagine and conserve an older home or protected structure | RIAI.ie (The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland)</u>
- 4. RIAI Town and Village Toolkit". Town ToolKit | RIAI.ie (The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland)
- 5. Streetscapes of County Cork. Streetscapes of County Cork. A Design Guide for the Historic Setting. by johnhegartycork Issuu
- 6. Shopfronts of County Cork. Shopfronts of County Cork. Cork County Council by Fourem Issuu
- 7. Guidelines for the management and development of Architectural Conservation Areas
- 8. Nature Based Solution to the management of rainwater and surface water run-off in Urban Areas







Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)









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Learning Outcomes

By the end of this burst you should be able to:

- To understand what the Do No Significant Harm Principle is;
- > To understand how DNSH applies to THRIVE;
- > To understand the steps involved in the DNSH assessment;
- To understand ways in which Local Authorities could respect the principle of DNSH.









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The Do No Significant Harm Principle

Essential for Sustainability

A cornerstone of the EU Taxonomy, ensuring environmental sustainability across domains, including heritage conservation. **Preventing Environmental Harm**

Aims to avoid significant damage to the environment through measures in a Member State's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP).

Underpinning THRIVE

Understanding and applying the DNSH principle is crucial for THRIVE initiatives, ensuring that efforts to revitalise town centres are in harmony with these environmental goals











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Sustainability Taxonomy- Technical Screening Criteria Regulation















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What is the DNSH Assessment and what will I need to confirm?











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Critical considerations for local authorities and planners











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Case study example: Application of DNSH to Heritage and Conservation of Buildings



Assessment Scope: DNSH meticulously evaluates both direct impacts and primary indirect impacts of conservation measures, ensuring a comprehensive sustainability analysis.



Life Cycle Approach: DNSH assessments adopt a life-cycle perspective, focusing on the environmental footprint from inception to completion of any conservation activity, highlighting the importance of sustainable practices at every phase.



Electrification and Renewable Energy: Electrification initiatives (e.g., heating, cooling, lighting upgrades) are encouraged under DNSH, provided these are supported by parallel increases in renewable energy generation, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation.



Legal Framework Compliance: Adherence to existing EU and national environmental laws remains a separate mandate. However, this legal compliance complements the DNSH assessment, ensuring that conservation efforts meet all regulatory standards.



Environmental and Sustainability Assessments: While Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and sustainability proofing are valuable tools, they do not automatically satisfy DNSH criteria. These assessments form part of a broader analysis, emphasising the need for a dedicated DNSH review to ensure no significant harm is caused.



Guidance from Technical Screening Criteria: Utilising technical screening criteria from the Taxonomy Regulation can greatly assist in demonstrating DNSH compliance, providing a clear framework for evaluating conservation measures against environmental objectives.





Climate Proofing











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Learning Outcomes

By the end of this burst you should be able to:

- > To understand which Strand the Climate Proofing Assessment applies to;
- > To be able to define climate proofing;
- > To understand the concepts of climate neutrality and climate resilience;
- > To understand the steps involved in the Climate Proofing Assessment;
- > To be able to explain key concepts within climate neutrality and climate resilience.









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What is climate proofing?

A process that integrates climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into the development of projects.











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What is climate proofing?

Definition

A process designed to enhance infrastructure resilience against long-term climate impacts, aligning with the 'energy efficiency first' principle and the 2050 climate neutrality goal.

Main Objectives:



Prevent Vulnerability: Ensuring infrastructure is resilient and can withstand future climate challenges.



Energy Efficiency First: Prioritizing solutions that maximize energy savings and efficiency in all projects.



Support Climate Neutrality: Aligning project emissions with the 2050 climate neutrality goal, minimizing greenhouse gas outputs.









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Climate Resilience

Enhances the project's capacity to adapt to climate change, addressing both acute (e.g., floods, droughts, heatwaves) and chronic (e.g., sea-level rise) impacts.

Risk = Hazard Exposure x Sensitivity x Adaptive Capacity

Phase 1

Conduct sensitivity, exposure, and vulnerability analyses to understand resilience needs.

Phase 2

If vulnerabilities are ranked as high or medium risk then a Phase 2 Climate resilience – climate change adaptation detailed analysis will be required. See section 3.3.2 of the Commission Technical Guidance for Phase 2 details.









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Climate Neutrality

Aims at mitigating climate change through actions like decarbonisation, improving energy efficiency, and promoting renewable energy sources. This supports the EU's emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050.

Phase 1

Screening based on infrastructure categories to assess potential GHG emission impacts outlined in Section 3.2.1 Table 2 of the European Commission Technical Guidance on the Climate Proofing of Infrastructure.

Phase 2

Carbon footprint assessment, generally not required unless project emissions exceed 20,000 tonnes CO2e/year.









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Climate Proofing as per EU Technical Guidance on Climate Proofing of Infrastructure

- 1. Climate neutrality analysis
 - Screening
 - GHG quantification
 - GHG monetisation
- 2. Climate resilience analysis
 - Climate sensitivity, exposure, and vulnerability analysis
 - Climate risk assessment
 - Adaption measures
- 3. Integration appraisal into SEA/EIA











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Overview of the Climate Proofing Assessment



Purpose of the Assessment:

- Ensures infrastructure investments with a lifespan of 5+ years are resilient to climate impacts.
- Integral for applications seeking Strand 2 funding.



Assessment Requirements:

- Mandatory submission of a climate proofing assessment with Strand 2 application.
- Completion of the template provided in Appendix 4 is required.



Components of the Assessment:

- Climate Neutrality: Focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and incorporating renewable energy sources.
- Climate Resilience: Aims to adapt infrastructure to withstand climate-related challenges, both acute and chronic.



Phased Approach:

- Phase 1 Screening: Determines the necessity for a more detailed Phase 2 assessment.
- Phase 2 Detailed Assessment: Conducted if Phase 1 identifies significant potential impacts or vulnerabilities.



Impact on Funding:

- Climate proofing is a critical element of the IMPACT criteria, constituting 30% of the assessment for Strand 2 funding eligibility.
- Projects must demonstrate positive climate interventions in their design and implementation to qualify.








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Does the Climate Proofing Assessment apply to my application?



Applicable Projects: Specifically targets Strand 2 applicants.

• For those applying under Strand 1 with the intent to develop Strand 2 projects, be prepared for climate proofing assessment obligations.



ERDF Compliance:

Strand 2 projects are required to meet climate proofing criteria to comply with ERDF guidelines.



- **THRIVE Support:** Access to comprehensive guidance and a structured assessment template.
- Refer to the European Commission's Technical Guidance (2021-2027) for in-depth understanding.



Mandatory for Long-Term Investments: *Required for infrastructure projects with a lifespan of 5+ years.*

Confirmation and documentation of assessment are prerequisites for application.



Professional Assistance: Leverage allocated funds for expert consultancy on climate proofing assessment.

Appendix 4 template completion is essential for application process.

Remember: Climate proofing assessment is a crucial step for Strand 2 projects, aiming at ensuring resilience and compliance with environmental standards. THRIVE provides necessary tools and guidance for successful assessment.









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Useful Reference Documents

- 1. Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built & Archaeological Heritage. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/246863/2660361a-6b77-4b58-b040-aea8fd960606.pdf#page=null
- 2. Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings. Available at: <u>https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/18cb9-improving-energy-efficiency-in-traditional-buildings-guidance-for-specifers-and-installers-2023/</u>
- 3. Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings Guidance for Specifiers and Installers. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/279129/adb2c10d-86d7-4632-8368-65faba79ad22.pdf#page=null
- 4. Technical Guidance on Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings and other climate related resources. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/c2038-built-and-archaeological-heritage-climate-action/









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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)









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THRIVE and EIA

Timing and Integration



Findings of environmental assessments (EIA/AA) feed into DNSH Assessment and Climate Proofing









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EIA Legislation

EIA Directive 2014/52/EU

- The EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) requires that, before development consent is given, projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects on the environment (EIA).
- Under Article 2 of the Directive, for a project to require an EIA, it must come within one of the categories in Annex I or II to the Directive.











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EIA Legislation

Planning and Development Act, as amended, and Planning and Development Regulations, as amended

- EIA provisions, in relation to planning consent, are contained in the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended (Part X), and in Part 10 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended.
- The provisions of Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, identify the requirement of EIA for different project types.
- Part 1 of Schedule 5 identifies projects of a class that will always have the potential for significant environmental effects and therefore will always require an EIA.
- Part 2 of Schedule 5 identifies projects that may be likely to have significant effects and, therefore, thresholds or criteria have been set by member states to require an EIA.
- Should a project be of a type set out in Part 2 of Schedule 5, but it does not exceed a quantity, area or other threshold specified in that Schedule in respect of the relevant class of development, then this project should undergo a "sub threshold" EIA Screening to determine whether the proposed development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment. Regard must be given to the project characteristics outlined in Annex III of the EIA Directive 2014/52/EU, as transposed in Ireland to Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, when carrying out this screening exercise.









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EIA Guidance







to be contained in

Environmental Impact

Assessment Reports



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EIA Screening

Process Diagram



Figure 3.2 Screening









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OPR EIA Screening Templates

EIA PN02: Template Screening Form

Form 1

Establishing if the proposal is a 'sub-threshold development':			
Planning Register Reference:			
Development Summary:			
Was a Screening Determination carried out under Section 176A-C?	Yes, no further action required No, Proceed to Part A		
A. Schedule 5 Part 1 - Does the development comprise a project listed in Schedule 5, Part 1, of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)? (Tick as appropriate)			
Yes, specify class <u>[insert here]</u>		EIA is mandatory	
		No Screening required	
□ No		Proceed to Part B	
B. Schedule 5 Part 2 - Planning and Developm (Tick as appropriate)	Does the development comprise a project listed in ent Regulations 2001 (as amended) and does it r	a Schedule 5, Part 2, of the neet/exceed the thresholds?	
No, the development	it is not a project listed in Schedule 5, Part 2	No Screening required	
Yes the project is listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 and meets/exceeds the threshold specify class (including threshold);		EIA is mandatory	
[specify class & threshold here]		No Screening required	
Yes the project is of a type listed but is sub-threshold:		Proceed to Part C	
[insert here]			
C. If Yes, has Schedule submitted?	7A information/screening report been		
 Yes, Schedule 7A in by the applicant 	formation/screening report has been submitted	Screening Determination required	
No, Schedule 7A information/screening report has not been submitted by the applicant		Preliminary Examination required	

Form 2

The planning authority shal location of the development	Prelimin I carry out a prelim ent.	inary Exa	mination: nation of, at the least, the natur	e, size or
		Comment	1	Yes/No/ Uncertain:
Nature of the development: Is the nature of the proposed development exceptional in the context of the existing environment?				
Will the development result in the production of any significant waste, or result in significant emissions or pollutants?				
Size of the development: Is the size of the proposed development exceptional in the context of the existing environment?				
Are there cumulative considerations having regard to other existing and/or permitted projects?				
Location: Is the proposed development located on, in, adjoining or does it have the potential to impact on an ecologically sensitive site or location? ¹				
Does the proposed development have the potential to affect other significant environmental sensitivities in the area?				
Р	reliminary Ex	kaminati	on Conclusion:	
Based on a preliminary exa (Tick as appropriate)	mination of the na	ture, size o	r location of the development.	
There is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment.	There is real likelihood of significant effects on the environment.		There is significant and realistic doubt regarding the likelihood of significant effects on the environment.	
EIA is not required.	An EIAR is required.		Request the applicant to subm Information specified in Sche the purposes of a screening de	t the edule 7A for termination.
			Proceed to Screening Determin	ation.

Form 3

Screening Determination:		
A. Case Details:		
Planning Register Reference:		
Development Summary:		
,	fes / No / N/A:	Comment (if relevant):
Does the application include information specified in Schedule 7A?		
Other relevant information submitted:		
Does the application include a NIS and/or other reports to enable AA screening?		
Is an IED/IPC/Waste Licence, or Waste Water Discharge Authorisation (or review of licence' authorisation) required from the EPA for the subject development?		
If YES has the EPA been consulted?		
Have any other relevant ² assessments of the effects on the environment been carried out pursuant to other relevant Directives –for example SEA or AA?		
B. Examination:		
1. Characteristics of proposed de (including demolition, construction, op	evelopment peration, or decomn	nissioning):
If relevant, briefly describe the characteristics of the development (i.e. the nature and extent):		v describe the characteristics of the d extent):
(a) The size and design of the whole of the proposed development (including any demolition works):		
(b) Other existing or permitted projects (including under other legislation that is subject to EIA) that could give rise to cumulative effects:		

¹ Sensitive locations or features includes European sites, NHA/g<u>NHA</u>, Designated Nature Reserves, land designated as a refuge for flora and fauna, and any other ecological site which is the objective of a CDP/LAP (including draft plans).

2 Relevant assessments are those which have a significant bearing on the project.



EIA

If Screened in...





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AA Legislation

Habitats Directive and Birds Directive

Appropriate assessment comes from the **Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)**, which seeks to safeguard the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. The geographical areas of particular importance to these species and habitats have been selected as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are collectively referred to (in Ireland) as European sites.

Together, these sites comprise the pan-European Natura 2000 network of protected areas. One of the measures which protects these areas is the requirement that every project must undergo an assessment of its implications for any European site before consent for the project is given.

Consent for the project can only be given after determining that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site(s) concerned in view of the conservation objectives of that site. In order to determine if an appropriate assessment is required, a screening process must be carried out for all applications for planning permission.

The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the associated Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) are transposed into Irish legislation by Part XAB of the 2000 Act and the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011. The legislative provisions for appropriate assessment screening for planning applications are set out in Section 177U of the 2000 Act.





Management



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AA Guidance

Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland

> Guidance for Planning Authorities

















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AA Screening

Steps and matters to be considered:

1. Describe the proposed development and local site characteristics.

- 2. Identify the relevant European sites and compile information on Qualifying Interests and conservation objectives.
- (a) Identify all European sites that might be affected using the Source-Pathway-Receptor model.
- (b) Identify the Qualifying Interests of the site concerned and the conservation objectives.
- (c) Determine which of those Qualifying Interests/conservation objectives could be affected by the proposed development.



- 3. Assess the likely significant direct and indirect effects on the conservation objectives of the site(s) in relation to: (a) the project alone, and
- (b) In-combination with other plans and projects.



4. Screening determination: In the absence of mitigation measures, determine if the project alone or in-combination with other plans and projects could undermine the conservation objectives of the site(s) and give rise to likely significant effects.

Figure 1. Map illustrating the Natura 2000 Network in Ireland



Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)

Special Protection Areas (SPA's)

Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

Source

Identify the characteristics of the proposed development such as the nature, size and location and the type of impacts.

Examples

Direct impacts:

- Direct emissions (water, air, noise or light). Loss of habitat (including breeding or
- foraging habitat).
- the European site. Impact on a non-QI habitat or species within the European site that is ecologically linked to the conservation objectives/QL
 - Barriers to movement e.g. aquatic species, otter, bats, bird species.

Loss of breeding or foraging habitat outside

Collision risk.

Indirect Impacts:

 Loss of breeding or foraging for a prey species.

Pathway

Identify the existence and characteristics of the pathways that could link European sites and their Qualifying Interests to the proposed development.

ન Examples

Direct pathways:

- Proximity (i.e. location within the European site).
- species, aquatic species, bats. Water bodies (rivers/streams, marine, lakes,

Indirect pathways:

- Disruption to migratory paths, e.g. bird 'Sightlines' where noisy or intrusive activities may result in disturbance to shy species.
- groundwater). Air (for both air emissions and noise impacts).

Receptor

Establish the location, nature and sensitivities of the qualifying species and habitats, the ecological conditions underpinning their survival and the conservation objectives specified to maintain or restore favourable conservation status.

Fxamples

0

- Freshwater Pearl Mussel extreme sensitivity to siltation in water
- Lesser Horseshoe Bat sensitivity to noise and light.
- Turlough sensitivity to changes in groundwater levels.











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AA

If Screened in...(Stage 2)

This stage considers whether the project, alone or in combination with other projects or plans, will have adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, and includes any **mitigation measures** necessary to avoid, reduce or offset negative effects.

The AA is carried out by the competent authority and is supported by the NIS.

This should provide information to enable the competent authority to carry out the AA. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded, then the process must proceed to Stage 4, or the project should be abandoned.







Q&A









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How to incorporate environmental and DNSH objectives into actions in integrated urban strategies and projects?









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DNSH Objectives









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Examples of How DNSH Objectives can be Incorporated into Urban Strategies and Projects

Climate Change Adaptation

- Ensure that architectural design takes into account, climate proofing guidelines, climaterelated hazards modelling and enable the adaption of construction and infrastructure, including building codes and integrated management system where possible.
- Implement adaptation solutions that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to project where possible.

Climate Change Mitigation

- Include where possible climate change mitigation actions to reduce the GHG emissions at the design and specification stage of the project proposals.
- Utilise nature-based solutions and/or blue or green infrastructure where possible.
- Use technology, products, services, information, or practice to promote the adaption of cultural heritage and assets

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

- Ensuring building designs that will be consistent with local, sectoral, regional, or national adaptation plans and strategies for environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and water stress.
- Where applicable ensure building designs specify details of water fittings or water-using appliances being installed and their compliance with the relevant standards.
- Implementation of a Sustainable Urban Drainage System within the project design

Transition to a Circular Economy

- Prioritise, design, develop and specification of project proposals that will not lead to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials or in the direct or indirect use of natural resources or to significantly increase the generation, incineration or disposal of waste and the long-term disposal of waste which is expected to cause significant or long-term environmental harm.
- Ensure that the specification for the project will include a waste management plan that ensures maximal recycling at end of life of electrical and electronic equipment

Pollution Prevention and Control

- Ensure that the project design incorporates actions to ensure that noise and vibrations are mitigated by introducing open trenches, wall barriers or other measures and comply with Directive 2002/49/EC55
- Ensure in the project design for derelict buildings that are fitted with air-to-air heat pumps, that these have a rated capacity of 12kW or below and indoor and outdoor sound power levels are below the threshold set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 206/201256

Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems

- Include within the project design, mitigation measures to prevent wildlife collisions with buildings.
- Ensure the maintenance of existing vegetation to ensure invasive species do not spread.
- When potential properties are being considered for construction, ensure that the local, regional, national and EU policy and legislation will be followed, and positive biodiversity enhancements included within the design.









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- Examples and suggestions of how Local Authorities could respect the principles of DNSH is contained in Appendix 5 of the THRIVE Application Guidance
- Note that as part of the Strand 1 application, a **Do No Significant Harm Declaration** must be signed by the applicant:

We confirm that the prioritisation, design, development and specification of project proposals will respect the principle of Do No Significant Harm, i.e., that investment in this project should do no significant harm to the environmental objectives as outlined in Articles 9 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 to facilitate sustainable investment. The environmental objectives are (1) climate change mitigation, (2) climate change adaptation, (3) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (4) the transition to a circular economy, (5) pollution prevention and control or (6) the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Signature:

Date ____

Title:









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Q & A









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Update on next information sessions to support THRIVE scheme applicants





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Future Information Sessions for THRIVE

14.00 21st March 2024 Online Strand 2 - Sustainable Development, DNSH & Climate Proofing

10.00 9th April 2024 In-Person Strand 2 - Sustainable Development, DNSH & Climate Dublin Proofing

Email thrive@southernassembly.ie or thrive@nwra.ie for further information





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THRIVE - Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme - Information Session - Sustainable Development On Microsoft Teams from 14.00 to 16.00 on 21 st March 2024

The information session with begin shortly









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Workshop B1 Supporting Strand 2 Applications





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THRIVE - Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme – Information Session – Sustainable Development

On Microsoft Teams from 14.00 to 16.00 on 21st March 2024

Agenda

- 13.45 14.00 Registration Open
- 14.00 14.05 Welcome and Introductory Remarks from Rose Power, Southern Regional Assembly & Dr Matt Kennedy, Arup
- 14.05 14.10 Overview of THRIVE Scheme Strand 2 Rose Power, Southern Regional Assembly
- 14.10 14.25 Overlapping between EIA, DNSH & Climate Proofing Dr Matt Kennedy, Ailsa Doyle & Eddie Feely, Arup
- 14.25 14.40 Q&A
- 14.40 14.55 Worked example using THRIVE templates Dr Matt Kennedy, Ailsa Doyle & Eddie Feely, Arup
- 14.55 15.15 Q&A

Short Break

- 15.25 15.40 Case Studies Limerick Twenty Thirty and Clonakilty 400 Dr Matt Kennedy, Giulia Vallone, Arup
- 15.40 16.00 Q&A

15.15 - 15.25

16.00 - 16.05Update on in-person Workshop to support THRIVE scheme applicants and closing remarks - Rose Power,
Southern Regional Assembly

ARUP

Please be aware this event will be recorded and along with copies of the slides will be available after the event









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Overview of THRIVE scheme Strand 2



Strand 2 – Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of Vacant or Derelict Heritage Buildings

- Delivery of selected pilot and pathfinder projects that will have a positive and transformative impact on town centre vacancy and dereliction and that will inform the approach for other towns at earlier stages in the process.
- Projects will take a citizen and community led approach to planning and design for the adaptive reuse of vacant and derelict buildings, using the Town Centre First framework and embracing the New European Bauhaus values by ensuring projects are sustainable, beautiful, accessible and inclusive.
- Buildings must be in **local authority ownership** or with a property transfer/sharing agreement with a state body in place.





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Southern Regional Assembly

Strand 2 Applications – Sustainable **Development & DNSH Declaration**

- I declare that the proposed activities will promote sustainable development and respect the principle of Do No Significant Harm, i.e., that investment in this project should do no significant harm to the environmental objectives as outlined in Articles 9 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 to facilitate sustainable investment.
- I declare that the proposed activities will consider and report on any positive interventions their works achieve in supporting the principle of DNSH as outlined in the relevant Regional Programme DNSH Assessment undertaken in July 2022 and that the DNSH Template in Appendix 4 has been completed.
- I declare that the Local Authority has reviewed the relevant Regional Programme DNSH • Assessment undertaken in July 2022, has undertaken all necessary DNSH assessments for any works proposed under Strand 2 and will incorporate the necessary mitigations in project design and implementation.





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Strand 2 Applications

- Strand 2 applications <u>require a Do No Significant Harm assessment</u> and must within the application outline how you will incorporate sustainability, lifecycle thinking and quality of design and the principle of Do No Significant Harm and Do No Significant Harm positive interventions into project design and implementation.
- A Climate Proofing assessment <u>is required</u> for Strand 2 applications.
- Strand 2 applications <u>must declare</u> if the proposed activities fall under the scope of Directive 2011/92 (EU) and require an environmental impact assessment or a screening procedure and this assessment has considered alternative solutions. (copies of these assessments should be included with your Strand 2 application).
- Strand 2 funding can be utilised for consultants to support the completion of any of these assessments.









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Overlapping between EIA, DNSH and Climate Proofing











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Overview of the Climate Proofing Assessment



Purpose of the Assessment:

- Ensures infrastructure investments with a lifespan of 5+ years are resilient to climate impacts.
- Integral for applications seeking Strand 2 funding.



Assessment Requirements:

- Mandatory submission of a climate proofing assessment with the application.
- Completion of the template provided in Appendix 4 is required.



Components of the Assessment:

- Climate Neutrality: Focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and incorporating renewable energy sources.
- Climate Resilience: Aims to adapt infrastructure to withstand climate-related challenges, both acute and chronic.



Phased Approach:

- Phase 1 Screening: Determines the necessity for a more detailed Phase 2 assessment.
- Phase 2 Detailed Assessment: Conducted if Phase 1 identifies significant potential impacts or vulnerabilities.



Impact on Funding:

- Climate proofing is a critical element of the IMPACT criteria, constituting 30% of the assessment for Strand 2 funding eligibility.
- Projects must demonstrate positive climate interventions in their design and implementation to qualify.









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Does the Climate Proofing Assessment apply to my application?



Applicable Projects: Specifically targets Strand 2 applicants.

• For those applying under Strand 1 with the intent to develop Strand 2 projects, be prepared for climate proofing assessment obligations.



ERDF Compliance:

Strand 2 projects are required to meet climate proofing criteria to comply with ERDF guidelines.



- **THRIVE Support:** Access to comprehensive guidance and a structured assessment template.
- Refer to the European Commission's Technical Guidance (2021-2027) for in-depth understanding.



Mandatory for Long-Term Investments: *Required for infrastructure projects with a lifespan of 5+ years.*

Confirmation and documentation of assessment are prerequisites for application.



Professional Assistance: Leverage allocated funds for expert consultancy on climate proofing assessment.

Appendix 4 template completion is essential for application process.

Remember: Climate proofing assessment is a crucial step for Strand 2 projects, aiming at ensuring resilience and compliance with environmental standards. THRIVE provides necessary tools and guidance for successful assessment.









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Climate Proofing

Integration of EIA/SEA Overlaps between Arup's suggested climate-proofing process and SEA/EIA

Arups climate proof concept	SEA	EIA
Climate Resilience		
Screening	•	•
GHG emissions quantification, following EIB carbon footprint methodology	•	•
GHG emissions monetisation, using shadow cost of carbon in cost-benefit analysis	•	•
Verification of compatibility with GHG pathway to 2030 & 2050	•	•
Climate Neutrality		
Verification of consistency with EU, regional, and local strategies and plans on climate change adaption	•	•
Climate sensitivity, exposure, and vulnerability analysis	•	•
Climate risk assessment		
Assessment of adaption measures	•	•
Monitoring and follow-up scope and need assessment	•	•









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DNSH Assessment

Integration of EIA/AA findings



Appendix 6 - Do No Significant Harm Assessment - Strand 2

Table 1 - DNSH Template - Strand 2

Climate Change Mitigation	Yes/No	Describe how the activities will not lead to algorificant GHG Emissions during the life cycle of the project?	If applicable, provide comment on Positive Contributions/Interventions to Climate Change Mitigation to reduce SHS Emissions?
Are the activities being funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle?			

hat applications under this call will propose solutions that will lead to

- In answering "No", you are providing the following confirmations
- New buildings or existing buildings developed or refurbished are not dedicated to extraction, storag fassil facts or downstream use (i.e., related to coal, lignite, oil/petruleum, blue and grey hydrogen, an scinerator or landility).
- hat a Climate Proofing Assessment (see Appendix 4) has been completed that outlin the project including a climate risk and vulnerability assess ent to assess the materiality of the physic
- ind an assessment of adaptation so ons that could reduce the identified physical climate risks Works will comply with the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Northern and Western Regional Prog
- consists change assignation. The works do not adversely affect the level of resilience to physical climate exacts and of other economic activities. The works are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation p

ations for new or refurbishment for buildings should target

- nce to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of
- other economic activities. By contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of au imary Energy Demand (PED), defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the building works, is at least 3
- lower than the existing PED and is certified using a before and after Energy Performance C Certificate (BEB).







In a spectra that again a new analysis and the set of subscription of a spectra to be set of the interest to the conservation status of habitats and spectra, including those of the interest to the Eu the confilmental resultance of ecosystems or improve the conservation status of habitats and spectra, including

By answering "No", you are confirming that the activities funded under the scheme are not ex-

- Where require using derwlict buildings that a further ecological assessment has been undertaken to identify if a habitat for any protected species prior to any renovation, repair or maintenance or other construction works to the
- An environmental impact Assessment or Screening is completed, if relevant, in accordance with Directive 2013/82/8U/ For buildings in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO 1/ sites and Xey Biodiversity Areas, as well as other protected areas), an appropriate assessment, where applicable has been
- d based on its conclusions the necessary mitigation measures are implemented a deter on its comply with the criteria set out in Appendix D of the Northern and and comply with the criteria set out in Appendix D of the Northern and a notection and restoration of Islodiversity and ecosystems.
- politive interventions for new or refurbishment for buildings should target
- Mitgation measures to prevent wildle collisions with buildings. Maritenance of existing vegetation to ensure invesive species do not spread
- When potential properties are being considered for construction, the local, regional, national and EU policy and legislat

Table 2 - DNSH Template to be completed only if any answers under table 1 are Yes

Mitigation	Yes/No	Describe the most harmful impacts expected, including their intensity, extent, and risks, describe both the direct and indirect harmful impacts and describe how these impacts will be mitigated.	Links to Evidence
Are the activities expected to lead to ingefreen the Balankien during the life cycle?			

hinder the deployment of climate mitigation solution Where the activities are assessed to lead to significant GHG emissions during the life cycle of these activities then please outline

onlike how these harmful impacts will be mitigated, while respecting the relevant oriteria for doing no significant harm to oth-

DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARUAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 2011 on the assess certain public and private projects on the environment - https://wat 51

The Application Guidance provides 2 Tables to be completed as part of the DNSH assessment (Table 2 only needs to be completed if the answer in Table 1 is 'yes').

The findings of the EIA Screening/EIA should assist the Local Authority in completing these tables, as the questions largely align with the environmental factors specified in the EIA Directive, and which are therefore considered as part of EIA.

Similarly, the findings of the AA Screening/AA should assist the LA in answering the following question:

"Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems or be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of the interest to the European Union?"

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DNSH Assessment

Integration of EIA/AA findings

Table 1 and 2 – DNSH Template (varying criteria under Table 1 and Table 2)

- 1. Are the activities being funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle?
- 2. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature, or assets?
- 3. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to a detrimental impact on the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater or to the good environmental status of marine waters?
- 4. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials or in the direct or indirect use of natural resources or to significantly increase the generation, incineration or disposal of waste and the long-term disposal of waste which is expected to cause significant or long-term environmental harm?
- 5. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water, or land, as compared with the situation before the activity started?
- 6. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to be significantly detrimental to the **good condition and** resilience of ecosystems or be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of the interest to the European Union?

Environmental Factors

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity
- Land
- Soil
- 🔷 Water
- 🔷 Air
- Climate
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape








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Q & A









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Worked Examples Using THRIVE Templates









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EIA Screening Case Study

OPR Guidance

Environmental Implact Assessment Screeni

Form 1 - Case Study 2

Establis	Establishing if the proposal is a 'sub-threshold development':							
Planning Register Reference:	2008							
Development Summary:	Conversion of former convent (protecter and construction of 56 houses in the cu landiscoping. The proposal is the second phase of a p comprising a 100 bed nursing home, all convent building.	d structure) into 12 apartments trilage. Associated site works and reviously permitted development io within the curtilage of the former						
Was a Screening Determination carried out under Section 176A-C?	Ves, no further action required Image: West with the second se							
A. Schedule 5 Part Planning and Devel (Tick as appropriate	 Does the development comprise a proje opment Regulations 2001 [as amended]? 	ict listed in Schedule 5, Part 1, of the						
Ves, specify	class[insert here]	EIA is mandatory No Screening required						
V No		Proceed to Part B						
B. Schedule 5 Part Planning and Devel (Tick as appropriate) No, the devel Schedule 5	2 - Does the development comprise a projopment Regulations 2001 (as amended) are known and the second se	ect listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the id does it meet/exceed the thresholds? No Screening required						
Ves the proj meets/excer threshold) [specify c	ect is listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 and eds the threshold, specify class (including lass & threshold here]	EIA is mandatory No Screening required						
Ves the proj Part 5 Scher 500 dwellin	ect is of a type listed but is sub-threshold: dule 2, 10 (b) Construction of more than g units.	Proceed to Part C						
C. If Yes, has Sched	ule 7A information/screening report been s	ubmitted?						
Ves, Schedu been submi	le 7A information/screening report has tted by the applicant	Screening Determination required						
No, Schedul been submi	e 7A information/screening report has not tted by the applicant	Preliminary Examination required (Or in the case of 542 extension of duration applications request the Schedule 74 information/screening report to be submitted)						

Form 2 - Case Study 2

	Comment:	Yes/No/ Uncertain:
Nature of the development: is the noture of the proposed development exceptional in the context of the existing environment? will the development result in the production of any significant waste, or result in significant emissions or op follutants?	The site is located in an esablished residential area which is well served by public transport and acai infrastructure. The removal of topsoil and small amounts of CSD waste will be managed in accordance with the submitted Waste Management Plant Localised Construction impacts will be temporary.	No
Size of the development: Is the size of the proposed development exceptional in the context of the existing environment? Are there cumulative considerations having regard to other existing and/or permitted projects?	The size of the development is not exceptional in the context of the existing built-spurture environment. Construction of the permitted numming home (phase) has commenced. The phasing of the proposed development will commence as a subsequent phase using the same area to subsequent phase are not silentified of significant cumulative effects with the permitted numming home.	No
Location: Is the proposed development located an, in, adjoining or does it have the potential to impact an ecologically sessitive site or location? Does the proposed development have the potential to affect other significant environmental estilutions in the area?	These are no exclusionally associated in the sixingly of the air. The nonrene European site is located 2 km to the east. The sonvert is a protected structure and the site is located within an AGA. An Ad-Netectural impact Assessment report thas been submitted and this issue can be adequately diabit with under the planning assessment.	No

tive locations or features includes European sites, NHA(sNHA, Designated Nature Reserves, land designated as a e for flora and fauna, and any other ecological site which is the objective of a CDP(LAP (including dealt plans) Invironmental Impact Assessment Screen

	Preminina	y Examination Conclusion.				
Based on a preliminary examination of the nature, size or location of the development. (Tick as appropriate)						
\checkmark						
There is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment.	There is real likelihood of significant effects on the environment.	There is significant and realistic doubt regarding the likelihood of significant effects on the environment. Request the applicant to submit the Information specified in Schedule 7A for the purposes of a screening determination.				
EIA is not required.	An ELAR is required.	Proceed to Screening Determination.				



Hypothetical Example based on Case Study 2 in the OPR Guidance Note PN02:

Conversion of former convent (protected structure) into 12 apartments and construction of 56 houses in the curtilage. Associated site works and landscaping.









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Climate Proofing

Application Requirements:

- Phase 1A Climate Neutrality Screening Statement, or
- Phase 1B Climate sensitivity and vulnerability analysis

		Climate /	Adaptation Analys	is		
Sens	sitivity Table		Climate Vari	able and Hazards	(CVH)	
		Flood	Heat		Drought	
	Onsite Assets	High	Low		Low	
Themes	Inputs (water etc)	Med	Med		Low	
	Outputs (Products etc)	High	low		Low	
	Transport Links	Med	low		Low	
	Highest Score for all Themes	High	Med		Low	

Climate Adaptation Analysis							
Exposure Analysis	Exposure Analysis Climate Variable and Hazards (CVH)						
	Flood	Heat		Drought			
Current Climate	Med	Low		Low			
Future Climate	High	Med		Low			
Highest Score, Current + Future	High	Med		Low			
Climate							

Climate Adaption Analysis							
Vulnerability Analysis Exposure (Current + Future Climate)							
		High	Medium	Low			
Sensitivity (Highest	High	Flood					
across all themes	Medium		Heat				
for each CVH)	Low			Drought			
Plant in and the birth out over the could form the could the sector is and every sector is a barrier to be							

First insert the highest score for each CVH from the sensitivity analysis and exposure analysis above, taking the highest score from each. Any climate variable or hazard that scores High or Medium in the Climate Adaption Vulnerability Analysis indicate that a Phase 2 assessment must be undertaken.









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Climate Proofing

A green roof system on a building brings co-benefits of climate adaptation and climate mitigation –

reduces ambient temperature of building providing cooling benefits during extreme heat, carbon sequestration with the use of specific plants, enhancing biodiversity, reducing noise inside building, potential rainwater buffer benefits.

Fild sets Hig aater Mi setc) t Links Mi core Hig emes Fild Mi Hij	ood gh ed gh ed gh Climate A pood ed	Climate V: Heat Low Med low Med Ned Adaptation Anal Climate V. Heat Low	ariable and Haza	rds (CVH) Drought Low Low Low Low Low Cow Cow Cow Cow Coupyright Low Low Coupyright Low
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Flo Mi Hij	ood ed gh	Heat Low		Drought Low
Mi	ed gh	Low		Low
Hi	gh			
	0	Med		Low
Highest Score, Current + Future High Climate				Low
	Climate	Adaption Arab		
huele	Climate	Adaption Anal	ysis	ture (limete)
iysis	_	Expos	ure (Current + Pu	iture climate)
1. Cal		High	Medium	Low
High		Flood		
Medium			Heat	
Low				Drought
	High Medium Low e for each C	High High Low e for each CVH from t	Ivisis Expos High High Flood Medium Low e for each CVH from the sensitivity a	Iysis Exposure (Current + FL High Medium High Heat Low Low



DNSH

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Strand 2 Assessment (& Supporting Assessments)

Table 1 and 2 – DNSH Template (varying criteria under Table 1 and Table 2)

- Are the activities being funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle? No, the proposed project is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions during the life cycle:
 - The proposed project relates to the conversion of former a convent into 12 apartments and construction of 56 houses in the curtilage. The proposed project is therefore not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels or downstream use (i.e., related to coal, lignite, oil/petroleum, blue and grey hydrogen, and natural gas, as well as impact on incinerator or landfills).
 - A Climate Proofing Assessment has been completed that outlines that there are no significant climate risks related to the project.
 - The proposed project will be constructed in accordance with all relevant Building Standards. The projected life cycle GHG emissions from the proposed project will be in line with those of any standard housing development and will not undermine GHG mitigation objectives under the Paris Agreement or hinder the deployment of climate mitigation solutions. Works will comply with the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Southern, Eastern & Midland Regional Programme DNSH Assessment for climate change adaption.
 - The works will not adversely affect the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
 - The works are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies.
- 2. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature, or assets?
- 3. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to a detrimental impact on the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater or to the good environmental status of marine waters?
- 4. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials or in the direct or indirect use of natural resources or to significantly increase the generation, incineration or disposal of waste and the long-term disposal of waste which is expected to cause significant or long-term environmental harm?

nate Change Igation	Yes/No	Describe how the activities will not lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle of the project?	<u>Happicable</u> , provide comment on Positive Contributions/Interventions to Climate Ch Mitigation to reduce GHG Emissions?						
the activities being ded under the eme expected to d to significant GHG									

If the answer above is "Yes" then please also complete Table 2.

Table 1 - DNSH Template - Strand 2

Clin Mit Are fun sch

life cycle?

t is expected that applications under this call will propose solutions that will lead to no increase in GHG emissions or will reduce GHG emissions.

y answering "No", you are providing the following confirmations:

- New buildings or writing buildings developed or infurbished are not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fouril fuels or downstream use (i.e., related to coal, lightis, cl/petroleum, blue and gev/hydrogen, and network gev, as well as impact on indiversion or landfile).
- That the projected Life cycle GHG emission from the activities funded under the scheme do not undermine GHG mitigation objectives under the Paris Agreement or hinder the deployment of climate mitigation solutions.
- That a Climate Procefug Assessment (see Apparedix 4) has been completed that curlines the physical climate risks that are material to the poject including a climate into and valuemability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the project and an assessment of adaptation solutions that could reduce the identified physical climate risks.
- Works will comply with the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Southern, Eastern & Midland Regional Prog for climate change adaption.
- The works do not adversely affect the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage,
- arriets and of other economic activities. • The works are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategie

Positive interventions for new or refurbishment for buildings should target:

- Utilization of nature-based tolutions and/or blue or green infrastructure where possible. Introduction of technology, products, services, information, or practice, or promotes their uses in one of the following way
- introduction of technology, products, services, information, or practice, or promotes their uses in one of the following ways: a By increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and o
- other economic activities. • By contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
- activities. The Primary Demand (PED), defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the building works, is at least 10 % To be writing the existing PED and is cardined using a before and after Energy Performance Certificate (IPE) i.e. a Building Energy Rating
- lower than the existing PED and is certified using a before and after Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) i.e. a Buildings Energy Rating Certificate (BER).

Climate Change Adaption	Yes/No	Describe how the activities will not lead to significant adverse impact of the current climate and the separated fatives climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature, or assets?	If applicable, provide comments on Positive Contributions/Interventions to Climate Change Adaption to reduce the impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature, or assets?			
Are the activities handed under the toheme expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the supected fature climate, on the activity teelf or on people, mature, or accelt?						
The answer above is "No" clease provide a brief Latification above. If however, the answer above is "Yes" then clease also complete Table 2.						











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Strand 2 Assessment (& Supporting Assessments)

Table 1 and 2 – DNSH Template (varying criteria under Table 1 and Table 2)

- 5. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water, or land, as compared with the situation before the activity started?
- 6. Are the activities funded under the scheme expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems or be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of the interest to the European Union?

No, the proposed project is not expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems or be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of the interest to the European Union:

- An ecological assessment has been undertaken to identify whether the disused convent has become a habitat for any protected species. No protected species were identified as part of this assessment.
- An Environmental Impact Assessment Screening has been carried out, in accordance with Directive 2014/52/EU which concluded that there would be no likely significantly effects on biodiversity as a result of the proposed project.
- Works will comply with the criteria set out in Appendix D of the Southern, Eastern & Midland Regional Programme DNSH Assessment for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- A report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment Screening has been carried out with respect to the proposed project which concludes that "It has been objectively concluded following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular the nature of the predicted effects from the proposed development, that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development will not adversely affect (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. There is no reasonable scientific doubt in relation to this conclusion. The competent authority will make the final determination in this regard."

Protection and	Yes/No	Describe how the activities funded under the	If applicable, comment on Positive
Restoration of		scheme are not expected to be significantly	Contributions/Interventions to the protection,
Biodiversity and		detrimental to the good condition and resilience of	restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems - How
Ecosystems		ecosystems or not to be detrimental to the	will the activities improve the condition and
		conservation status of habitats and species.	resilience of ecosystems or the conservation stat
		including those of the interest to the European	of habitats and species, including those of the
		Union?	interest to the European Union?
Are the activities			
funded under the			
scheme expected to be			
significantly			
detrimental to the			
good condition and			
resilience of			
ecosystems or be			
detrimental to the			
conservation status of			
habitats and species,			
including those of the			
interest to the			
European Union?			









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Climate Change Mitigation	Yes/No	Describe how the activities will not lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle of the project?	If applicable, provide comment on Positive Contributions/Interventions to Climate Change Mitigation to reduce GHG Emissions?
Are the activities being funded under the scheme expected to lead to significant GHG Emissions during the life cycle?			

If the answer above is "Yes" then please also complete Table 2.

It is expected that applications under this call will propose solutions that will lead to no increase in GHG emissions or will reduce GHG emissions.

By answering "No", you are providing the following confirmations:

- New buildings or existing buildings developed or refurbished are not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of
 fossil fuels or downstream use (i.e., related to coal, lignite, oil/petroleum, blue and grey hydrogen, and natural gas, as well as impact
 on incinerator or landfils).
- That the projected life cycle GHG emissions from the activities funded under the scheme do not undermine GHG mitigation objectives under the Paris Agreement or hinder the deployment of climate mitigation solutions.
- That a Climate Proofing Assessment (see Appendix 4) has been completed that outlines the physical climate risks that are material to the project including a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the project and an assessment of adaptition solutions that could reduce the identified physical climate risks.
- Works will comply with the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Northern and Western Regional Programme DNSH Assessment for climate change adaption.
- The works do not adversely affect the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of
 assets and of other economic activities.
 - The works are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies.

Positive Interventions for new or refurbishment for buildings should target:

- Utilisation of nature-based solutions and/or blue or green infrastructure where possible.
 - Introduction of technology, products, services, information, or practice, or promotes their uses in one of the following ways: o By increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
 - By contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
- The Primary Energy Demand (PED), defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the building works, is at least 10 % lower than the existing PED and is certified using a before and after Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) i.e. a Buildings Energy Rating Certificate (EER).

Climate Change	Yes/No	Describe how the activities will not lead to	If applicable, provide comments on Positive
Adaption		significant adverse impact of the current climate	Contributions/Interventions to Climate Change
		and the expected future climate, on the activity	Adaption to reduce the impact of the current
		itself or on people, nature, or assets?	climate and the expected future climate, on the
			activity itself or on people, nature, or assets?
Are the activities			
funded under the			
scheme expected to			
lead to an increased			
adverse impact of the			
current climate and the			
expected future			
climate, on the activity			
itself or on people,			
nature, or assets?			
	-		

If the answer above is "No" please provide a brief justification above, If however, the answer above is "Yes" then please also complete Table 2.

Does DNSH apply to my THRIVE application?

Key Consideration for Funding: THRIVE funding requires alignment with DNSH to promote sustainable investment.

Impact and Criteria:

- Strand 1: Sustainability and DNSH principles integrated into urban strategies.
- **Strand 2:** Emphasis on climate proofing and DNSH in project design and execution.

Strand 1 Applications: Not required to conduct a full DNSH assessment but must respect environmental objectives.

Strand 2 Applications: Confirmation of adherence to DNSH principles necessary for design/development related to built heritage projects.









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Q & A









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Break (10 mins)









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Building Assessment and Integrated Urban Strategy

Limerick Twenty Thirty Clonakilty 400, IUS









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CASE STUDIES Limerick Twenty Thirty Clonakilty 400 Masterplan, IUS







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Limerick Twenty Thirty

GARDENS **INTERNATIONAL**

CLEEVES RIVERSIDE









MUNGRET PARK



TROY STUDIOS









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Parcel 1 - One Opera Square (14,034sqm)

Parcel 2A - Apart-hotel (57 Bedrooms)

Parcel 2A – Resi & Retail at Grd & Basement

Parcel 2B – Quins Bar & Restaurant (999sqm)

Parcel 3A – New City Library (4774sqm)

Parcel 3B – Resi & Retail at Grd & Basement

Parcel 4 – Four Opera Square (2976sqm)

Parcel 5 - Landmark Building (13515 Sqm)

Parcel 6 – Existing Office Refurb (2714sqm)

Basement – 8,000sqm.

- 155 Car Spaces & 495 Bike spaces
- Public Realm 5,700sqm.
- . Main Plaza, Granary Courtyard & Bank Place









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The Gardens International site also comprises three historic structures

(1) the Hanging Gardens circa. 1808,

(2) the Post Office buildings in the General Post Office circa. 1903 and

(3) the Mercantile which is thought to be contemporary to the GPO.

The General Post Office (GPO) is listed as a protected structure under the LCCC Development Plan - in that regard the Hanging Gardens and Mercantile buildings are also considered to be within the curtilage of the protected structure and are therefore protected.



Source: Open House Limerick







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The project is divided into two phases:

Phase one entails the investigation and review of existing company structure with respect of introducing an ESG structured approach; and the identification of means of incorporating ESG approach into LTT's company values.

Phase two entails ESG Due Diligences of two of their assets. The Environmental Assessment will take format of EU Taxonomy compliance assessment, including Global Warming Potential, Data Quality Index, Adaptability to ISO 20887 – Circular Economy, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, and Embodied Carbon assessment. The Social and Governance assessment will be carried out of LTT as an organization, including Social Quality scoring and Governance Quality Scoring respectively.



Source: Open House Limerick





Minimum (social) safeguards







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Climate Hazard	In / out	Climate Hazard	In / out
Flood - pluvial, ground water		Heat stress	
Flood - fluvial	+ -	Decreasing water quality - surface water	† —
Sea level rise	+ -	Decreasing water quality - groundwater	† —
Flood - coastal	+ -	Wildfire	† —
Coastal erosion	+ -	Heavy precipitation - ice	† —
Heavy precipitation – rain	+ -	Increased UV radiation	† —
Heavy precipitation - snow	+ -	Heavy precipitation - hail	† —
Precipitation or hydrological variability	+ -	Tornado	+ —
Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon	T –	Soil degradation	T —
Storm surges	+ -	Soil erosion	† —
Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)	+ -	Landslide	† —
Cold wave/frost	+ -	Subsidence	† —
Heat wave	+ -	Permafrost thawing	† —
Drought/Dry Periods	† –	Glacial lake outburst	† —
Changing wind patterns	† –	Ocean acidification	† —
Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorms)	† –	Increasing CO2 concentration- marine waters	
Changing humidity	+ -	Decreasing water quality -marine waters	† —
Temperature variability	+ -	Saline intrusion	† —
Water stress	† –	Solifluction	† —
Reduced water levels (surface water, groundwater)	† –	Avalanche	† —









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Macro scale: The integrated urban plan, case study: Clonakilty 400 Masterplan Transdisciplinary design approach in Architectural Conservation Area:



Revitalizing Town Centre.





Sense of place and community.

Cultural











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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FROM INFRASTRUCTURE

At each public infrastructure investment there is opportunity to address sustainable development, if there is an urban integrated plan and collaborative approach.



Roads or drainage works require extensive excavation which rather than be reinstated, can address public space reconfiguration including universal design and placemaking, urban greening, public realm and heritage enhancement utilizing local quality materials.





NEB: Inclusive, sustainable, beautiful



Fublic Realin attract public life in the town Centre unlocking reuse of vacant building



N. 7 Emmet Square, Michael Collins House Museum case study. The building was refurbished and readapted for a contemporary museum use. A contemporary design extension was added for museum ticket box and services. The house restoration included traditional construction methodology using natural slate cladding typical of West Cork indigenous architectural heritage. Local workmanship using indigenous cladding technique was championed for ths project, recorded and shared int a video for public education and dissemination,









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Q & A









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Update on next information sessions to support THRIVE scheme applicants Closing Remarks







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Tionól Réigiúnach An Tuaiscirt & An Iarthair Northern & Western Regional Assembly Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt

Southern Regional Assembly

THRIVE Next Steps for Local Authorities

- Attend in person workshop on Sustainable Development, DNSH & Climate Proofing for Strand 2 applicants under Call 1 or Call 2 in Dublin on 9th April 2024.
- Prepare and submit your application before the deadline of 05/04/24 for Strand 1 and 03/05/24 for Strand 2.
- Continue to seek clarification from <u>thrive@southernassembly.ie</u> or <u>thrive@nwra.ie</u>











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Thank you.