

Age Friendly Social Housing, Saint Ronan's Crescent, Dublin 22

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

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South Dublin County Council
County Hall
Tallaght
Dublin 24

JBA Project Manager

Bernadette O'Connell
Block 660 Unit 8
The Plaza
Greenogue Business Park
Rathcoole, Dublin

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This report describes work commissioned by Anna Rosinska, on behalf of South Dublin County Council, by a letter dated 31/03/21. South Dublin County Council's representative for the contract was Anna Rosinska, Executive Architect, South Dublin County Council. Mark Desmond of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

Prepared by Mark Desmond, BSc (Hons), MSc
Assistant Ecologist

Reviewed by Patricia Byrne BSc (Hons), PhD MCIEEM
Senior Ecologist

Purpose

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
DoEHLG	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government
EC	European Communities
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GDSDS	Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GSI	Geographical Survey Ireland
INNS	Invasive Non-native Species
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest
NBDC	National Biodiversity Data Centre
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
PM	Particulate matter
QI	Qualifying Interest
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant
ZoI	Zone of Influence

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

JBA Consulting Ireland Ltd. has been commissioned by South Dublin County Council to undertake a Screening for Appropriate Assessment in relation to a proposed development at Saint Ronan's Crescent, Dublin 22. South Dublin County Council propose to construct 9 Age Friendly Social Housing in the format of 4 apartments and 5 terraced houses facing a courtyard with an ancillary community communication building.

1.2 Legislative Context

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, known as the 'Habitats Directive' - provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of European Community interest, at a favourable conservation status. Articles 3 - 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79 / 409 / EEC).

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans or projects affecting Natura 2000 sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

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

Article 6(4) deals with the steps that should be taken when it is determined, as a result of Appropriate Assessment, that a plan/project will adversely affect a European site. Issues dealing with alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest and compensatory measures need to be addressed in this case.

Article 6(4) states:

"If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted."

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and / or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest."

The requirements of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive have been transposed into Irish legislation by means of the Habitats Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94 of 1997) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 / 2011).

1.3 Appropriate Assessment Process

Guidance on the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process was produced by the European Commission in 2002, which was subsequently developed into guidance specifically for Ireland by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) (2009). These guidance documents identify a staged approach to conducting an AA, as shown in Figure 1-1.

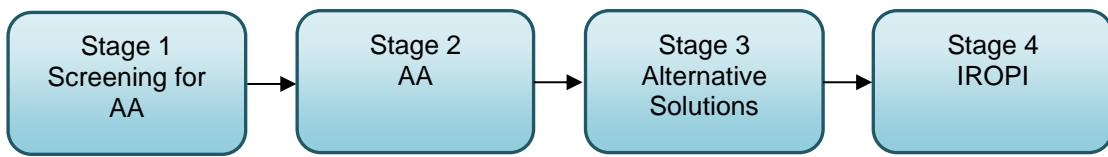


Figure 1-1: The Appropriate Assessment Process (from: Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities, DEHLG, 2009).

1.3.1 Stage 1 - Screening for AA

The initial, screening stage of the Appropriate Assessment is to determine:

whether the proposed plan or project is directly connected with or necessary for the management of the European designated site for nature conservation

if it is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the European designated site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects

For those sites where, potential adverse impacts are identified, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, further assessment is necessary to determine if the proposals will have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European designated site, in view of the site's conservation objectives (i.e. the process proceeds to Stage 2).

1.3.2 Stage 2 - AA

This stage requires a more in-depth evaluation of the plan or project, and the potential direct and indirect impacts of them on the integrity and interest features of the European designated site(s), alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, taking into account the site's structure, function and conservation objectives. Where required, mitigation or avoidance measures will be suggested.

The competent authority can only agree to the plan or project after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site(s) concerned. If this cannot be determined, and where mitigation cannot be achieved, then alternative solutions will need to be considered (i.e. the process proceeds to Stage 3).

1.3.3 Stage 3 - Alternative Solutions

Where adverse impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites are identified, and mitigation cannot be satisfactorily implemented, alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the plan or project that avoid adverse impacts need to be considered. If none can be found, the process proceeds to Stage 4.

1.3.4 Stage 4 - IROPI

Where adverse impacts of a plan or project on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites are identified and no alternative solutions exist, the plan will only be allowed to progress if imperative reasons of overriding public interest can be demonstrated. In this case compensatory measures will be required.

The process only proceeds through each of the four stages for certain plans or projects. For example, for a plan or project, not connected with management of a site, but where no likely significant impacts are identified, the process stops at stage 1. Throughout the process, the precautionary principle must be applied, so that any uncertainties do not result in adverse impacts on a site.

This report is in support of a Stage 1 Screening for Appropriate Assessment.

1.4 Methodology

The Screening for Appropriate Assessment has been carried out with reference to the following documents:

- DoEHLG (2009 rev 2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG 2009).

- European Communities (EC) (2000) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. European Commission (European Commission 2000).
- EC (2002) Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. European Commission (European Commission et al. 2002).
- EC (2007) Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission. European Commission (European Commission 2007).
- Fossitt, J. (2000). A Guide to Habitats in Ireland. The Heritage Council, Kilkenny (Fossitt 2000).

1.4.1 Desktop study

A desktop study was conducted of available published and unpublished information, along with a review of data available on the NPWS and National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) web-based databases, in order to identify key habitats and species (including legally protected and species of conservation concern) that may be present within ecologically relevant distances from the project as explained below. The data sources below were consulted for the desktop study:

- NPWS website (www.npws.ie), (<https://www.npws.ie/>), where site synopses, Natura 2000 data forms and conservation objectives were obtained along with Annex 1 habitat distribution data and status reports. (DoEHLG 2009b)
- National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) Maps (<http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/#/Map>)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maps website (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>)
- River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) (www.wfdireland.ie);
- NBDC Biodiversity Maps (<http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/#/Map>);
- Catchments (www.catchments.ie)
- Planning Applications (myplan.ie)
- Geological data (gsi.ie/data-and-maps)

1.4.2 Field Surveys

To inform this AA Screening an ecological survey was carried out at the site by JBA ecologist Joe Freijser on 20 April 2021.

The ecological walkover survey was carried out in general accordance with the methods outlined in the following documents:

- Heritage Council (2011). Best Practice Guidance for Habitat Survey and Mapping (Smith et al. 2011).
- Fossitt, J. (2000). A Guide to Habitats in Ireland. The Heritage Council, Kilkenny (Fossitt 2000).

1.4.3 Limitations and Constraints

The screening assessment necessarily relies on some assumptions and it was inevitably subject to some limitations. These would not affect the conclusion, but the following points are recorded in order to ensure the basis of the assessment is clear:

- This assessment is based on the methodology for proposed works as described in this report. Where changes to methodology occur, an ecologist will need to be consulted to determine if the project needs reassessment.
- Adverse weather can cause delays to the schedule and alter the timing of works. This has been accounted for using a worst-case scenario where necessary.

2 Project Description

2.1 The 'Project'

The proposed development is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any Natura 2000 site and may have potential adverse impacts upon Natura 2000 sites in its vicinity. Therefore, the Project is subject to the requirements of the Appropriate Assessment process.

2.2 Site location

The proposed development will be located at St Ronan's Crescent, Dublin 22, on a plot currently used as amenity green space in a residential, suburban area. The location is described in Figure 2-1. The site is 2.3km north of Clondalkin town centre and is adjacent to Neilstown Road. The Clondalkin/Fonthill train station is 800m to the south west and Collinstown Park Community College is 150m to the north east. Nearby transport routes include the M50 and Fonthill Road North (R113).



Figure 2-1: Site location (OSM 2021, ESRI Satellite 2021)

2.3 Proposed project

The proposed development lies on a 0.28 Ha site currently used as an amenity green space. The proposed development involves the construction of 9 social housing units with a combined floor plan totalling approximately 580 sq m. 2 No. apartment blocks, including 2 No. two bedroom apartments each over two floors. The apartment blocks will both have a ground approximate floor area of 92 sq m. No. 5 one-bedroom, single floor houses with floor areas of approximately 60 sq m will be constructed in terraces facing each other. A community communication office with a floor area of 36sq m is also intended for construction. The remaining site area will comprise new landscaping, paving, vehicular access and parking. The population equivalent (PE) for the development is 22.

The proposed buildings will face onto an internal communal garden made private by a security gate. The buildings and associated courtyard garden will be placed to the north of the proposed site. No. 12 additional parking spaces and vehicular access 'Home Zone' will be provided to the south of the site. A combination of permeable paving and concrete paths will be laid to provide access around the proposed development. Some trees will be removed but the majority will be retained and there will be further planting of trees and hedgerow along the southern border of the site, as described in Sites Existing Constraints (see Appendix C).

A maximum excavation depth of 1.8m is expected for the installation of an appropriate attenuation system following a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) report.

It is envisaged that construction will take 54 weeks. The proposed development is shown in the Proposed Site Plan (Appendix A) and the Proposed Floor Plans (Appendix B).

Water Drainage

Construction phase

Surface water will be locally attenuated on site with predefined areas of attenuation placed at the beginning of the project. Construction of the development's attenuation system will be in line with best practice guidance and will follow a SUDS study

These measures are in line with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (Dublin City Council, 2021). The first objective of the Code of Practice is Compliance with best environmental practices and relevant environmental legislation such as the Water Framework Directive.

Operation Phase

A appropriate underground attenuation system is intended to be placed under the communal garden where it will trap surface water and guide it via a new connection to the existing surface water system on St Ronan's Avenue. A new foul water sewer system will be added and will connect to the existing foul water system which also runs along St Ronan's Avenue.

During operation phase the foul water drainage will be connected to the existing Dublin city combined sewers. The water will be treated at Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), which has the capacity of 1.64 million PE, before being discharged at Poolbeg, 1km from the plant.

The Drainage Layout Plan is incorporated in the Sites Existing Constraints and shown in Appendix B

2.3.1 Project Area of Influence

The project will primarily affect the site only, but a wider area of influence is used for impacts relating to noise disturbance (1km), air pollution (10km), surface water (15km), with an additional 2km from connecting transitional waters to coastal areas; and any supporting habitat for SAC/SPA species (15km).

3 Existing Environment

3.1 Baseline conditions

A desk survey of the baseline ecology at the site was performed and is further supported by an Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) survey. Most of the site falls under amenity grassland. A small treeline (WL2) exists to the north of the site, which is to be mostly retained, a short hedgerow and spaced blossom treeline runs along the sites' eastern boundary which will be partially replaced after construction. These habitats are not qualifying interests (QIs) of any Natura 2000 within the Zone of Influence (ZoI), and unlikely to support protected species of these Natura 2000 sites.

3.2 Habitats

The habitats recorded on site are listed in Table: 3-1. A habitat map of the site is seen in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1: List of habitats recorded on site

Habitat	Fossitt Code
Amenity Grassland	GA2
Treelines	WL2
Treelines with hedgerow	WL1/WL2



Figure 3-1: Habitat Map (ESRI satellite, 2021)

Amenity Grassland (GA2):

The majority of the site is managed grass used for amenity green space, predominantly Ryegrass *Lolium* spp (out of season for species identification) as well as Daisy *Bellis perennis* and Dandelion *Taraxacum* spp.



Figure 3-2: Amenity grassland (GA2) makes up most of the proposed site.

Treeline and hedgerow (WL1/WL2):

A treeline of planted Blossom *Prunus* spp is planted along a hedgerow of Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, running along the sites eastern border.



Figure 3-3: Treeline and hedgerow running along the proposed sites eastern border

Treelines (WL2):

A maturing Beech treeline is present at the northern end of the proposed site. Ivy *Hedera helix* is present on sections of these trees and offers low bat roost potential



Figure 3-4: Beech treeline at the northern border of the proposed site.

3.3 Protected Flora and Fauna

A desk study of the NBDC records (2021) indicates that no Qualified Interests (QIs) of any Natura 2000 site within the Zol were found within the 2km tile of the site.

3.4 Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)

No Invasive Non-native Species on the Third Schedule list of Non-native species (subject to restrictions under Regulations 49 and 50) were recorded on the site visit. Therefore, any impacts from INNS on Natura 2000 sites are not anticipated.

3.5 Waterbodies within the Vicinity of the Proposed Site

The proposed site is within the '09 Liffey and Dublin Bay' catchment and Liffey_SC_090 sub-catchment. The Site boundary is 1.8km (approx.) north west of the Camac River (CAMAC_040), a tributary of the River Liffey, which flows into Dublin Bay approximately 14km via watercourse from the proposed site. The CAMAC_040 Sub-Basin has a poor WFD Ecological status (EPA, 2013 - 2018) and is considered 'At Risk' of not achieving its WFD 2027 target.

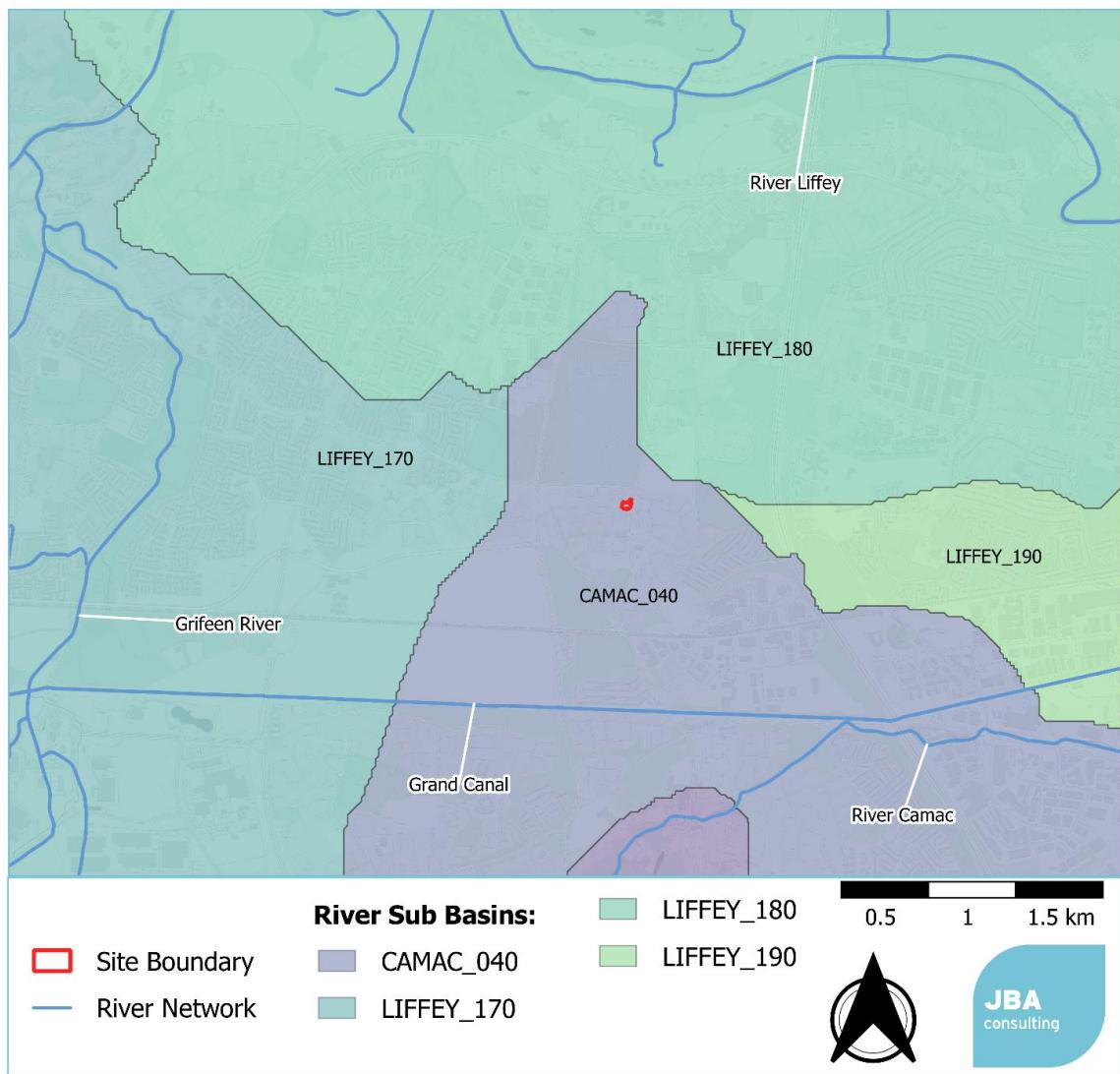


Figure 3-5: Waterbodies within the vicinity of the proposed site (OSM 2021, EPA 2021).

4 Natura 2000 Sites

The DEHLG (2009) guidance identifies that Screening for Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project should consider the following Natura 2000 sites:

- Any Natura 2000 sites within or adjacent to the plan or project area.
- Any Natura 2000 sites within the likely zone of impact of the plan or project. This is dependent on the nature and scale of the plan, with 15km generally recommended for plans, but potentially much less for projects.
- Any Natura 2000 sites that are more than 15km from the plan or project area, but may potentially be impacted upon, for example, through a hydrological connection.

The scale of proposed works are considered of 'Project' status. Given that there is a potential surface water pathway between close to the site and Dublin Bay, Natura 2000 sites within a 15km range of the proposed development were examined. The Natura 2000 sites within the range are listed in Table 4-1 below and their location are shown in Figure 4-1 in overleaf.

4.1 Project Area of Influence

The project will primarily affect the site only, but a wider area of influence is used for impacts relating to noise disturbance (1km), air pollution (10km), surface water (15km), with an additional 2km from connecting transitional waters to coastal areas; and any supporting habitat for SAC/SPA species (15km).

Table 4-1: Natura 2000 sites located within the 15km (plus hydrological connectivity extension) Zol of the proposed development.

Natura 2000 site	Site Code	Approximate direct distance from site	Surface water connection?
Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC	001398	6.5 km	No
Glenasmole Valley SAC	001209	9.2 km	No
Wicklow Mountains SAC	002122	11.5 km	No
South Dublin Bay SAC	000210	12.5 km	Yes
North Dublin Bay SAC	000206	14.7 km	Yes
Wicklow Mountains SPA	004040	13.1 km	No
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	004024	11.6 km	Yes
North Bull Island SPA	004006	14.7 km	Yes

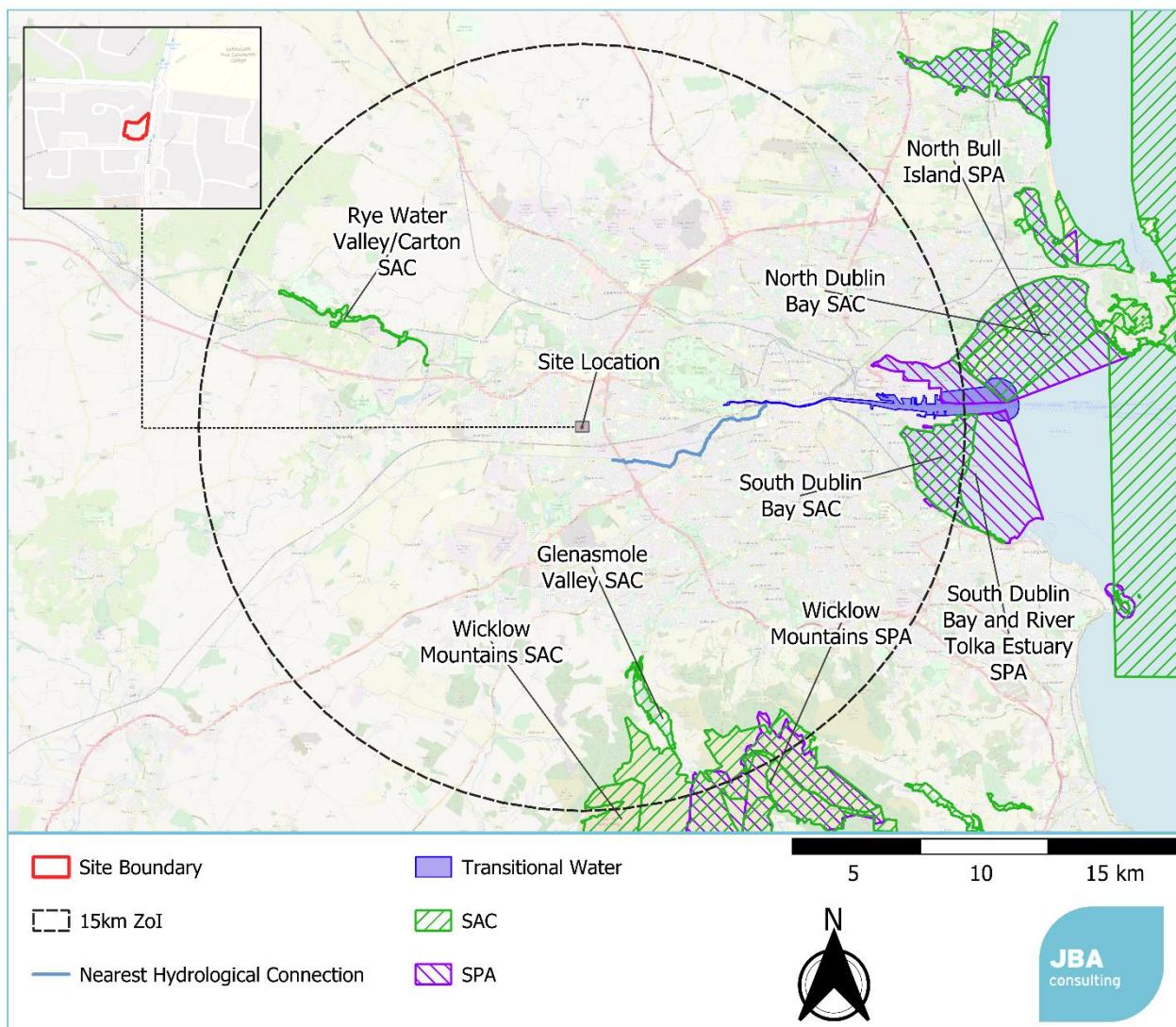


Figure 4-1: Natura 2000 sites and site location (OSM, 2021; NPWS, 2021; EPA, 2021)

The proposed project is to construct a small development of apartments and houses and will mainly have a local impact.

However, the development will connect into the Dublin drainage scheme and there is therefore a surface water pathway between the development and the following Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay:

- South Dublin Bay SAC
- North Dublin Bay SAC
- North Bull Island SPA
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA

Natura 2000 sites that are within a 10km ZOI and potentially at risk from air pollution are:

- Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC
- Glenasmole Valley SAC

The Natura 2000 sites that are within 1km potentially at risk from noise pollution are:

- No sites

Details of the Qualifying Interests and project-relevant threats /pressures and their impacts and sources in relation to the Natura 2000 sites within the 15km ZOI that are listed above are given in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Site briefs; Qualifying Interests; and project-relevant threats /pressures and their impacts and sources in relation to the Natura 2000 sites within the 15km ZOI (plus hydrological connectivity extension).

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests	Project Relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC	<p>The Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC is a river valley site, which includes at its western end a large area of estate woodland and an artificial lake. The eastern section of the site includes a section of railway, canal and aqueduct; it continues as far as Leixlip town. The importance of the site lies in the presence of a number of rare plant and animal species and a rare habitat, i.e. thermal, mineral, petrifying spring. The spring gives rise to a calcareous marsh, the habitat for <i>Vertigo angustior</i> and <i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>. This marsh is species-rich and holds a number of plant and insect species which are rare or locally uncommon in Ireland. Four Red Data Book plant species have been recorded from the site, two of which, <i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> and <i>Viola hirta</i> are legally protected. The woods at the eastern end of the site are also of some ornithological interest (NPWS, 2017a).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petrifying Springs* [1130] - Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014] - Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo mouliniana</i>) [1016] <p>(NPWS, 2018a)</p>	<p>Continuous urbanisation: Moderate Impact (outside)</p> <p>Dispersed habitation: Low Impact (outside) #</p> <p>Roads, motorways: Low impact (outside) #</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017a)</p>
Glenasmole Valley SAC	<p>Glenasmole Valley lies at the northern foothills of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. Dry calcareous pasture grassland, improved to varying degrees, is a main habitat of the valley sides and occurs in association with wet grassland and, in places of seepage, fen or marsh type vegetation. The site has important examples of petrifying springs. The physical and chemical properties of the springs have been studied. Good examples of orchid rich calcareous grassland, including <i>Pseudorchis albida</i> (legally protected) and <i>Orchis morio</i> (Red Data Book species) are found here. Molinia meadows are also represented (NPWS, 2017b).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites) [6210] - Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] - Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)* [7220] <p>(NPWS, 2018b)</p>	<p>Discontinuous urbanisation: Moderate impact (outside) #</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017b)</p>
North Dublin Bay SAC	<p>The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic, shifting marram and fixed dunes, as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] - Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritim</i>) [1410] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] - Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous 	<p>Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside)</p> <p>Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside) #</p> <p>Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside) #</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside) #</p>

	<p>grade into mudflats and sandflats, some of which are dominated by annual <i>Salicornia</i> species. Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard (NPWS, 2017c).</p>	<p>vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] - Humid dune slacks [2190] - Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395]</p> <p>(NPWS, 2013a)</p>	<p>Leisure fishing: Low impact (inside)##</p> <p>Antagonism with domestic animals: High impact (inside)##</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017c)</p>
South Dublin Bay SAC	<p>This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire, a distance of c. 5 km. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates, while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The designated site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. Sediment type is predominantly sand, with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate faunal assemblage exists within the SAC. The SAC has the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass (<i>Zostera noltii</i>) on the east coast (NPWS, 2017d).</p>	<p>- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p> <p>(NPWS, 2013b)</p>	<p>Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside)</p> <p>Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Paths, tracks, cycling tracks: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)##</p> <p>Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Discharges: Moderate impact (both)</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017d)</p>
North Bull Island SPA	<p>The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port. The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance, with particular notable numbers of Shelduck, Pintail, Grey Plover, and Red Knot. The SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank. The site supports Short-eared Owl in winter (NPWS, 2017e).</p>	<p>- Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] - Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] - Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] - Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] - Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] - Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] - Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] - Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p>	<p>Leisure fishing: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Industrial or commercial areas: High impact (outside)</p> <p>Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside)</p> <p>Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)##</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] - Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] - Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] - Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] - Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] - Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] - Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] - Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] - Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] <p>(NPWS, 2015a)</p>	<p>Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)##</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017e)</p>
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<p>This designated site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow bay waters is also included. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. The sands support the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass on the east coast of Ireland. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed, well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The site possesses extensive intertidal flats which support wintering waterfowl which are part of the overall Dublin Bay population. It regularly has an internationally important population of Brent Geese, which feeds on Dwarf Eelgrass in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species including: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. It is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull and Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>). South Dublin Bay is the premier site in Ireland for Mediterranean Gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>), with up to 20 birds present at times. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns, including Roseate Terns, Common Tern and Arctic Tern (NPWS, 2017f).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] - Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] - Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] - Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] - Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] - Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] - Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] - Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] - Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] - Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] - Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] - Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] - Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] <p>(NPWS, 2015b)</p>	<p>Leisure fishing: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside)</p> <p>Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)##</p> <p>Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)##</p> <p>(Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017f)</p>

* = priority Annex I habitat

= indirect threat via the increase in the local populace and recreational activities as a result of the development.

5 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

5.1 Cumulative Effects

As part of the Screening for an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to the proposed works, other relevant projects and plans in the region that may induce cumulative impacts must also be considered at this stage.

The following projects or plans were identified as potential sources of cumulative impacts:

- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 - 2022
- Greater Dublin Drainage Plan
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021
- Planning Applications

5.1.1 South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 - 2022

The South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Development Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County. The objectives include a target of increased population and continuing the consolidation of established urban areas, to support and facilitate economic activity and to promote the ease of movement by sustainable modes (walking, cycling and public transport). The Plan also aims to protect and enhance surface water quality, to support, improve and protect Natura 2000 sites, and to develop an integrated Green Infrastructure network to enhance biodiversity, provide accessible parks, open spaces and recreational facilities (SDCC, 2016a). The plan also states that work will be in conjunction with Irish Water to protect existing water and drainage infrastructure, to promote investments aiming to support environmental protection and facilitate the sustainable growth of the county (SDCC, 2016a).

A Screening for Appropriate Assessment was carried out on the plan. This concluded that there are no likely significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project on any Natura 2000 sites (SDCC, 2016b), therefore the South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Development Plan is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.1.2 Greater Dublin Drainage Plan

The Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy sets out the strategic planning for the development of waste water treatment in the Greater Dublin area in relation to the Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Upgrade, Greater Dublin Drainage Project and associated wastewater network drainage projects (Irish Water, 2018). The Ringsend WWTP Upgrade includes plans to expand the WWTP to its ultimate capacity, together with associated network upgrades required. The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is planned to relieve both the Ringsend WWTP and network loading by construction of a new WWTP at Clonshaugh, an orbital sewer and provision of an outfall pipe discharging 1km north east of Ireland's Eye.

The Ringsend WWTP upgrade is in progress and carried out in stages, with an increased capacity of 400,000 PE by the first half of 2021 and the ultimate capacity of 2.4 million PE to be in operation by 2025 (Irish Water, 2018).

The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is strategically important to the Dublin Region in that it will provide capacity for residential and commercial growth (Irish Water, 2018).

The Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.1.3 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021

The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for Ireland 2018-2021 sets out the actions that Ireland will take to improve water quality and achieve 'good' ecological status in water bodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by 2021 (DoHPLG, 2018a). Changes from previous River Basin Management Plans is that all River Basin Districts are merged as one national River Basin District. The Plan provides a more coordinated framework for improving the quality of our waters — to protect public health, the environment, water amenities and to sustain water-intensive industries, including agri-food and tourism, particularly in rural Ireland.

The first cycle of River Basin Management Plans included the Eastern River Basin District - River Basin Management Plan (ERBDMP) 2009 – 2015 (WFD (2010)). The plans summarised the waterbodies that may not meet the environmental objectives of the WFD by 2015 and identified which pressures are contributing to the environmental objectives not being achieved. The plans described the classification results and identified measures that can be introduced in order to safeguard waters and meet the environmental objectives of the WFD;

- Prevent deterioration of water body status.
- Restore good status to water bodies.
- Achieve protected areas objectives.
- Reduce chemical pollution of water bodies

The ERBD Management Plan (2009-2015) and the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (2018-2021) aim to improve the management and water quality of the Eastern RBD, and hence the River Boyne and Estuary. Preparation of the 2nd Cycle RBMPs 2018-2021 is now underway.

The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.2 Other Projects

Since March 2018, the projects listed below (Table 5-1), which are not retention applications, home extensions and/or internal alterations, have been granted planning permission in the locality of the proposed site (within 1.5 km).

Table 5-1: Projects granted planning permission since March 2018 in vicinity of proposed site.

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision date	Summary of development
SD18A/0335	17, Wheatfield Close, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	11/02/19	(i) Demolition of a single storey element of an existing two storey house; (ii) construction of two 2 bedroom 2 storey houses; (iii) removal of the front garden wall to provide vehicular access and provision of three additional car parking spaces; (iv) roof lights, private amenity space, boundary treatment, landscaping, SuDS drainage and all ancillary works necessary to facilitate the development.
SD18A/0098	Site on the grounds of, Collinstown Park Community College, Neilstown Road, Rowlagh, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	21/05/18	Construction of a two storey Primary Care Centre and a single storey Multi-Functional Space (latter to serve Collinstown Park Community College) totalling 2941.4sq.m floor area, with 84 surface car parking spaces and 26 bicycle parking spaces, new vehicular and new pedestrian access from Collinstown Road, alterations to pedestrian access from Neilstown Drive so as to serve the Primary Care Centre rather than the College as at present, rooftop plant in screened plant enclosure, boundary railings, gates and walls, new landscaping works and associated site works.
SD19A/0008	Site at Balgadddy, South Lucan, Co. Dublin	Grant Permission	23/01/20	Demolition of two existing unoccupied, unused and dilapidated single storey buildings and the construction of a Community Centre and Place of Worship (Mosque) in a detached three storey over basement building (basement, ground, first and second floors), part pitched and part flat roofed, incorporating solar PV panels and a feature minaret and dome on/over roof levels and including: (a) at basement level - circulation spaces, car parking, bicycle parking, exercise room, service rooms, service plant and bin storage; (b) at ground floor level - main entrance and circulation spaces, administrative spaces, toilets and ablutions areas, storage rooms, tea stations, mortuary, prayer room with supporting service rooms, 2 classrooms, a library/book store, 3 retailing/services units, child minding rooms; (c) at first floor level - circulation spaces, administrative spaces, toilets and ablutions areas, 2 apartments, community health rooms, events room, kitchen/servery, prayer gallery overlooking the prayer room; (d) at second floor level - circulation spaces, administrative spaces, toilets, restaurant, kitchen; external to the building will be main vehicular and pedestrian site entrances including gates in the new northern boundary, limited car and bicycled parking, ramp entrance/exit to & from the underground basement car park, service yard, external circulation, children's play space, hard and soft landscaped areas, boundary treatments including walls and metal fencing;

				the areas and locations of each use will be shown on the drawings proposed to be lodged with the planning application and the times of use and occupancy of each are listed within written documents to be lodged with the planning application.
SD19A/0332	Station Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	02/12/20	Installation of an above ground water retention tank (13.1m x 8.1m x 2.85m high); underground water retention tank (8.3m x 3.70m x 5m deep) and balancing system, located at the south-east corner of the site including the diversion of surface water drains to the existing foul sewer system via the proposed tank and all site works associated with the proposed development.
SD17A/0397	Cloverhill Road, Raheen, Dublin 22.	Grant Permission	10/05/18	Residential development of 85 dwellings consisting of: 65 houses and 20 apartments comprised of 4 no. 2 bed, 2 storey terraced houses, 1 no. 4 bed, 2 storey semi-detached house, 17 no. 3 bed, 2 storey semi-detached houses, 43 no. 3 bed, 2 storey townhouses in 10 terrace blocks, 1 no. 4 storey apartment block accommodating 12 no. 2 bedroom apartments and 1 no. 2 storey apartment block accommodating 8 no. 2 bedroom apartments, all on a site area of 2.91 ha. The proposal also provides for a single storey crèche (207.11sq.m) and all associated site development and infrastructural works, car parking, open spaces and landscaping. Proposed access to the development will be via permitted access (Ref. SD15A/0192) off Cloverhill Road
SD18A/0299	Unit 20 & Unit 21, Weatherwell Industrial Estate, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	18/10/18	New industrial unit for storage space facility, 98sq.m and 8.2m in height and all associated site works.

5.3 Summary

The County Development Plan, Greater Dublin Drainage Plan, RBMP, and projects near the proposed project are considered in combination with the currently proposed project in the Screening Assessment section below.

6 Screening Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This screening exercise will focus on assessing the likely adverse effects of the project on the Natura 2000 site identified in Section 4 above.

This section identifies the potential impacts which may arise as result of the proposed project. It then goes on to identify how these impacts could potentially impact on the Natura 2000 sites. The significance of potential impacts is also assessed, with any potential in-combination effects also identified.

The Natura 2000 sites to be assessed, with distances from the proposed project, are:

- Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC - 6.5 km
- Glenasmole Valley SAC - 9.2 km
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA - 11.6 km
- South Dublin Bay SAC - 12.5 km
- North Dublin Bay SAC - 14.7 km
- North Bull Island SPA - 14.7 km

6.2 Assessment Criteria

6.2.1 Description of the individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Natura 2000 sites

Potential adverse impacts that could cause a likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of the Natura 2000 sites, or the sites as a whole, during the construction and operational phases of the project, are considered using three main pathways surface water, groundwater and land and air pathways. Surface water pathways can result in impacts where material entering the surface water drainage are carried in this water to sites that are connected downstream and can therefore impact surface water bodies themselves, and surface water dependent species and habitat that rely on them. Groundwater pathways can transmit impacts where there is contamination of water entering the groundwater body which is then discharged (sometimes over periods of several decades) and impacts groundwater dependent habitats and species that rely on them. Land pathways are related to physical disturbance of habitat or species and generally only occur over short physical distance. Air pathways relate to the transport of material, generally dust and atmospheric pollution, via air movements that are subsequently deposited on habitats and species in or connected to the Natura 2000 sites.

The proposed project is not anticipated to impact on the qualifying interests of any of the identified SACs or SPAs due to the absence of pathways between any potential source of impact and receiving environment in the case of the Natura 2000 sites. The rationale for excluding impacts via the main pathways is given in more detail in the following section.

6.2.2 Surface Water Pathways

The only connection of the proposed site to the four Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay is via the surface water network discharging South Dublin Surface Water Drainage System and foul water sewers which are directed to Ringsend WWTP. The outfall from Ringsend WWTP is at Poolbeg, which is within the waterbody Liffey Estuary Lower [IE_EA_090_0300]. This is a transitional water body with an Ecological Status of Moderate and a WFD Risk of 'At risk' (Transitional water body data 2010-15, EPA, 2019). The outer estuary/Dublin Bay (coastal water body IE_EA_090_0000) has a status of Good with a WFD Risk of Not at risk.

During construction:

Works will entail excavation of topsoil and subsoil within the construction site boundary. Any potential runoff from the site will be contained within the site boundary until the attenuation system is installed.

Construction management measures will comply with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (Dublin City Council, 2021). The first objective of the Code of Practice is Compliance

with best environmental practices and relevant environmental legislation such as the Water Framework Directive.

In the event of a pollutant reaching the nearest watercourse via the drainage network it would be subsequently diluted over 14km of watercourse, with further mixing in the large water body of Dublin Bay before reaching the connected four Natura 2000 sites within the bay.

Therefore, given the small scale and temporary nature of the construction phase of the project as well as its distance via watercourse from any Natura 2000 site, a significant impact on any of the QIs of the four Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay is not expected.

During operation:

During the operational phase of the proposed development, appropriate surface water drainage systems installed at the site will connect any surface water run off to the nearby existing surface water drain. The attenuation system will ensure that no sediment or pollution will enter the surface water drainage system as appropriate filters will be put in place in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.

All foul water discharge in the proposed site will connect to the existing foul water drainage system on St Ronan's Avenue which are eventually directed to Ringsend WWTP.

In June 2018 Irish Water applied for (and subsequently received) planning permission for upgrade works to the Ringsend WWTP facility. These are currently on-going and will increase the capacity of the facility from 1.6 million PE to 2.4 million PE. This plant upgrade will result in an overall reduction in the final effluent discharge of several parameters from the facility including BOD, suspended soils, ammonia, DIN and MRP. An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) was submitted by Irish Water as part of this application. The EIAR contains sections relating to Marine Biodiversity and Terrestrial Biodiversity, and each contains a section on the 'do-nothing scenario'. These review the effects of the WWTP on biodiversity in Dublin Bay in the absence of the upgrade works and so are relevant to this report.

The EIAR report acknowledges that under the do-nothing scenario "the areas in the Tolka Estuary and North Bull Island channel will continue to be affected by the cumulative nutrient loads from the river Liffey and Tolka and the effluent from the Ringsend WWTP, which could result in a decline in biodiversity and the deterioration of the biological status of Dublin Bay (Irish Water, 2018b). Nevertheless, these negative impacts of nutrient over-enrichment are considered "unlikely" (Irish Water, 2018b). This is because historical data suggests that pollution in Dublin Bay has had little or no effect on the composition and richness of the benthic macroinvertebrate fauna. The EIAR notes that "although a localised decline could occur, it is not envisaged to be to a scale that could pose a threat to the shellfish, fish, bird or marine mammal populations that occur in the area." Furthermore, the EIAR notes that significant impacts on waterbird populations foraging on invertebrates in Dublin Bay due to nutrient over-enrichment are "unlikely" to occur (Irish Water, 2018b). What is important in the context of this AA screening report is that the do-nothing scenario predicts that nutrient and suspended solid loads from the WWTP will "continue at the same levels and the impact of these loadings should maintain the same level of effects on marine biodiversity" and that "if the status quo is maintained there will be little or no change in the majority of the intertidal faunal assemblages found in Dublin Bay which would likely continue to be relatively diverse and rich across the bay."

Therefore, it can be concluded that effects on marine biodiversity and the Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay from the current operation of Ringsend WWTP are unlikely. Importantly, this conclusion is not dependent upon any future works to be undertaken at Ringsend. Thus, even in the absence of any upgrading works of the WWTP, significant effects to Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay are not likely to arise during operation of the proposed development.

On examination of the above it is considered that there are no means during the construction and operation for the proposed project that would cause any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay.

There is no surface water connectivity to the remaining protected areas (Glenasmole Valley SAC, Rye Water Valley SAC) as these Natura 2000 sites either exist outside of the surface water sub-catchment, Liffey (Figure 6-1) or they are upstream of the site and therefore have no associated hydrological connection. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to have any impact on the qualifying interests of the six Natura 2000 sites via surface water pathways. Table 6-1 provides a summary of the screening rationale for the surface water pathway.

Table 6-1: Surface water pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 Sites	Screening outcome for Surface Water Pathway	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 	No significant effect (Screened out)	<p>Distance / high level of dilution by larger freshwater system and transitional / coastal waters</p> <p>Aquifer and sediment providing contamination retention.</p> <p>Appropriate operational surface and foul water drainage systems</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glenasmole Valley SAC - Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC 	No significant effect (Screened out)	<p>Within different sub-catchment, and both are upstream of any surface water pathway</p> <p>No hydrological connection</p>

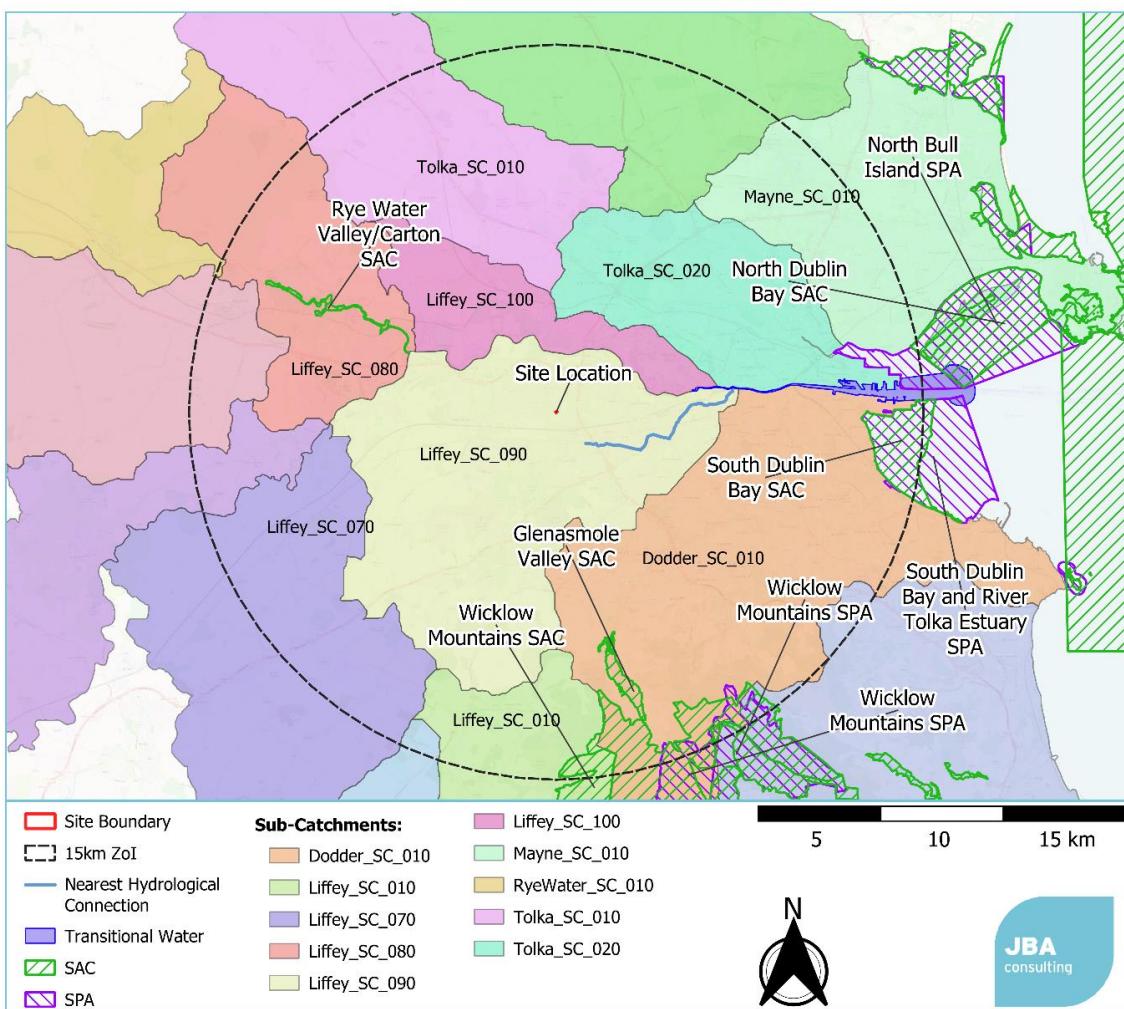


Figure 6-1: Site location and Natura 2000 sites, with surface water sub-catchment (OSM, 2021; EPA 2021; NPWS, 2021)

6.2.3 Groundwater

The site is located within the Dublin- IE_EA_G_008 groundwater body, which includes the majority of Dublin City, and the west of Dublin. The site shares this groundwater body with five of the of the Natura 2000 sites, namely the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA and the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. North Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay SAC have qualifying interests (QI) which are groundwater dependent, namely Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) [1330] and Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) [1410]. These habitats are also associated with the QI's of North Bull Island SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, as these are important habitats for many of the birds.

The bedrock underlying the proposed site location is part of the Lucan formation of dark limestone and shale. The bedrock is dark-grey to black, fine-grained, occasionally cherty, micritic limestones that weather paler, usually to pale grey. There are rare dark coarser grained calcarenous limestones, sometimes graded, and interbedded dark-grey calcar. The predominant topsoil is made, modified ground from urban sprawl. The Aquifer vulnerability (Figure 6-2) at the site is classified by GSI as 'extreme', as the soil depth is less than three metres, which means any excavation could open groundwater pathways for pollution. This is a locally important aquifer with moderately productive bedrock only in local zones. Moderate connectivity is expected in local zones particularly where fissures are present. As there are limited fissures in the area which are relatively short, the lack of connection between the limited fissures results in localised flow paths significantly reducing transportation of groundwater over large distances (GSI, 2021). Therefore, impacts via a groundwater pathway are not anticipated given the distance to the Natura 2000 sites that are present in the same groundwater system.

Although the aquifer vulnerability of the site is high, base flow of this moderately productive, locally important aquifer is low. The risk of an impact via groundwater to surface water is minimal given the distance of 1.8km from the proposed to its nearest watercourse (River Camac), where any pollutant travelling through the groundwater to surface water pathway will be naturally filtered/retained. In the very unlikely case that a pollutant were to reach this watercourse, it would be furthered diluted before reaching any Natura 2000 site at a toxic level. Therefore, impacts via a groundwater to surface water pathway are not anticipated.

Table 6-2 provides a summary of the screening rational for the groundwater pathway

Table 6-2: Ground water pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 Sites	Screening outcome for Ground Water Pathway	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA - Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC 	No significant effect (Screened out)	<p>Aquifer providing contamination retention. Network connectivity limited to locality.</p> <p>Aquifer is locally connected but has poor transport routes to these Natura 2000 sites given the presence the absence of fissures</p> <p>Appropriate operational surface and foul water drainage systems</p> <p>Distance / high level of dilution by larger freshwater system and transitional / coastal waters</p>
- Glenasmole Valley SAC	No significant effect (Screened out)	Outside groundwater body with no connecting fissures or transport routes.

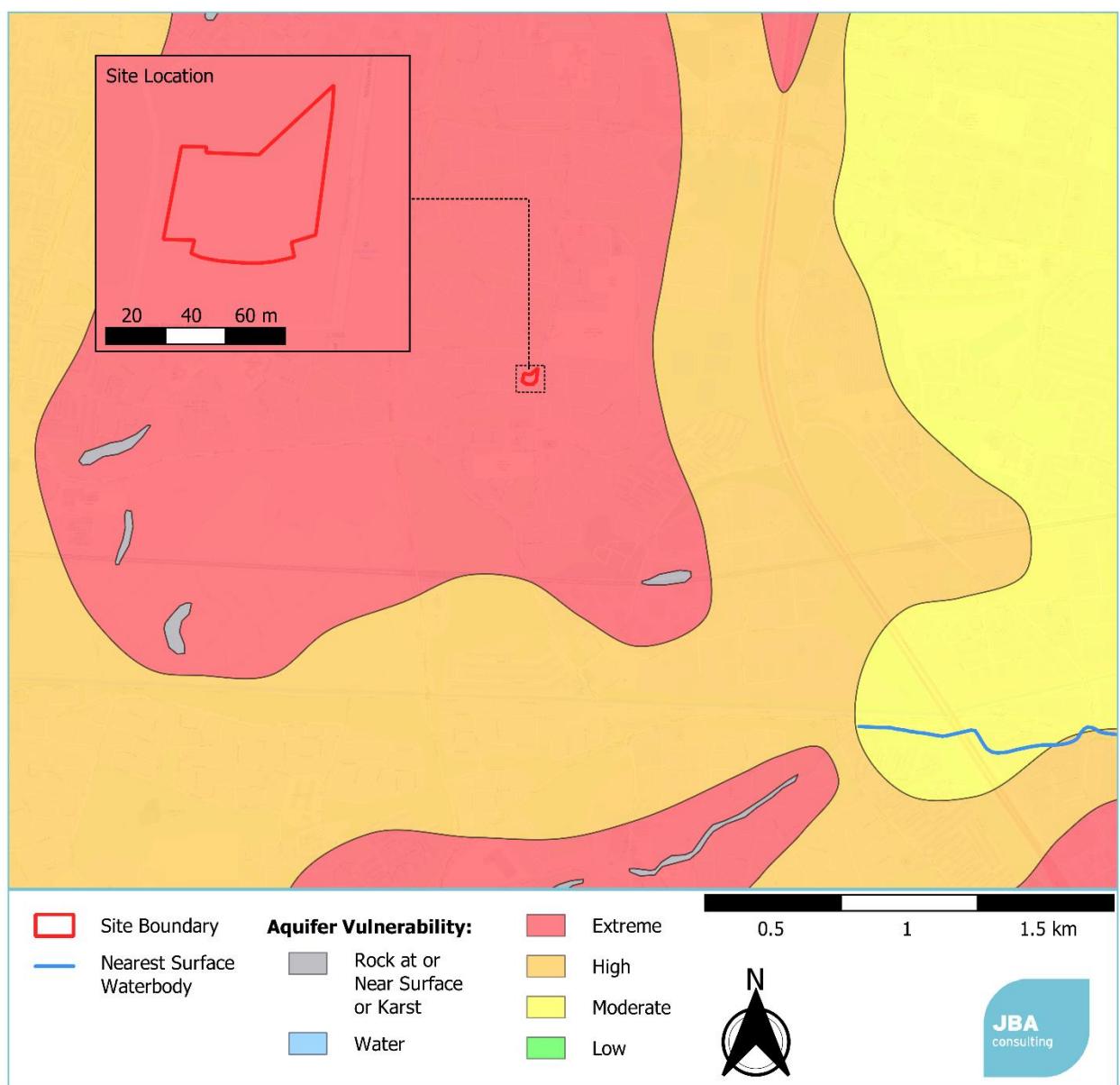


Figure 6-2: Aquifer vulnerability of proposed site (GSI, 2021, OSM, 2021)

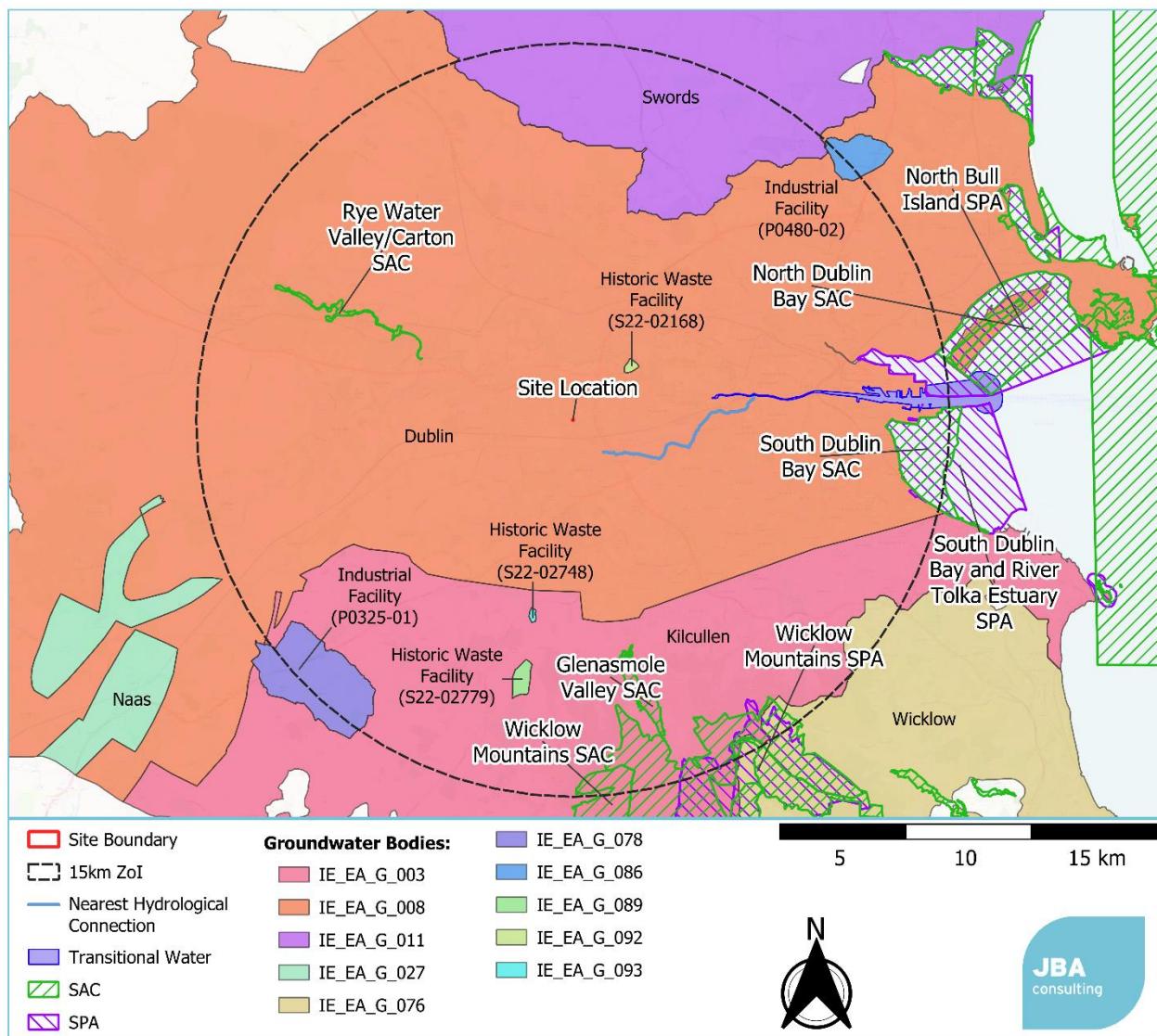


Figure 6-3: Site location and Natura 2000 sites, with groundwater bodies (GSI, 2021; OSM 2021)

6.2.4 Land and Air

The loss or degradation of supporting habitats outside the identified Natura 2000 sites via land- and air-based impacts could have potential adverse impacts on a number of the QIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites.

Land (physical on-site and noise disturbance)

Direct physical impacts and indirect impacts, such as visual and noise impacts, have the potential to physically disturb habitats as well as the floral and faunal species within them. This development will not result in any physical land-take or disturbance from the Natura 2000 sites within the Zol, nor will it result in any visual or noise disturbance to the QIs due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites

Air Pollution

Regarding adverse air-based impacts, the releasing of dust and vehicle emissions can travel up to 10km. This could potentially affect the Annex I habitat, Petrifying Springs [7220] of the Glenasmole Valley SAC. The riparian habitat of the two Whorl snails in the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC could also be potentially affected by enrichment. Typically dust emissions are divided into settleable dust, respirable dust and PM10's and PM2.5 (10 um and 2.5 um respectively). Settleable dust will, depending on its size and weather conditions, settle out close to the source. The respirable fraction can travel a

little further but typically settles out close to production. The lighter smaller PM10 and PM 2.5 fraction can travel further distances. The distance and direction of travel is dependent upon wind speed and direction. The proposed site has a south-west prevailing wind year-round (Windfinder- Casement Aerodrome, 2021), therefore, any dust generated on-site will most likely be transported in the direction of the North Dublin Coast and not towards the Glenasmole Valley SAC, or Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC.

Natural barriers to PM 10 dispersion are treelines and hedgerows. There is 6.5km of largely residential land with hedgerows and treelines between the site and the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC, as well as woodlands bordering the watercourse of the Rye Water, any further dispersion of particles will be ameliorated. There is a mix of suburban land, and parkland, providing a treelines and hedgerow buffers within the 9.2km distance to the Glenasmole Valley SAC which is also sheltered by a valley.

Due to the prevailing wind direction, the relatively small size of the residential development and the natural buffering effect provided by their surrounding landscapes, the Natura 2000 sites within the sites 10km air pollution buffer will not be adversely impacted by the proposed development. Regarding the Dublin Bay Natura 2000 sites, given that these sites are beyond the 10km dust settlement zone impacts via the air pathway in regard to dust, adverse impacts are not anticipated from the proposed works. Additionally, the QIs of the Dublin Bay Natura 2000 sites are not sensitive to dust-based pollution. Table 6-3 provides a summary of the screening rational for the land and air pathway.

Table 6-3: Land and air pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 sites	Screening outcome for Land and Air Pathway	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 	No significant effect (Screened out)	<p>No physical, visual or noise disturbance due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>Located beyond the 10km dust settlement zone</p> <p>Respective QIs are no sensitive to dust-based pollution</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glenasmole Valley SAC - Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC 	No significant effect (Screened out)	<p>No physical, visual or noise disturbance due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>Shielded by natural dust barriers (hedgerows, treelines, and woodland) between the sites and the proposed development</p> <p>Relatively small residential development with reduced air pollution</p> <p>Not located within the path of the site's prevailing wind</p>

6.2.5 Cumulative Impact

All projects listed in Table 5-1 have been subject to Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment Screening and some of them have been subject to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. The conclusion from these assessments are that the projects will have a negligible impact on the QIs/Species of Conservation Interests (SCI) of any Natura 2000 site with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. As the proposed development is unlikely to affect the QIs/SCIs or conservation objectives of any European site, there is no potential for other plans or projects to act in combination with it to result in likely significant effects on European sites

6.3 Summary

Due to the location of the proposed site, the nature of the construction works, associated underlying geology and its distance to the Natura 2000 sites within the Zol, impacts via surface water, groundwater (to surface water) and land & air pathways to the SACs or SPAs are not anticipated.

6.3.1 Description of likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 sites

Project Elements	Comment	
Size and scale	<p>The proposed development is 2.3km north of Clondalkin town centre in a suburban residential area located at Saint Ronan's Crescent, Dublin 22. The site is accessed via the Neilstown Road. The existing plot of land is used as amenity green space. Trees on site will be mostly retained, replanting will replace where some trees are removed.</p> <p>South Dublin County Council intend to construct 9 Age Friendly Social Housing in the format of 4 apartments and 5 terraced houses facing a courtyard with an ancillary community communication building, totalling 580 sq m. The proposed development lies on a 0.28 Ha site. An appropriate attenuation system will collect surface water runoff from the site and connect it to the nearby existing drainage systems. New foul water systems will also be installed and connected to the existing sewer system.</p>	
Land-take	There will be no direct land take from any of Natura 2000 sites.	
Distance from Natura 2000 site or key features of the site	Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC	6.5 km
	Glenasmole Valley SAC	9.2 km
	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	11.6 km
	South Dublin Bay SAC	12.5 km
	North Dublin Bay SAC	14.7 km
	North Bull Island SPA	14.7 km
Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.)	There will be no water abstraction requirements.	
Emissions (disposal to land, water or air)	<p>Surface water-based construction emissions are not anticipated to enter the local watercourse given the distance to the nearest watercourse and natural retaining qualities of the aquifer below. Air-based construction emissions from the proposed development are not anticipated to impact the QIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the Zol due to prevailing wind and the 5km dust settlement zone.</p> <p>There will be an increase in foul water emissions at the site, due to the developments PE of 22. but all associated sewage will be connected to nearby sewage treatment WWTP at Ringsend. Surface water runoff associated with roofs and other surfaces will be trapped in the planned attenuation system following a SUDS report which will be connected to existing drainage systems on St Ronan's Avenue.</p> <p>Emissions from the buildings will be reduced due to sustainable heating and building practices associated with new builds within the South Dublin County Council jurisdiction. Increases in traffic emissions will be minimal due to the residential nature of the development.</p>	

Excavation requirements	Construction phase excavation depths will be a maximum depth of 1.8m to accommodate the installation of the appropriate attenuation system following the SUDS report.
Transportation requirements	<p>Temporary Impacts: Traffic will increase within the immediate vicinity of the suburban housing surrounding the site. Large scale construction may require tertiary and secondary road closures within the housing area. The site is well accessed via Neilstown Road, immediately east of the site.</p> <p>Permanent Impacts: Negligible increase in traffic due to the proposed developments PE of 22. Higher parking demands will be catered for by the development.</p>
Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc.	Construction will last approximately 54 weeks. Operation will be permanent, and no decommissioning is anticipated.
Other	None

6.3.2

6.3.3 Description of likely changes to the Natura 2000 sites

Potential Impact	Comments
Reduction of habitat area	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in habitat area for any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Disturbance to key species	There will be no disturbance to any QIs within any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Habitat or species fragmentation	There will be no temporary or permanent habitat or species fragmentation within any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Reduction in species density	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in species density within any of the Natura 2000 sites, or any QIs of these sites.
Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.)	There will be no temporary or permanent changes in key indicators of conservation value (surface water, groundwater and air quality).
Climate change	N/A

6.3.4 Description of likely impacts on the Natura 2000 sites as a whole

Potential Impact	Comments
Interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the site	Interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the sites are not anticipated
Interference with key relationships that define the function of the site	Interference with the key relationships that define the function of the sites are not anticipated

Provide indicators of significance as a result of the identification of effects set out above in terms of:

Potential Impact	Indicators
Loss (Estimated percentage of lost area of habitat)	No Natura 2000 sites will experience a direct loss in habitat area.
Fragmentation	Fragmentation of habitat and/or species is not anticipated.
Disruption & disturbance	Disruption and/ or disturbance is not anticipated.
Change to key elements of the site (e.g. water quality etc.)	Potential temporary changes to key elements (i.e. water quality) of the site are not anticipated.

6.3.5 Describe from the above those elements of the project or plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is unknown

Based upon best scientific judgement, no significant impacts are expected from the elements mentioned above; and that no significant gaps in knowledge of the scale or magnitude of potential impacts from the proposed site exist.

6.4 Concluding Statement

Following this initial screening of the proposed development at Saint Ronan's Crescent, Dublin 22, it can be concluded that significant impacts are not anticipated via surface water, groundwater, or land/air pathways on the following Natura 2000 sites:

- Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [001398]
- Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]
- South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]
- North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]
- North Bull Island SPA [004006]

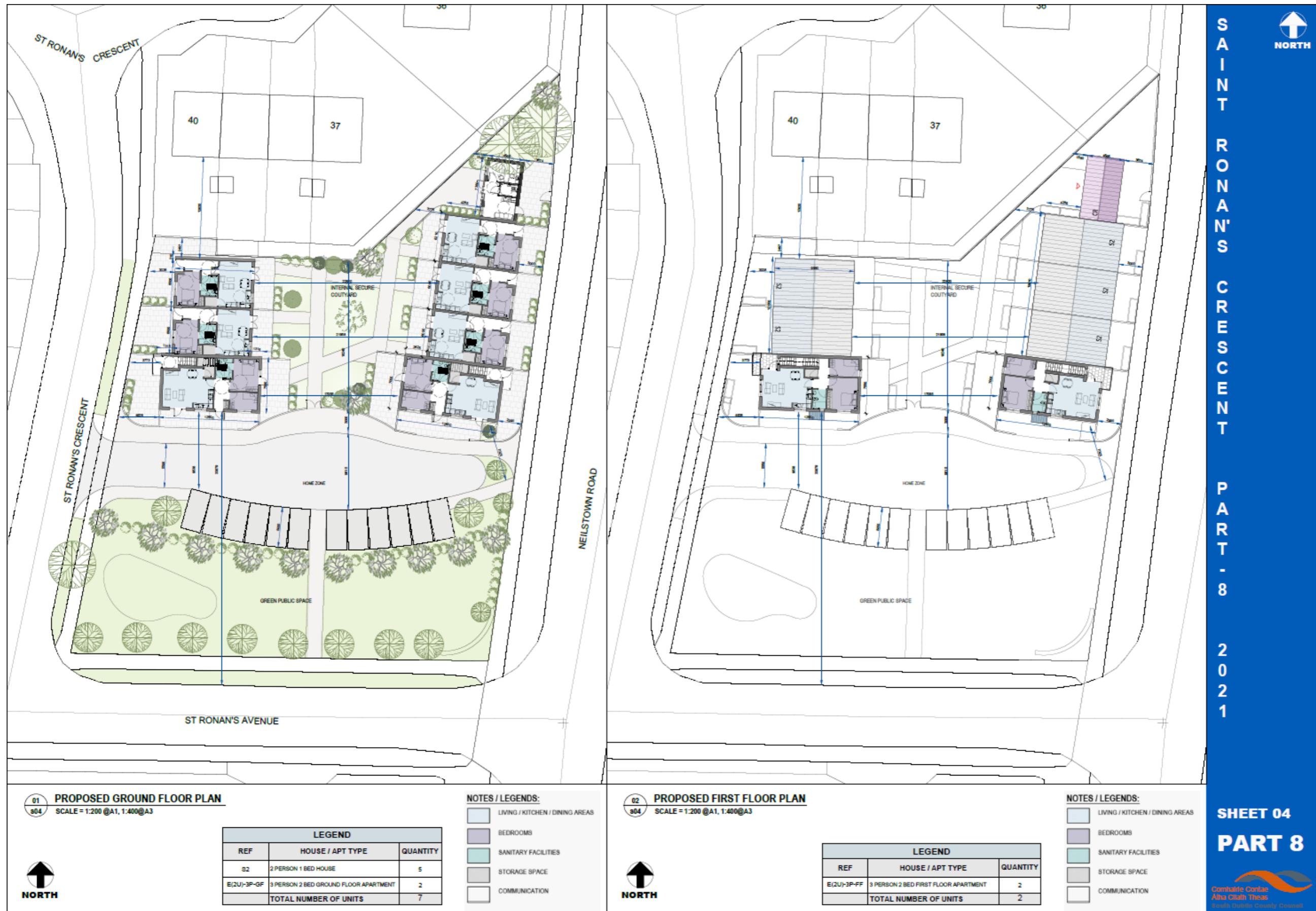
If any changes occur in the design of these works, a new Screening for Appropriate Assessment is required.

Appendices

A Proposed Site Plan

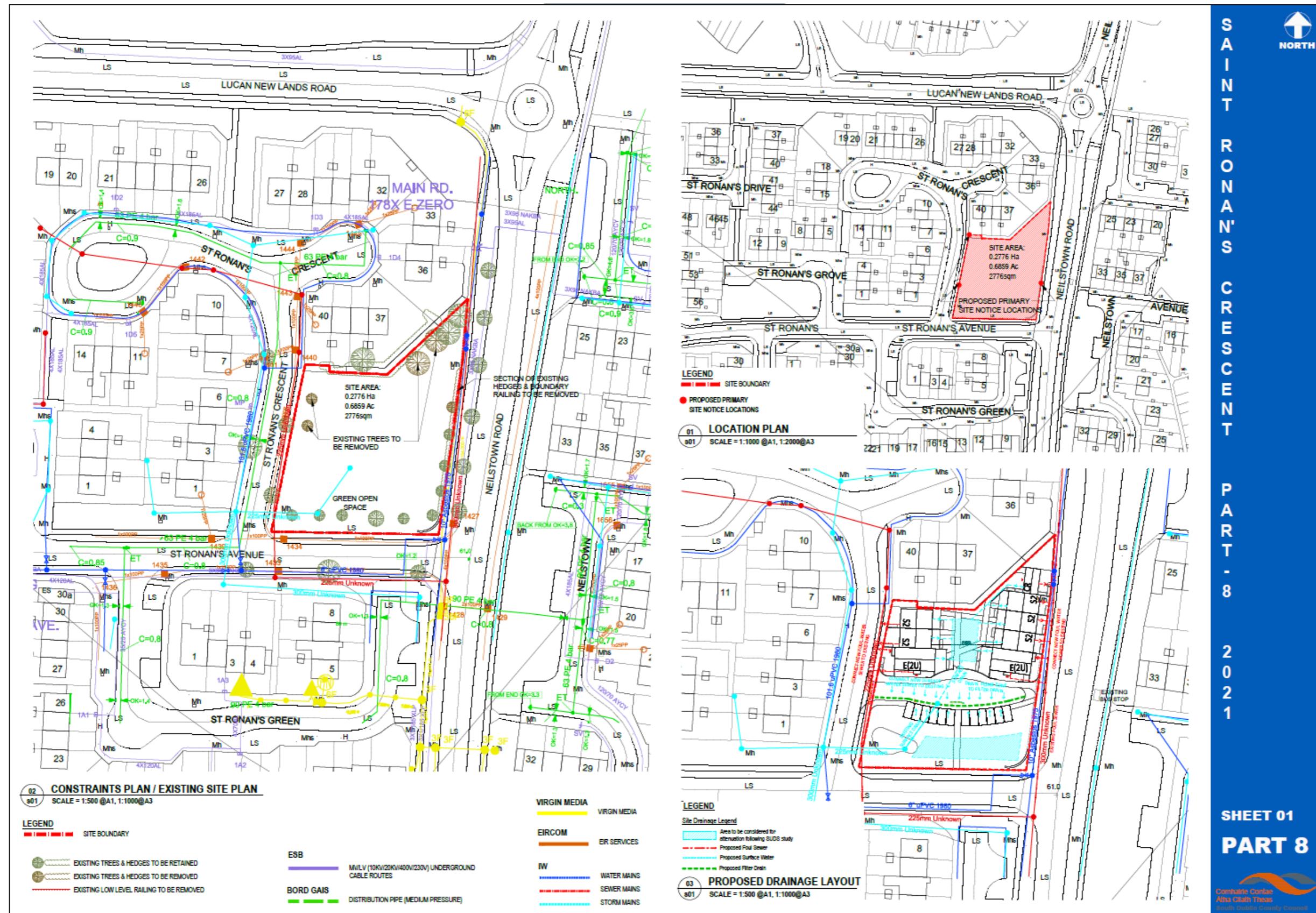


B Proposed Floor Plan:



C Sites Existing Constraints:

Including, telephone, electricity, gas foul water/sewer lines and trees to be removed to the left. Site location and Drainage plans to the right.



D National Biodiversity Data Centre - Protected Species

D.1 Records of protected Flora and Fauna in 2km tile 'O03R' (2021):

Species group	Common name	Latin Name	Date of last record	Title of dataset	Designation
bird	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
bird	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
bird	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
bird	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
bird	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
bird	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species

bird	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
bird	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species
bird	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
insect - hymenopteran	Moss Carder-bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) muscorum</i>	25/07/2018	Bees of Ireland	Threatened Species: Near threatened
terrestrial mammal	West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	08/06/2013	Atlas of Mammals in Ireland 2010-2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

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JBA
consulting

Offices at
Dublin
Limerick

Registered Office
24 Grove Island
Corbally
Limerick
Ireland

t: +353 (0) 61 345463
e:info@jbaconsulting.ie

JBA Consulting Engineers and
Scientists Limited
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