

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

AT

KILLINEY DART STATION/BEACH CAR PARK

STATION ROAD

CO. DUBLIN

FOR

DÚN LAOIGHAIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Prepared for

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

Prepared by

Traynor Environmental Ltd

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This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the condition of the site at the time of the report. No warranty is given as to the possibility of future changes in the condition of the site. The report as presented is based on the information sources as detailed in this report, and hence maybe subject to review in the future if more information is obtained or scientific understanding changes.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Traynor Environmental Ltd. has prepared the following Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') Screening Report for the proposed development at the New Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities at the Killiney DART Station/ Beach Car Park, Station Road, Co. Dublin for Dún Laoghaire County Council ('the Applicant').

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council are proposing to undertake the redevelopment of the existing public toilet block (Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities) at Killiney Dart Station/ Beach car park. The project will incorporate refurbishment works to the existing public toilets block, construction of a new toilet and shower block, external showers, hardscaping and more at the Killiney DART station/ Beach car park. The project will require planning as part of the Part 8 planning process.

The aim of the project will be to provide a sustainable water sports facility to provide changing, sanitary and meeting facilities to participants engaged in water-based and other sporting activities, and to support the services of the operators providing water sports activities in an area.

The proposed development comprises of:

New Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities at the Killiney DART Station/ Beach Car Park, Station Road, Co. Dublin

Proposed development consists of a new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities with associated site works and utility connections.

The new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities includes:

- 1 no. accessible Changing Places WC with shower;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC with shower;
- 2 no. FI WCs;
- 3 no. shower/changing cubicles;
- 1 no. Cleaner's Store;
- 3 no. external showers;
- Sheltered Induction/ Training/ Social Area;
- Lockers and seating.

The refurbished existing public toilet facilities include:

- 6 no. unisex WC cubicles;
- 1 no. unisex Ambulant WC cubicle;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC.

Also included are associated plant/ mechanical and electrical spaces, solar panels, pedestrian access route, landscaping, and minor changes to number and location of car parking spaces.

The indicative site is outlined in red on Figure 1.1 (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The proposed development is described in further detail in Section 3 below.



Figure 1.1: Site Location Map

The purpose of this report is to provide the information required under Schedule 7A, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. This information will enable a screening determination in respect of the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report ('EIAR') for the proposed development.

It is the responsibility of the competent authority to make a decision as to whether there is a requirement for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) with the information required under Schedule 7A of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, to enable the competent authority to determine in light of the criteria set out under Schedule 7 of those regulations whether the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on the environment.

There is a mandatory requirement for an EIAR to accompany a planning application for some types of development that meet or exceed the "thresholds" specified in Schedule 5 to the Planning and Development Regulations. In addition to the mandatory requirement, there is a case-by-case assessment necessary for sub-threshold developments as they may be likely to have significant effects on the environment. If a sub-threshold development is determined to be likely to have significant effect on the environment, then an EIAR will be required. The second reason for this report is to document the studies undertaken by the Applicant, and the design team, to consider whether the development by itself or in combination would be likely to have significant effects on the environment. The proposed development and component parts have been considered, as documented in Section 2, against the thresholds for EIA as outlined in the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

1.1 EIA SCREENING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

The legislation and guidance listed below has informed this report and the method to EIA Screening:

- Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports. (2022). Environment Protection Agency.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Screening, OPR Practice Note PN02 (Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021).
- European Union (Planning & Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects – Guidance on Screening. (2017). European Commission.
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects - Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. (2017) European Commission.

- Guidelines for Planning Authorities on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment. (August 2018). Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government.
- Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements. (Draft, September 2015). Environment Protection Agency.
- Interpretation of definitions of project categories of Annex I and II of the EIA Directive. (2015) European Commission.
- European Union Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU.
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).
- Planning and Development (Housing) and Residential Tenancies Act 2016
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

The national requirements to provide an EIA with a planning application are outlined in *Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended* ('the Act') and *Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 as amended* ('the Regulations'). In addition to the national legislation there are requirements set out in the EIA Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU); for relevant purposes, the EIA Directive has been transposed into Irish planning legislation through amendments to the Act and the Regulations.

This includes: the criteria set out Schedule 7 of the Regulations; the information set out at Schedule 7A; any further relevant information on the characteristics of the development and its likely significant effects on the environment submitted by the applicant; any mitigation measures proposed by the applicant; the available results, where relevant, of preliminary verifications or assessments carried out under other relevant EU environmental legislation, including information submitted by the applicant on how the results of such assessments have been taken into account, and; the likely significant effects on certain sensitive ecological sites.

The screening process followed in this report is in accordance with the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended by 2014/52/EU and as transposed by the Act and the Regulations and follows the format as per Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines (2022). The potential for significant effects of the proposed Project has been considered against the criteria under Schedule 7 of the *Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 as amended*. In producing this report due regard has been paid to other EIA guidance including the European Commission's 2017 *EIA of Projects Guidance on Screening* as well as the published *Guidelines for Planning Authorities* and the OPR Practice Note PN02 Environmental Impact Assessment Screening.

Preliminary Screening for EIA

The Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) provide for the preliminary examination for EIA. The Departmental Guidelines (August 2018) state as follows in relation to such a preliminary examination:

"For all sub-threshold developments listed in Schedule 5 Part 2, where no EIAR is submitted or EIA determination requested, a screening determination is required to be undertaken by the competent authority unless, on preliminary examination it can be concluded that there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment. This is initiated by the competent authority following the receipt of a planning application or appeal.

1.2 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

The screening process followed in this report is in accordance with the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended by 2014/52/EU and follows the format as per Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines (2022).

The key steps to screen for an EIA are set out in Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines are as follows:

1. Is the development a type that that requires EIA?
2. Is it of a type that requires mandatory EIA?
3. Is it above the specified threshold?
4. Is it a type of project that could lead to effects? and/or
5. Is it a sensitive location? and/or

6. Could the effects be significant?

The information required to be submitted to make a determination on EIA Screening is set out in Schedule 7A of the Regulations of 2001 (see also Annex IIA of the EIA Directive).

However, it is important to note that Schedule 7A states 'The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 [of Schedule 7A] shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.' Having regard to this for the purposes of compiling the relevant information on the likely effects of the proposed development and to address points 4 to 6 above, an evaluation of the characteristics of the project, the sensitivity of the location of the proposed development, and the potential for significant impacts has been made with regard to Schedule 7 of the Regulations.

Schedule 7 of the Regulations of 2001 sets out the criteria to determine whether a development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment. The criteria are broadly set out under the three main headings:

1) *Characteristics of proposed development* (Section 3.0)

- a) *the size and design of the whole of the proposed development,*
- b) *cumulation with other existing development and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A) (b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment,*
- c) *the nature of any associated demolition works,*
- d) *the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water, and biodiversity,*
- e) *the production of waste,*
- f) *pollution and nuisances,*
- g) *the risk of major accidents, and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge, and*
- h) *the risks to human health (for example, due to water contamination or air pollution).*

2) *Location of proposed development* (Section 4.0)

- a. *the existing and approved land use,*
- b. *the relative abundance, availability, quality, and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water, and biodiversity) in the area and its underground,*
- c. *the absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas:*
 - i. *wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths.*
 - ii. *coastal zones and the marine environment.*
 - iii. *mountain and forest areas.*
 - iv. *nature reserves and parks.*
 - v. *areas classified or protected under legislation, including Natura 2000 areas designated pursuant to the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive and.*
 - vi. *areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards laid down in legislation of the European Union and relevant to the project, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure.*
 - vii. *densely populated areas.*
 - viii. *landscapes and sites of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance.*

3) *Types and Characteristics of Potential Impacts* (Section 5)

The likely significant effects on the environment of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2, with regard to the impact of the project on the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i)(I) to (V) of the definition of 'environmental impact assessment report' in section 171A of the Act, taking into account—

- a. *the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example, geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),*
- b. *the nature of the impact,*
- c. *the transboundary nature of the impact,*
- d. *the intensity and complexity of the impact,*
- e. *the probability of the impact,*
- f. *the expected onset, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the impact,*
- g. *the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A) (b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment, and*
- h. *the possibility of effectively reducing the impact.*

However, it is important to note that Schedule 7A states 'The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 [of Schedule 7A] shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.' The main body of this report (Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0) will cover Schedule 7A fully, but it has been set out to present the information under the headings provided for in Schedule 7 in order to assist the Planning Authority in its screening assessment.

1.3 CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EIAR SCREENING REPORT

This EIA Screening Report has been informed by the enclosed documents (and the relevant listed mitigation measures as included therein). The preparation and co-ordination of this screening report has been completed by Nevin Traynor of Traynor Environmental Ltd. Nevin Traynor is a Senior Environmental Consultant with Traynor Environmental; with over 25 years' experience in the environmental sector. Nevin has an honours degree in Environmental Science from Sligo IT. His project experience includes the management and productions of Environmental Impact Statements (EISs)/EIARs, particularly within the Commercial/Industrial and Housing Sector. The preparation and co-ordination of this screening report has been completed by Traynor Environmental Ltd. and has relied on specialist input from the design team, Noreen Mc Loughlin (Ecologist) and DLRCC Architects and project Engineers.

The various reports (AA Screening, Architect/Engineers Drawings/Reports) address a variety of environmental issues and assess the impact of the proposed development and demonstrate that subject to the various construction and design related mitigation measures recommended that the proposed development will not have a significant impact on the environment.

1.4 Statement of Competency

This EIAR Screening Report should also be read in conjunction with the plans and particulars submitted with the proposal including the AA Screening. It should be noted the Contractor appointed to undertake the works will be required to develop these framework documents as part of their overall Construction Management Plan in line with their obligations under the Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 as amended.

This AA Screening report was carried out by Noreen McLoughlin, BA, MSc, MCIEEM and Nevin Traynor Environmental Scientist BSc Env. Nevin has an honours degree in Environmental Science from Sligo IT. Nevin has over 25 years' experience as an Environmental Consultant in Ireland. Noreen has an honours degree in Zoology and an MSc in Freshwater Ecology from Trinity College, Dublin and she has been a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management for over 15 years. Noreen has over 17 years' experience as a professional ecologist in Ireland.

2.0 SCREENING EVALUATION

2.1 IS THE DEVELOPMENT A PROJECT

The first step in screening is to examine whether the proposal is a project as understood by the EU Directive. For the purposes of the EU Directive, 'project' means: *"the execution of construction works or of other installations or schemes, or other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including those involving the extraction of mineral resources."*

The EPA Guidance (2022) states that if a proposed project is not of a type covered by the Directive, there is no statutory requirement for it to be subject to environmental impact assessment. In determining if the proposed project is of a type covered by the Directive it may be necessary to go beyond the general description of the project and to consider the component parts of the project and/or any processes arising from it.

If any such parts or processes are significant and, in their own right fall within the class of development covered by the Directive, the proposed Project as a whole may fall within the requirements of the Directive. Each element of the proposed development has been examined, and the development clearly meets the definition of a Project as understood by the EU Directive.

2.2 IS THE DEVELOPMENT A PROJECT THAT REQUIRES A MANDATORY EIA

The next step is to determine if the proposed development is of a *project type* that requires mandatory EIA (i.e., is the proposed development of a project type in which a threshold does not exist). The types of projects to which thresholds do not apply are types that are considered to always be likely to have significant effects.

The type of projects for which an EIA is mandatory is set out in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Regulations. An EIA is deemed mandatory under Section 172 of the Act to accompany a planning application for development for the types of projects set out in Schedule 5. This list was developed from Annex I and Annex II of the EIA Directive. The EPA Guidance (2022) requires an assessment beyond the general description of the project and to consider the component parts of the project and/or any processes arising from it.

In considering the wider context and the component parts of the project of the proposed development the thresholds of relevance to the proposal from Part 2 of Schedule 5 are set out below:

10. Infrastructure projects –

(b)(iv) Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere.

(In this paragraph, 'business district' means a district within a city or town in which the predominant land use is retail or commercial use).

For the project types of Class 10 (a) to (m) an EIA is mandatory only if the project equals or exceeds, as the case may be, a limit, quantity or threshold set out. Project Class 15 does not set out any thresholds and a case-by-case assessment is required to be undertaken.

2.3 IS THE PROJECT ABOVE THE THRESHOLD FOR EIA

An EIAR is required to accompany an application for permission of a class set out in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Regulations which equals or exceeds, as the case may be, a limit, quantity or threshold set for that class of development. A development that does not exceed a limit, quantity or threshold set for that class of development in Schedule 5 of the Regulations is known as a 'sub-threshold development'.

The proposed development and component parts have been considered against the thresholds outlined in Schedule 5, Part 2, Class 10 (a) to (m). The most relevant project type in the context of the proposed development is Class 10 (b) (ii) and (iv) noted in Section 2.2 above.

(b) (iv) the appropriate threshold is considered to be '10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area' as the site location is not within a business district but is within a built-up area. The conservative and pragmatic approach is to consider the area to have a predominant land use for residential use rather than business use.

The proposed development site does not equal to, nor does it exceed the limit, quantity or threshold set out in Class 10 b (iv); therefore, an EIA is not mandatory.

2.4 CONCLUSION – SUB THRESHOLD DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development is 'of a type set out in Part 2 of Schedule 5 [in the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)] which does not equal or exceed, as the case may be, a quantity, area or other limit specified in that Schedule in respect of the relevant class of development'. The development is outside the mandatory requirements for EIA and is considered to be sub-threshold for the relevant project type.

An EIA Screening Report is still required to accompany a sub-threshold development which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7. Therefore, the final step in the screening process is to consider whether the development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment and therefore require an EIAR to be submitted and EIA carried out.

Directive 2014/52/EU requires the developer to provide information on the characteristics of the project and its likely significant effects on the environment, to allow the competent authorities to make a determination on the requirement for an EIA. The information required is set out in the Directive and transposed Schedule 7A of the Regulations. The remainder of this report presents the information required by Schedule 7A to demonstrate the likely effects on the environment, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7.

The following Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 will provide information on the characteristics of the proposed development, the location and context, and its likely impact on the environment. These sections present the information required under Schedule 7A of the Regulations, broadly set out in the structure Schedule 7 to ensure that each aspect for consideration is robustly addressed.

3.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

This section addresses the characteristics of proposed development by describing the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development and a description of the location of the proposed development.

3.1 SIZE AND DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The site in question is approximately 0.3887ha and it is located at Killiney DART/ beach carpark, approximately 213m north of the dart entrance. The site lies within a prominent location in Killiney, and it will be accessed via two separate points along station road, north from Killiney beach and south from the DART station. The site of the proposed new toilets and shower facilities will be situated with the existing Killiney DART station car park. The site is bounded with the Court Killiney Bay to the west and Station Road, DART line and Killiney beach to the east.

The proposed development comprises of:

New Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities at the Killiney DART Station/ Beach Car Park, Station Road, Co. Dublin

Proposed development consists of a new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities with associated site works and utility connections.

The new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities includes:

- 1 no. accessible Changing Places WC with shower;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC with shower;
- 2 no. FI WCs;
- 3 no. shower/changing cubicles;
- 1 no. Cleaner's Store;
- 3 no. external showers;
- Sheltered Induction/ Training/ Social Area;
- Lockers and seating.

The refurbished existing public toilet facilities include:

- 6 no. unisex WC cubicles;
- 1 no. unisex Ambulant WC cubicle;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC.

Also included are associated plant/ mechanical and electrical spaces, solar panels, pedestrian access route, landscaping, and minor changes to number and location of car parking spaces.

All works are contained within the urban / sub-urban areas of Killiney. The dominant habitats associated with these areas include Buildings and Artificial Surfaces (Fossitt Habitat Code BL3), along with areas of Amenity Grasslands (GA2), and Scattered Trees and Parkland (WD5). The new block will be constructed to the south of the existing toilet block, on an area of amenity grassland. There are a number of sycamore trees in the area, and some of these will be removed to facilitate the proposed development. There are no habitats of biodiversity value within the site.

The coastal habitats of Killiney Beach lie to the east of the site. These habitats include mud flats, sand flats, marshes, coastal grasslands and sand dunes, as well as open water habitats. Other habitats present locally include hedgerows, treelines and scattered trees.

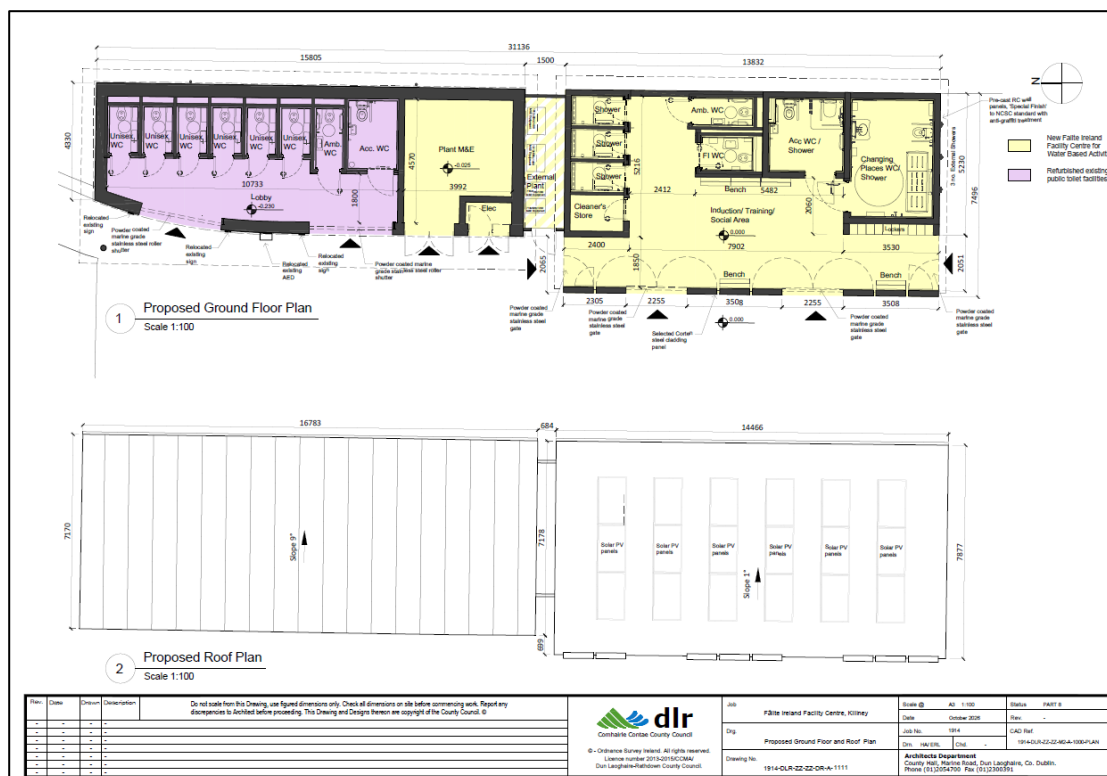
Aerial photograph can be seen in figure 3.1.

An aerial photograph of the Killiney Station area. The station building is a long, rectangular structure with a flat roof, outlined in red. To its left is a large, green, irregularly shaped area labeled 'Court Killiney Bay'. Further left is a cluster of buildings, including a large white one. Below the station is a parking lot labeled 'Killiney Station Car Park'. To the right of the station is a wide, sandy beach labeled 'Killiney Beach', and further right is the dark blue sea. At the bottom of the image, a road or path is labeled 'Killiney Dart Station'.

1 Proposed Site Plan
Scale 1:500

1914-OLR-22-02-01-A-1102

Figure 3.3 – Proposed Ground Floor & Roof Plan



3.2 CUMULATION WITH OTHER EXISTING OR PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT

This section outlines the potential cumulation with other existing or permitted developments. As part of the assessment of the impact of the proposed development, account has been taken of any relevant developments that are currently permitted, or under construction and substantial projects for which planning has been submitted within the surrounding areas, as well as existing local land uses. A preliminary assessment of potential cumulative effects on the environment is facilitated via the Source-Pathway-Receptor (SPR) model which is a multi-step process. The SPR methodology is a tool that ensures the most cautious means of assessment at the preliminary stages of a proposed development. The use of this tool ensures that all possible impacts are identified at a very early stage thus enabling further studies, mitigation measures or ameliorative actions to be put in place. The inherent use of the precautionary principle within the SPR methodology means that all potential for environmental impacts can be identified at a preliminary stage without any need for detailed studies, but rather upon available desktop information.

In order for there to be a potential cumulative effect all three elements of the SPR elements need to be present. If there is no pathway or functional link (direct or indirect) between the proposed development and a receptor, there is no potential for effect. Additionally, if there is no receptor within the area of a potential impact, there is similarly no effect as it does not cause harm to the environment due to the lack of a receptor.

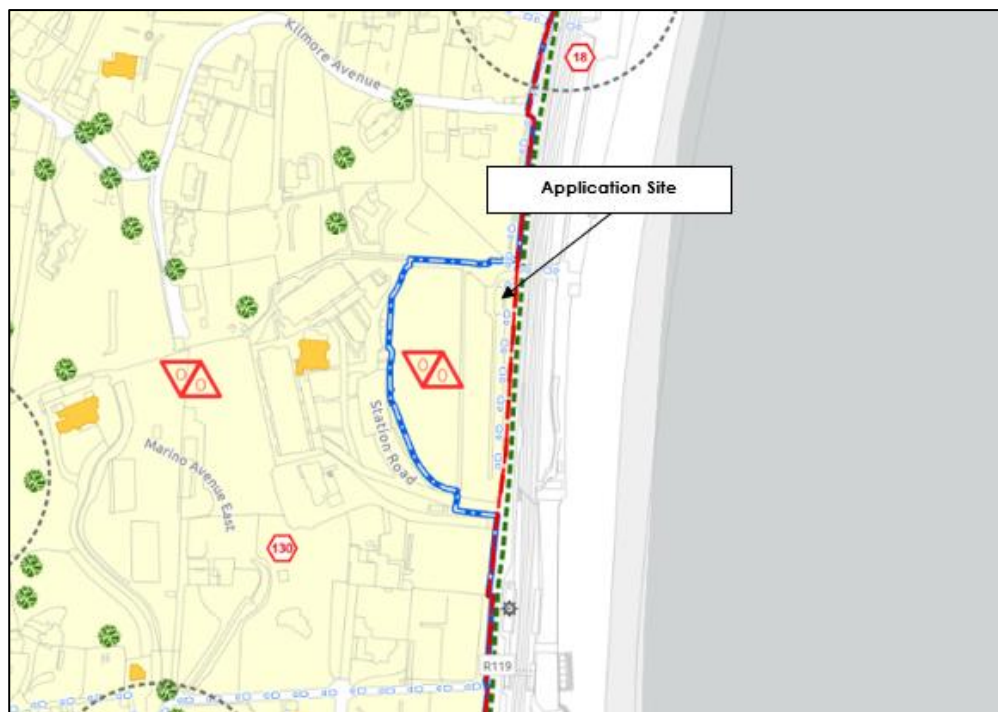
There is no specific guidance available for a generic zone of influence to focus the assessment of existing land use and/or permitted projects that may result in cumulative effects. The research area has been established using expert judgement and based on the accessibility of data and taking into consideration the potential zone of influence of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development. In considering the potential effects of the proposed development (Section 5), it can be established that the closer to the works, there is a greater the potential for impacts. The most significant environmental impacts are likely to be confined within 50-150 m of the proposed development. The project being considered, is not expected to have Regional, National, or International, or Transboundary impacts.

3.2.1 Existing Development

The site, as shown in Figure 3.4, is zoned in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2023-2029 as Zoning Objective No. 130 'To ensure that development within this objective area does not (i) have a significant negative impact on the

environmental sensitivities in the area including those identified in the SEA Environmental Report, and/or (ii) does not significantly detract from the character of the area either visually or by generating traffic volumes which would necessitate road widening or other significant improvements.'

Figure 3.4: Land Use Zoning Map (Source – Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 Interactive Map)



Population

Table 1 compares population change in the State, Dublin and Killiney north between the 2016 and 2022 census.

Table 3.1. Population Changes 2016 - 2022

Population Change 2016 – 2022			
Location	2016	2022	% Change 2016 - 2022
State	4,761,865	5,123,536	+7.6%
Dublin	1,347,359	1,450,701	+7.7%
Killiney North	3,330	3,390	+0.3%

3.2.2 Permitted Development

The Site is within the administrative jurisdiction of DLR County Council.

The planning history for the Site of the Proposed Development was reviewed from data sources including:

- DLR County Council planning website, <https://www.dlrcoco.ie/>.
- An Coimisiún Pleanála website, <http://www.pleanala.ie/>.
- EIA Portal, as provided by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Please refer to Table 5.3 details planning applications within the vicinity of the Proposed Development site.

Table 3.1 Recent Planning Applications in the Vicinity of the proposed development site

Reg. No	Applicant name and Development address	Proposed Development	Location (relative to proposed development site)
D26A/0194/WEB	Rathvendon, Kilmore Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin	The proposal will involve increasing the width of the existing gate entrance,	Directly north of the proposed development site.
D25A/0851/WEB	Currabinn, Kilmore Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin, A96Y895	Retention Planning Permission for existing porch to front & balcony	114m north of the proposed development

3.3 NATURE OF ANY ASSOCIATED DEMOLITION WORKS

No demolition of the existing public toilet building is proposed. Refurbishment works will, however, involve localised strip-out and removal of existing internal fixtures, finishes, services and other elements as necessary. The resulting construction and demolition waste quantities will be limited in scale and will be managed in accordance with applicable waste-management requirements.

3.4 USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (LAND, SOIL, WATER, BIODIVERSITY)

This section describes the proposed development in terms of the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water, and biodiversity. In the overall context of Killiney, the proposed development will not have a significant consumption on natural resources during construction and operation. The main use of natural resources will be land, soil, and water. Other resources used will be construction materials which will be typical raw materials used in construction of the public restroom areas. The scale and quantity of the materials used will not be such that would cause concern in relation to significant effects on the environment.

3.4.1 Land and Soil

The proposed development will require the excavation and removal of soils and materials for the purposes of excavation for foundations, landscaping and services. It is proposed to reuse soil excavated on site, however should soil be removed off site, prior to being exported off-site, shall be classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidance – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous document dated 1st June 2015 to ensure that the waste material is transferred by an appropriately permitted waste collection permit holder and brought to an appropriately permitted or licensed waste facility. Materials that can be reused will be notified to the EPA as a by-product. This ensures that waste and other materials removed from the site will have no significant effect on the environment. There will be a requirement for deliveries of imported stone, and other construction materials.

3.4.2 Water Consumption

The construction or operation of the scheme will not use such a quantity of water to cause concern in relation to significant effects on the environment. The construction phase will not use such a quantity of water to cause concern in relation to significant effects on the environment. There is no proposed extraction of groundwater at the site. Once the development is completed and the development is occupied there will be a public water requirement for open showers and toilets.

As the proposed works is for the construction of public toilets and shower space, all water will be diverted to the public sewer.

3.4.3 Biodiversity Resources

Investigations into the implications on existing biodiversity including species and habitats has been undertaken through the Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report prepared by Noreen Mc Loughlin MSc, MCIEEM Ecologist. NHAs/pNHAs are national designations under the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended. A Natural Heritage Area (NHA) is designated for its wildlife value and receives statutory protection. A list of proposed NHAs (pNHAs) was published on a non-statutory basis in 1995, but these have not since been statutorily proposed or designated.

The proposed development site is not located within any NHA or pNHA. There are a number of pNHAs in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The completed AA Screening Report has assessed the potential for significant impacts of the construction and operational phases of the proposed development on Natura 2000 sites and habitat loss/alteration, habitat/species fragmentation, disturbance and/or displacement of species, change in population density and changes in water quality. There are eighteen Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the Proposed Development, this site is summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 – Natura 2000 Sites Within 15km of the Application Site

Site Name & Code	Distance from Site	Qualifying Interests	Screened In / Out
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000	1.5km east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Harbour Porpoise)	<i>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</i>

			<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Dalkey Island SPA 004172	2.1km north-east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) <p>Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)</p>	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024	4.9km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) • Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) • Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) • Wetland and Waterbirds 	<p>arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
South Dublin Bay SAC 000210	5km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Embryonic shifting dunes 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Ballyman Glen SAC 000713	6.3km south-west	<p>Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)</p> <p>Alkaline fens</p>	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of</p>

			<p>proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Bray Head SAC 000714	6.9km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts European dry heaths 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Knocksink Wood SAC 000725	7.5km south-west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>

North-West Irish Sea SPA 004236	9.6km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-throated Diver(<i>Gavia stellata</i>) • Great Northern Diver(<i>Gavia immer</i>) • Fulmar(<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) • Manx Shearwater(<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>) • Cormorant(<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) • Shag(<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) • Common Scoter(<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) • Little Gull(<i>Larus minutus</i>) • Black-headed Gull(<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) • Common Gull(<i>Larus canus</i>) • Lesser Black-backed Gull(<i>Larus fuscus</i>) • Herring Gull(<i>Larus argentatus</i>) • Great Black-backed Gull(<i>Larus marinus</i>) • Kittiwake(<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) • Roseate Tern(<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) • Common Tern(<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) • Arctic Tern(<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) • Little Tern(<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) • Guillemot(<i>Uria aalge</i>) • Razorbill(<i>Alca torda</i>) • Puffin(<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122	9.7km west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heaths • Alpine and Boreal heaths 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> • Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) • Blanket bogs (* if active bog) • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles • <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) 	<p>arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Wicklow Mountains SPA 004040	9.8km west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) • Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
North Bull Island SPA 004006	10km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) • Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p>

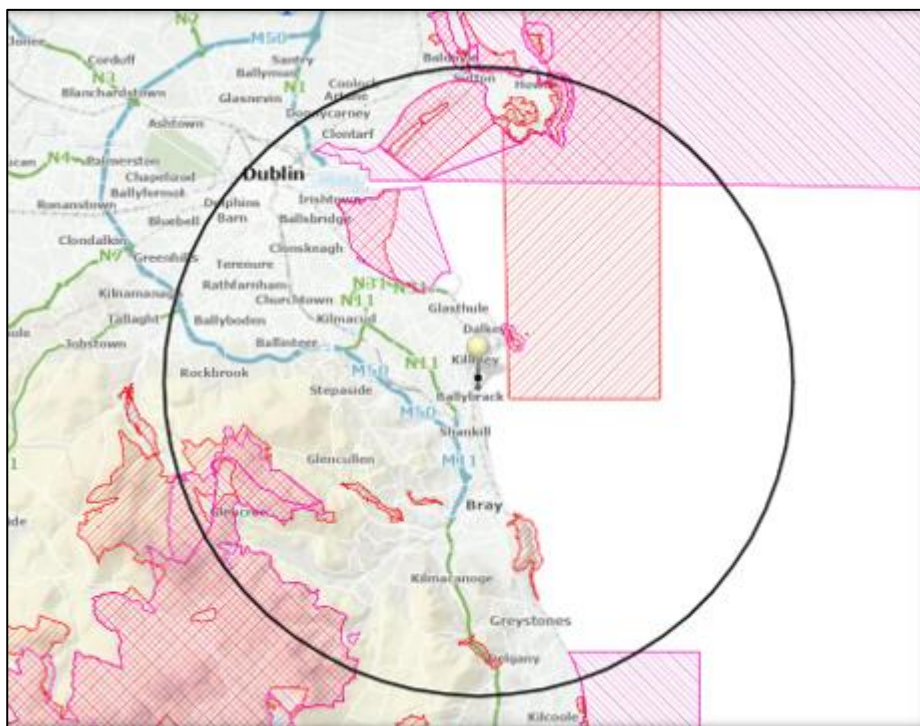
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) • Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) • Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) • Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) • Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) • Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) • Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) • Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) • Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) • Wetland and Waterbirds 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
North Dublin Bay SAC 000206	10km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia arenaria</i>) • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) • Humid dune slacks • <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>

Howth Head SAC 000202	11.6km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetated sea cliffs off the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts • European dry heaths 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Howth Head Coast SPA 004113	12km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
The Murrough SPA 004186	12.2km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) • Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) • Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) • Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) • Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) • Wetland and Waterbirds 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
Glen of the Downs SAC 000719	12.6km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199	14.9km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SAC.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during the</p>

			<p>construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Baldoye Bay SPA 004016	14.9km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) • Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) • Wetland and Waterbirds 	<p>Screened Out - There is no potential for direct effects as the proposed works area is located entirely outside the boundary of this SPA.</p> <p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during the construction and operation of proposed development can be ruled out.</p> <p>The site does not support any ex-situ habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>

Figure 3.6. Location of the proposed development boundary and Natura 2000 sites located within a 15km radius of the site.



The habitats recorded on site are described below, no Annex I habitats were recorded within the proposed development site. The site habitats have been defined using Fossitt's 'A Guide to Habitats in Ireland'. The application site does not lie within or adjacent to any area that has been designated for nature conservation purposes.

The NHAs (pNHAs) located in the vicinity of the proposed development site are: Dalkey Coastal zone and Killiney Hill (001206), Loughlinstown Woods (001211) and Dingle Glen (001207)

The pNHA's are designated for terrestrial habitats and therefore there is no pathway for the proposed development to impact on these sites.

It is concluded in the AA Screening that:

AA of the proposed development is not required as it can be excluded, on the basis of objective information provided in this report, that the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any European sites."

3.5 PRODUCTION OF WASTE

The waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal disposal (including its method of disposal.) Waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste disposal / recovery site. It is therefore imperative that the recreational users, and the proposed facilities management company undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and employ suitably permitted/licensed contractors to undertake off-site management of their waste in accordance with all legal requirements. This includes the requirement that a waste contractor handle, transport, and reuse/recover/recycle/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities. The above ground solution alleviates the need for deep excavations at the site. There will be earth removal works associated with the construction of the proposed development. Further details provided in the Resource Waste Management Plan (RWMP) submitted as part of the detailed design stage.

3.6 POLLUTION AND NUISANCES

There are potential short-term nuisances such as dust, noise, as well as the potential for pollution of surface water/ groundwater associated with construction activities. The construction activities shall only take place in accordance with standard construction times or permitted times, for example 08:00 to 18:00 Mondays to Fridays inclusive, between 08:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturdays and not at all on Sundays and public holidays. No activity, which would reasonably be expected to cause annoyance to residents/users in the vicinity, will take place outside of these hours.

During the operation of the proposed public toilets and showers, it is proposed to be managed effectively to avoid pollution and nuisances. It is deemed to be a negligible risk when the site is constructed and operational.

3.7 RISK OF MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND/OR DISASTERS

3.7.1 Landslides, Seismic Activity and Volcanic Activity

There have been no recorded landslide events at the site. Due to the local topography and the underlying strata, there is a negligible risk of a landslide event occurring at the site. There is a very low risk of seismic activity at the proposed development site. There are no active volcanoes in Ireland so there is no risk from volcanic activity.

3.7.2 Flooding/Sea Level Rise

The potential risk of flooding on the site was conducted by reviewing historical information, identifying sources of potential flood risk to the site, and using predictive information. All relevant flood maps for the area have been reviewed for the proposed development which assessed the potential flood risk associated with fluvial, groundwater, coastal and pluvial flooding. Overall, the flood risk to and from the development as proposed is considered to be Low. The development as proposed is not predicted to result in an adverse impact to the existing hydrological regime of the area or increase flood risk elsewhere and is therefore considered to be appropriate from a flood risk perspective.

3.7.3 Major Accidents/Hazards

The potential interaction with sites registered under the Seveso Directive (Directive 82/501/EEC, Directive 96/82/EC, Directive 2012/18/EU) and the Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 209 of 2015) (the "COMAH Regulations"), which implement the latest Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) has been considered in respect to notified installations and their proximity to the proposed development site. There are no Seveso Sites located within 8km of the site.

3.7.4 Minor Accidents/Leaks

There is a potential impact on the receiving environment as a result of minor accidents/leaks of fuel/oils during the construction. However, the implementation of the mitigation measures set out in this report will ensure that the residual effect on the environment is imperceptible. The closest is approximately 12.12km south of the site Calor Teoranta / Calor Gas, Tolka Quay, Dublin Port, Dublin 1

3.8 RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH

The EC 2017 Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report outlines that human health is a very broad factor that is highly project dependent. The guidance states: The notion of human health should be considered in the context of the other factors in Article 3(1) of the EIA Directive and thus environmentally related health issues (such as health effects caused by the release of toxic substances to the environment, health risks arising from major hazards associated with the Project, effects caused by changes in disease vectors caused by the Project, changes in living conditions, effects on vulnerable groups, exposure to traffic noise or air pollutants) are obvious aspects to study.

The EPA guidance explains that the scope of population and human health is project dependent but should consider significant impacts likely to affect aspects such as: convenience (expanded range of transport options); nuisance/ disturbance from lighting; displaced settlement patterns (residential); employment opportunities; settlement patterns; land use patterns; access for tourism, amenity, health impacts and/or nuisance due to noise, dust, or water pollution; and health and safety. The

characteristics of the proposed development, in terms of the risks to human health (for example, due to water contamination or air pollution) have been considered. The primary potential impacts of the proposed development on human health would be increased air pollution, noise, traffic, visual impact, or pollution of groundwater/nearby watercourses as a result of the proposed development.

The subject site is located in an area zoned in the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 as Zoning Objective 130 'To ensure that development within this objective area does not (i) have a significant negative impact on the environmental sensitivities in the area including those identified in the SEA Environmental Report, and/or (ii) does not significantly detract from the character of the area either visually or by generating traffic volumes which would necessitate road widening or other significant improvements.' It is anticipated that a new Failte Ireland centre and refurbishment public toilets facility at this location would not have a significant negative impact on local parks, local tourism or shopping amenities that would pose a risk to human health. The proposed development would only serve to continue the existing usage of such facilities. There are a variety of public transport options available to visitors and residents at the subject site. There are pedestrian routes, bus routes and cycling path facilities within reach of the development.

Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) data indicates that the site does not lie within a drinking water protection area. The area is serviced by mains water supply therefore wells are not used for potable water supply. The proposed mitigation measures during the construction phase, including the implementation of a best practice construction measures, will ensure that there is no impact on groundwater or the stormwater mains.

Detailed surface-water and foul-water arrangements are being developed by the project civil engineer. The final drainage design will be incorporated into the Part 8 documentation and the conclusions of this EIA Screening will be reviewed against the confirmed drainage proposals prior to issue.

However it is expected that all surface and foul water from the site, including the shower water will discharge to the public foul water sewer.

4.0 LOCATION AND CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 EXISTING AND APPROVED LAND USE

The site is surrounded primarily by the established urban and suburban lands of Killiney within Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (commercial, residential and amenity areas), and the dominant habitats associated with these areas include buildings and artificial surfaces, as well as amenity grasslands and gardens. Nearby public amenities are Killiney Beach and Killiney Hill Park.

4.2 RELATIVE ABUNDANCE, AVAILABILITY, QUALITY AND REGENERATIVE CAPACITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA AND ITS UNDERGROUND

4.2.1 Land Use

According to the EPA Mapping using the "Corine 2018" land cover data indicates that the predominant land use of the site is 'Discontinuous Urban fabric' (Code_112). This code represents land that comprises of residential and other built development interspersed with vegetated areas, gardens and other non-sealed surfaces.

4.2.2 Hydrogeology

According to GSI, the Groundwater Vulnerability represents the intrinsic geological and hydrogeological characteristics that determine the ease at which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities. The vulnerability of the groundwater depends on the time travel of infiltrating water, the quantity of contaminants that reach the groundwater and the contaminant attenuation capacity of the geological materials through which the water and contaminants infiltrate. The final vulnerability rating of an area is determined by the permeability and thickness of the subsoils underlying the groundwater, and the type of Recharge sources (diffuse or point source).

Therefore, areas where the infiltrating water and contaminants move faster from land to groundwater with high permeability are more vulnerable. According to the GSI the vulnerability classification for the proposed development site is 'Extreme (E)' likely based on the presence of high permeability sand and gravel subsoils. There was no karst features identified adjacent to the site. The groundwater vulnerability map for the proposed development site is presented below in Figure 4.2.

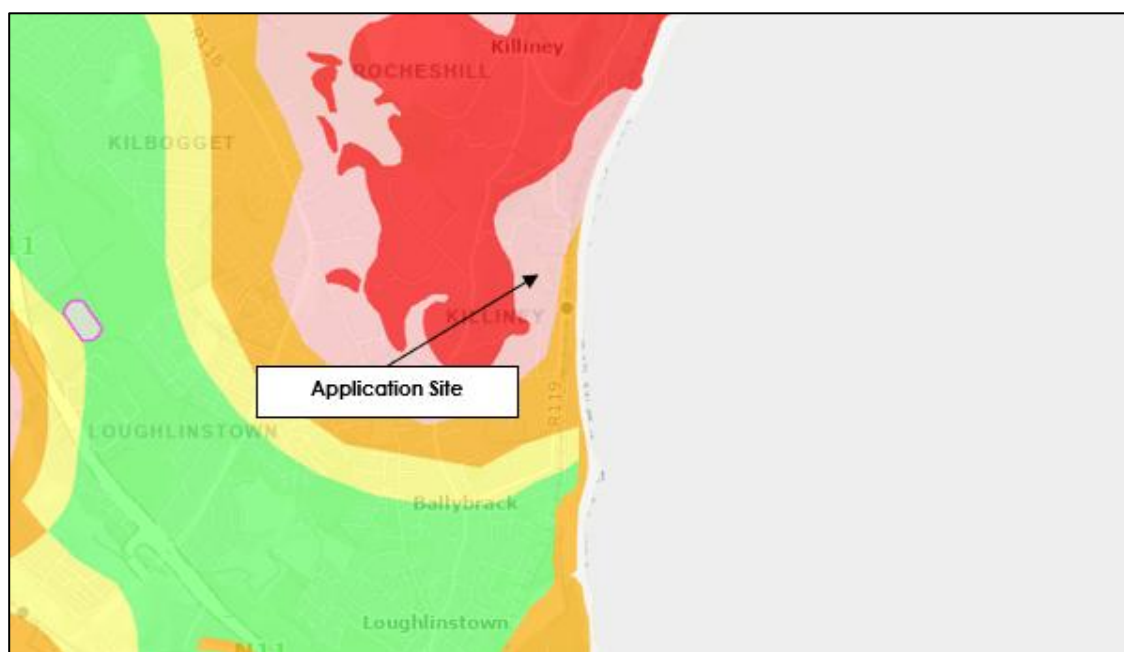


Figure 4.2: Groundwater Vulnerability

4.2.3 Soils

The "Teagasc Soils" from the GSI Mapping indicates the predominant soil type underlying the proposed development area to be 'Made Ground'. The Soil Cover map for the site is presented below Figure 4.3.

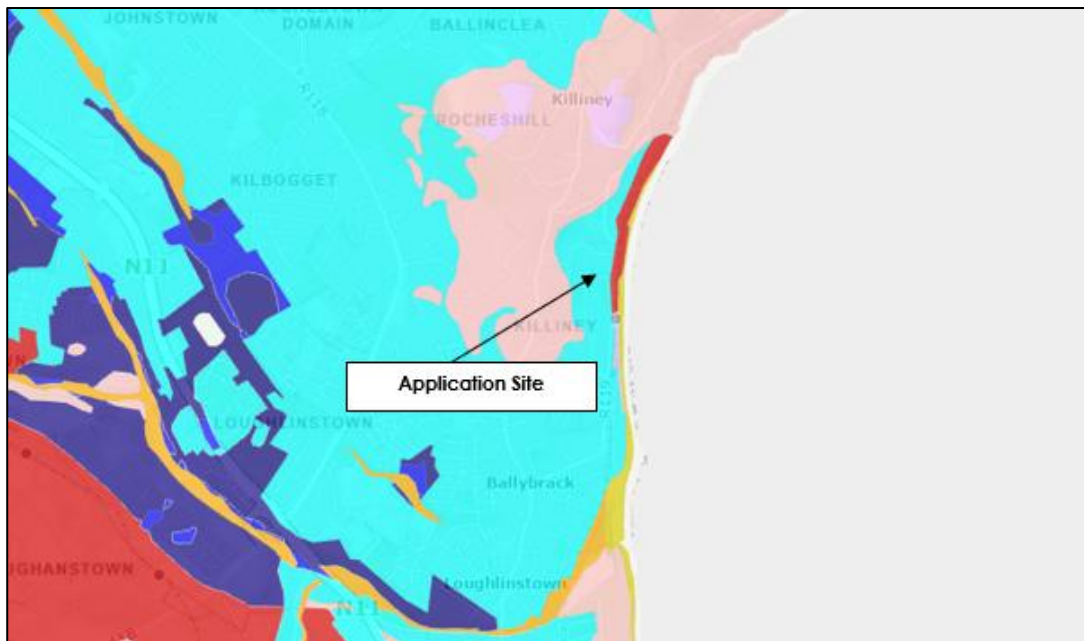


Figure 4.3: Soil Cover

4.2.4 Quaternary Sediments

The quaternary geological period extends from about 1.5 million years ago to the present day and is sub divided into two epochs: the Pleistocene epoch, which covers the Ice Age period, and extends up to 10,000 years ago and the Holocene Epoch, which extends from that time to the present day. Information available on the GSI online Mapping ("Quaternary Sediments") indicate that the proposed development site is classified as 'Till derived from limestone' (refer to Figure 4.4).

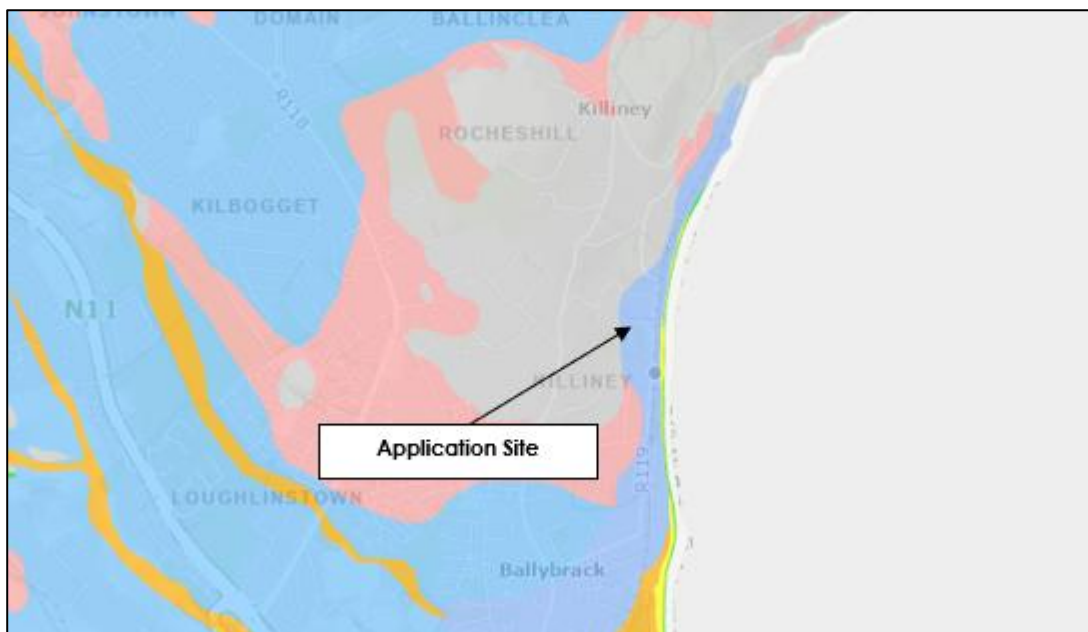


Figure 4.4: Quaternary Sediments

4.2.5 Bedrock Geology /Aquifer

The information obtained from the GSI Map indicates that the proposed development site is predominantly underlain by Deep marine, Slate schist & minor greywacke. The Bedrock geology for the proposed site is presented below in Figure 4.5.

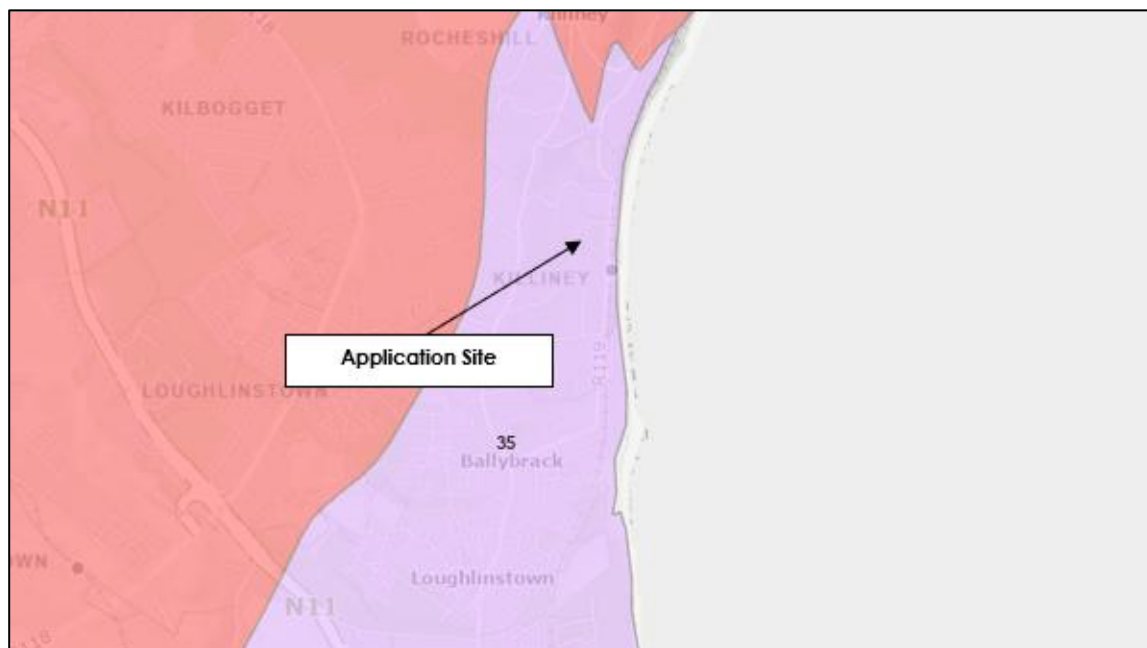


Figure 4.5: Bedrock Geology

4.2.6 Hydrology

The proposed works area lies within the Ovoca-Vartry Hydrometric Area (10) and Catchment (09), the Dargle Sub-Catchment (010) and the Kill of the Grange Stream Sub-Basin (010). There are no watercourses within or adjacent to the area of proposed works. The closest watercourse to the site is the Kill-O-the-Grange Stream and this is c1km south of the application site. This stream discharges into Dublin Bay at Ballybrack. The site is adjacent to Killiney Beach, and it is approximately 42m west of the high tide mark.

The EPA have classified the ecological status of the Kill of the Grange Stream as poor. The ecological status of Dublin Bay is noted to be good. Under the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, this is unsatisfactory, as the objective is to achieve at least Good Ecological Status and prevent any deterioration in water quality. The current River Basin Management Plan seeks to achieve these objectives by 2027.

The site is within the Kilcullen Groundwater Body and the current status of this groundwater body is noted to be good.

4.2.7 Flood Risk

The development site is not identified as an area susceptible to flooding and there is no history of flooding at the site by the County Development Plan and CFRAM mapping. The CFRAMS Map and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Flood Map both indicate that the site lies outside of Flood Zones A and B and can therefore be considered to be located within Flood Zone C. Given the operational design measures proposed, the distance from the Killiney beach and the robust nature of river habitats, no significant impact on water quality is predicted to occur and there will be no impact on the conservation objectives of any Natura Sites or the Dublin Bay due to operational surface water discharges.

The OPW's online National Flood Hazard Mapping Database provides information on reported floods, in the form of reports, photographs and newspaper articles. The database provides information on historic flooding events. No flooding events are recorded within the site area.

The historic flood event data map in the area of Killiney, obtained from the OPW flood mapping website is shown in figure 4.6. The map provides no evidence of any actual historical flood incident occurring at the site.

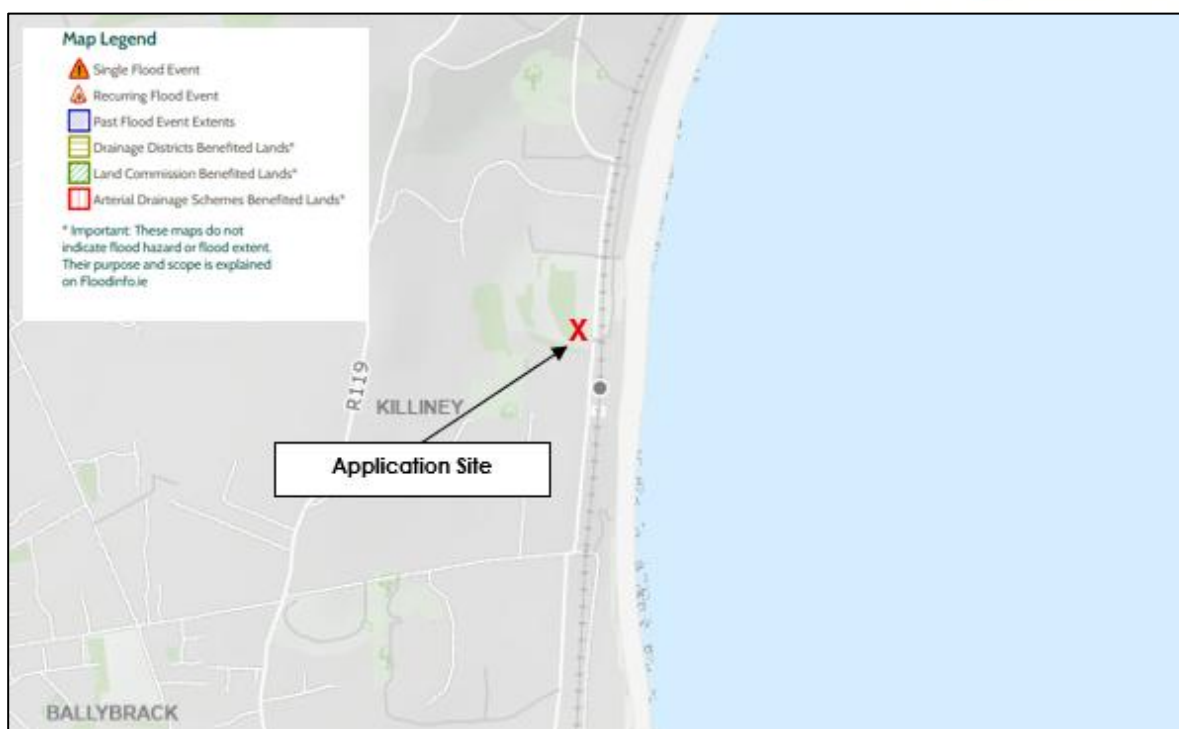


Figure 4.6. Location of Past Flood Events (Site Marked at X)

4.2.8 Water Framework Directive

In response to the increasing threat of pollution and the increasing demand from the public for cleaner rivers, lakes and beaches, the EU developed the Water Framework Directive (WFD). This Directive is unique in that, for the first time, it establishes a framework for the protection of all waters including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater, and their dependent wildlife/habitats under one piece of environmental legislation for all European member states.

The WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC) is a substantial piece of EU water legislation that came into force in 2000. The overarching objective of the WFD is for the water bodies in Europe to attain Good or High Ecological Status.

The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is the competent authority in Ireland responsible for delivering the WFD. River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) have been created which set out measures to ensure that water bodies in the country achieve 'Good Ecological Status'.

Good Ecological Quality will depend on the quality of the individual quality elements on which the Ecological status is scored; namely the biological, chemical and morphological condition in a particular water body. Any reduction in any of these elements will result in a reduction of the overall ecological status.

4.2.8.1 Water Framework Status and Objectives

The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (2022-2027) has been adopted by all local authorities in order to achieve the aims of the WFD. The Plan sets out the new approach that Ireland will take to enhance protection, prevention, and monitoring of Irish waterbodies. The main actions include:

- Improve wastewater treatment.
- Conservation and leakage reduction.
- Scientific assessment of water bodies and implementation of local measures.
- A new collaborative Sustainability and Advisory Support Programme.
- Dairy Sustainability Initiative.

- Development of water and planning guidance for local authorities.
- Extension of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems grant Schemes; and
- A new Community Water Development Fund

Regardless of their current quality, surface waters should be treated the same in terms of the level of protection and mitigation measures employed, i.e., there should be no negative change in status. The third and current cycle aims to build particularly on the initiatives of the second cycle, particularly the governance and implementation structures, and to improve the establishment of Irish Water, An Fóram Uisce (The Water Forum), the Local Authority Waters Programme and the Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme.

4.3 ABSORPTION CAPACITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The proposed development due to its size and localised nature will not have any effect on wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths, coastal zones, marine environments, mountain or forest areas, nature reserves, or densely populated areas. The development site is not located within or adjoining an Architectural or General Conservation Area and is not located within or adjoining a Native Woodland Trust and is not covered by protected views, scenic routes, or viewpoints.

There is a national monument adjacent to the site, to the west and outside the site boundary. This structure is the three-gun battery forming part of Martello Tower No. 7 at Tara Hill, Killiney Road. It's reference on the ASI Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is DU026-012. The impact of the proposed development is considered negligible on this adjacent monument.

5.0 TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

This section sets out the likely significant effects on the environment of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2 (as set out in Sections 4 and 5 above), with regard to the impact of the project on the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i)(I) to (V) of the definition of 'environmental impact assessment report' in section 171A of the Act (as amended).

The quality, magnitude and duration of potential impacts are defined in accordance with the criteria provided in the Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022) this criterion is duplicated in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Description of Effects

Characteristic	Term	Description
Quality of Effects It is important to inform the non-specialist reader whether an effect is positive, negative, or neutral	Positive	A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity, or improving the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	Neutral	No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/Adverse	A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
Describing the Significance of Effects 'Significance' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful (also see Determining Significance).	Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	Not significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	Slight Effects	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate Effects	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
	Significant Effects	An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound Effects	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics
Describing the Extent and Context of Effects Context can affect the perception of significance. It is important to establish if the effect is unique or, perhaps, commonly, or increasingly experienced.	Extent	Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	Context	Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)

Describing the Probability of Effects Descriptions of effects should establish how likely it is that the predicted effects will occur so that the CA can take a view of the balance of risk over advantage when making a decision	Likely Effects	The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely Effects	The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.

Characteristic	Term	Description
Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects Duration 'is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	Momentary Effects	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	Brief Effects	Effects lasting less than a day
	Temporary Effects	Effects lasting less than a year
	Short-term Effects	Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Medium-term Effects	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
	Long-term Effects	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
	Permanent Effects	Effects lasting over sixty years
	Reversible Effects	Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
	Frequency of Effects	Describe how often the effect will occur. (Once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)

5.1 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

5.1.1 Construction Phase

The potential impacts of the proposed development on population human health and populations would be nuisances such increased air pollution (dust), noise, traffic, and visual impacts of the construction phase. An outline construction management plan should be followed during construction phase. The construction compound should be located within the redline boundary of the proposed development site. The likely potential impact of the proposed development with respect to population and human health during the construction phase can be considered to be negative, moderate to significant and short-term.

The potentially significant short-term impacts (due to air pollution (dust), noise, traffic) during the construction phase will be mitigated in accordance with the best practice construction measures at construction stage, and through implementation of binding hours of construction.

The construction phase of the proposed development will provide for the temporary employment of 10-20 no. construction workers which will provide benefits for local businesses providing retail or other services to construction workers and potential additional employment in the area.

The residual impact of the proposed development with respect to population human health during the construction phase after the implementation of mitigation measures set out in this report, is negative, not significant, and short-term.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of population and human health impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for subthreshold EIA does not arise.

5.1.2 Operational Phase

The proposed development will not result in any off-site exceedance of the relevant ambient air quality standards. Due to the nature and small scale of the proposed development it is not anticipated to generate significant outward noise.

There are no planned direct discharges to water or land, although the risk of accidental discharge or spills exists. A number of design measures are proposed to prevent the contamination of groundwater during the operational phase. The design of the proposed development has due regard for the sensitivity of the surroundings and is not likely to adversely impact on local populations. The proposed development is not expected to significantly add to the current noise level of the surround environment. Noise and Vibration impacts are discussed further.

The residual impact of the proposed development with respect to populations and human health during the operational phase is positive, not significant, and long-term. Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of population and human health impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for subthreshold EIA does not arise.

5.2 LAND, SOILS, GEOLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY

5.2.1 Construction Phase

Potential for increased sediment and runoff from excavation, soil handling, removal, and compaction

Earthworks and excavations will be required for construction phase operations to facilitate the development. This will include the excavation of soil and subsoils. The construction works will alter the current drainage regime from the site and the rate and volume of direct surface run-off. The potential impact of this is a possible increase in surface water run-off and sediment loading, which could potentially impact local drainage if not adequately mitigated.

Movement of material will be minimised to reduce the degradation of soil structure and generation of dust. Excavations will remain open for as little time as possible before the placement of fill. This will help to minimise the potential for water ingress into excavations. An Outline Construction Management Plan which includes best practice construction measures is recommended for the project prior to commencement to satisfy planning conditions.

The site preparation, excavations and levelling works required to facilitate construction of foundations, and the installation of services will require excavation of soil, stones, and bedrock (if encountered). Soil will be kept onsite where possible, if any material is to be exported it needs to be brought off site by an approved collector or moved with the benefit of an Article 27 declaration. Any material, which is exported from site, if not correctly managed or handled, could impact negatively on human beings (onsite and offsite) as well as water and soil environments.

In the event that soil is required to be taken off site, prior to removal, all excavated materials will be visually assessed for signs of possible contamination such as staining or strong odours. Should any unusual staining or odour be noticed, samples of this soil will be analysed for the presence of possible contaminants in order to ensure that historical pollution of the soil has not occurred. Should it be determined that any of the soil excavated is contaminated, this will be disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Excavated soil will arise during the construction period and will be stored (if required) on site prior to being removed by a specialist contractor.

Stockpiles of soil and construction aggregate can have the potential to cause negative impacts on air and water quality. The effects of soil stripping and stockpiling will be mitigated through the implementation of appropriate earthworks handling protocol during construction. It is anticipated that any stockpiles will be formed within the boundary of the site and there will be no direct

link or pathway from this area to any surface water body. Overburden material will be protected from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered parts of the site, where possible.

In respect of the foregoing, the residual impact as a result of the potential for increased sediment and runoff from excavation works on, land, soils, geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology during construction is considered to be negative, imperceptible, and short-term.

Potential for contamination from Accidental Spills and Leaks

There is potential for water to become contaminated with pollutants associated with construction activity. Contaminated water which arises from construction sites can pose a significant short-term risk to water quality for the duration of the construction if contaminated water is allowed to percolate to the aquifer or accidental discharges into surface water.

Machinery activities on site during the construction phase may result in run-off of contaminated waters into surface water networks or ground water. Potential impacts could arise from accidental spillage of fuels, oils, paints, cement, etc. which could impact surface water if allowed to runoff into surface water systems and/or receiving watercourses or groundwaters.

The potential impacts during the construction phase are required to be mitigated by ensuring best practice construction with respect to storage of any hazardous substances (fuels, chemicals and other construction materials that may pose a risk to the environment). Best Practice construction methodologies will be used to manage the risk of accidental spills and leaks. These measures associated with the construction phase are best practice measures and are in no way included to avoid or reduce any potential harmful effects to any European sites, namely Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000. Given the scale and localised nature of the proposed development, and the lack of impact pathways between the Site and surface water bodies there is no likelihood of significant effects on water quality.

The residual impact in respect of the potential for impacts related to contamination from accidental spills on soils, geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology during construction is considered to be negative, imperceptible, and short-term.

Dewatering, Run-off, and Sediment Loading

There is the potential for contaminated surface water run-off from site preparation, levelling, landscape contouring and excavations during the construction phase may contain increased silt levels or become polluted from construction activities. Silt water can arise from excavations and exposed ground. Construction water containing large amounts of silt or other contaminants such as hydrocarbons has the potential to cause negative, and short-term impacts receiving surface water bodies, or surface water networks, if not adequately mitigated.

Best Practice construction methodologies will ensure that the receiving surface water drainage network is sufficiently protected for the duration of the proposed works. Where dewatering is required during the construction phase, dirty water will be fully and appropriately attenuated, through silt bags, before being appropriately discharged to ensure that no silty or contaminated water from the construction works will be discharged to any stormwater network.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of land, soils, geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.2.2 Operational Phase

All wastewater and surface water will continue to be directed to the public sewer.

5.3 BIODIVERSITY

5.3.1 Construction Phase

The potential impact from the proposed development on biodiversity with particular attention to species and habitats protected under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive has been considered as a part of the AA Screening Report by Noreen Mc Loughlin Ecologist. The AA Screening Report for the site has confirmed that the site is not under any wildlife or conservation designation. Furthermore, no rare, threatened or legally protected species are known to occur or have been recorded on the site.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of biodiversity impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise. Please refer to the accompanying AA Screening.

5.3.2 Operational Phase

The development during operation is considered to have no impact on the biodiversity in the area due to the distance from the site to the nearest SACs and the site does not lie within or adjacent to any area that has been designated for nature conservation purposes. There are no habitats of biodiversity value on the application site.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of biodiversity impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

It can be concluded objectively that this proposed development does not need to proceed to Stage II of the Appropriate Assessment process. There will be no impact upon the integrity, or the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites identified. The habitats and species associated with this site will not be adversely affected.

5.4 AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE

Air Quality

The Air Quality Standards (AQS) Regulations describe the air quality zoning adopted in Ireland as follows:

- Zone A (Dublin Conurbation)
- Zone B (Cork Conurbation)
- Zone C (16 Cities and Towns with population greater than 15,000); and
- Zone D (Rural Ireland: areas not in Zone A, B and C).

The proposed development is in Zone A. Based on published air quality data for the Zone A area in the vicinity of the subject site, it may be concluded that the air quality at the subject site may be characterised as being good with no exceedances of the Air Quality Regulations 2024 limit values of individual pollutants.

The quality of existing air quality at the subject site must be maintained and improved where possible as a result of the proposed development to ensure that local human health and the ecological environment is not adversely affected.

The EPA manages the National Ambient Air Quality Network. This network sets legislative limits and target values for the protection of human health and vegetation. Air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are impacting negatively on the air we breathe. Air quality monitoring results in 2022 showed that fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) mainly from burning solid fuel in our homes, and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) mainly from road transport, remain the main threats to good air quality. EPA monitoring shows that PM_{2.5} and NO₂ levels are within the current EU legal limits, however these pollutants exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines (AQGs) for health.

5.4.1 Construction Phase

Construction stage traffic and embodied energy of construction materials are expected to be the dominant source of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the construction phase of the development. Construction vehicles, generators etc., may give rise to some CO₂ and N₂O emissions. However, due to the short-term nature of these works, the impact on climate will be not significant, and short term.

Nevertheless, some site-specific mitigation measures can be implemented during the construction phase of the proposed development to ensure emissions are reduced further. In particular the prevention of on-site or delivery vehicles from leaving engines idling, even over short periods. Minimising waste of materials due to poor timing or over ordering on site will aid to minimise the embodied carbon footprint of the site.

The greatest potential impact on air quality during the construction phase of the proposed development is from construction dust emissions and the potential for nuisance dust and PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} emissions. While construction dust tends to be deposited within 350 m of a construction site, the majority of the deposition occurs within the first 50 m based on Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) guidance (2011).

The scheme has potential for dust impacts during construction due to the separation distance between the site and the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, during construction, there is potential for dust impacts on these sensitive receptors which would be considered in the absence of mitigation **negative, significant, and short-term**.

The pro-active control of fugitive dust will ensure the prevention of significant emissions, rather than an inefficient attempt to control them once they have been released. The main contractor will be responsible for the coordination, implementation and ongoing monitoring of the dust minimisation measures. The key aspects of controlling dust are listed below.

In summary the measures which will be implemented will include:

- During very dry periods when dust generation is likely, construction areas will be sprayed with water.
- Exhaust emissions from vehicles operating within the site, including trucks, excavators, diesel generators or other plant equipment, will be controlled by the contractor through regular servicing of machinery.
- Vehicle speeds will be limited in the construction site.
- The surrounding roads used by trucks to access and egress from the site will be cleaned regularly using an approved mechanical road sweeper. Roads will be cleaned subject to local authority requirements. Site roads will be cleaned on a daily basis, or more regularly, as required.
- Wheel-wash facilities will be provided to remove excess mud from wheels. These facilities will be located at the exit from the site and away from sensitive receptors, where possible.
- The technique adopted for all works shall minimise the release of dust into the atmosphere.
- Daily visual inspections will be carried out at locations around the site boundary as required.
- These inspections will monitor the effectiveness of dust mitigation measures.

In the event of dust nuisance occurring outside the site boundary, movements of materials likely to raise dust would be curtailed and satisfactory procedures implemented to rectify the problem before the resumption of construction operations. The residual effects on air quality and climate will be moderate, negative, short term during the construction phase. Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of air quality and climate impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.4.2 Operational Phase

In relation to the operational phase of the proposed development, the proposed development will not result in any significant emissions of air quality pollutants or greenhouse gases once operational. Therefore, the potential impact to air quality from the operational phase of the proposed development is expected to be imperceptible.

Therefore, no site-specific mitigation measures are required. Current EPA guidance states that a development may have an influence on global climate where it represents "a significant proportion of the national contribution to greenhouse gases" (EPA, 2003). The "Guidelines on The Information to Be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports" (2022) states that impacts relevant to adaptation to climate change should be assessed and that projects should be assessed in terms of their vulnerability to climate change. Therefore, the impact to climate from the operational phase of the proposed Project is expected to be imperceptible in terms of national CO₂ emissions and Ireland's agreed limit under the Kyoto Protocol (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997, 1999) and the EU Effort Sharing Agreement ("20-20-20" Targets).

The proposed Project will not result in any impacts relevant to adaptation therefore the project will not be vulnerable to climate change. Based on the above the potential effects on Air Quality are neutral, imperceptible, and short term for the operational phase. Therefore, the residual impact of the proposed Project on ambient air quality is deemed to be imperceptible.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of air quality and climate impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.5 NOISE AND VIBRATION

5.5.1 Construction Phase

During the construction phase there is potential for temporary impacts on the nearest residential, commercial, and industrial properties due to noise emissions from the plant equipment required for construction. The magnitude of noise generated will be dependent on several factors including the proximity of noise sensitive receptors, construction methods employed, the selection of plant and construction programming. A variety of items of construction methods and plant items will be required during the various phases of the construction project. Noise will be generated primarily from the onsite construction activity however noise can be generated during haulage of construction and waste materials to and from site.

The potential for noise and vibration effects in the absence of mitigation can be characterised as negative, moderate to significant, and short term for the construction phase.

There is no published statutory Irish guidance relating to the maximum permissible noise level that may be generated during the construction phase of a project. The application of avoidance measures, such as binding hours of construction, along with implementation of appropriate noise and vibration control measures, will ensure that noise and vibration impact will not be excessively intrusive. Any impacts will be short term in duration for the construction phase.

The relevant mitigation measures are set out below:

- Construction Hours will be limited during which noisy site activities are permitted 08:00am to 18:00hrs Monday to Friday and 08:00am to 13:00hrs on a Saturday. No work to be carried out on a Sunday or bank holiday.
- Channels of communication will be established between the Contractor/Developer, Local Authority and Residents.
- A Site Representative will be appointed responsible for matters relating to noise.
- Typical levels of noise will be monitored during critical periods and at sensitive locations.
- Plant will be selected with low inherent potential for the generation of noise.
- All site roads will be kept even so as to mitigate the potential for vibration from lorries.
- Barriers will be erected as necessary around items such as generators or heavy-duty compressors.
- Noisy plant will be sited as far away from sensitive properties as permitted by site constraints.
- Engines, vehicles, and equipment will be switched off when not in use.
- Significant sources of noise will be enclosed.

- Plant will be used and serviced regularly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Machinery having rotating parts will be serviced according to supplier recommendations to prevent friction induced sound.
- Materials should be lowered, not dropped, as far as practicable and safe.

All personnel must be made aware that noisy construction activities resulting in significant noise levels must be minimised and made aware of the above control measures. During the construction stage the following codes and regulations will be adhered to:

- BS 5228:2009 Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites, Part 1, and Part 2.
- SHWW (General Application) Regulations 2007 – 2016, Part 5 Noise and Vibration

Noise and vibration effects on the environment following the implementation of standard construction mitigation measures, the residual impact can be characterised as negative, slight to moderate, and short term for the construction phase.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.5.2 Operational Phase

The operation of the proposed development will remain consistent with the type of activity and buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The proposed development will give rise to additional road traffic on public roads, which can give rise to slight to moderate impacts in respect of noise.

The residual effects on noise and vibration are neutral, imperceptible, and short term for the operational phase.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of noise and vibration impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.6 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT

5.6.1 Construction Phase

The change of use of the site from the existing public area to that of a construction site, will give rise to short term and substantially localised effects on landscape character. This effect will be seen through the introduction of the new water based activities and toilets facilities, machinery, ancillary works, and associated hoarding, etc. Measures will be undertaken to mitigate any potentially adverse construction-related effects on immediately adjoining neighbours, particularly on the residents, and dart station in the surrounding area. Operation of a well-managed organised and planned construction site, with adequate control of construction traffic and working activity, will be undertaken which is key to avoiding and minimising impact.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of landscape and visual impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.6.2 Operational Phase

The proposed development is consistent with the land use zoning designation. In keeping with this context, the proposed development, once complete should integrate visually with the existing landscape. The design and layout of the proposed development is appropriate in terms of the existing site character, zoning, and context.

The residual impact on landscape and visual impact during construction will be long term, and range from imperceptible to moderate, neutral to positive.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of landscape and visual impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.7 CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND ARCHAEOLOGY

5.7.1 Construction Phase

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records the closest SMR site is DU026-012 Battery: Killiney North located 0.1km west of the proposed site.

The proposed development works will be neutral, imperceptible, and short term.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of cultural heritage and archaeological impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.7.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of the proposed development is not predicted to have any impact on archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage.

In this regard any impacts upon cultural heritage and archaeological are considered to be neutral, imperceptible, and long term.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of cultural heritage and archaeological impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.8 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

5.8.1 Construction Phase

During the construction phase of the proposed development, there will be additional traffic movements to/from the site from construction personnel, security staff, professional staff (i.e., design team, utility companies), excavation plant, dumper trucks and deliveries/removal of materials (waste/spoil). In order to transport construction material to the site in the most efficient and environmentally sensitive manner appropriate routes need to be identified. Having considered the site location, it is proposed access will be via two separate points along station road, north from Killiney beach and south from the DART station.

It is not expected that the proposals will result in a material deterioration of existing road conditions.

After the implementation of mitigation measures the potential impact on Traffic and Transportation are negative, short term and not significant for the construction phase.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of traffic and transportation impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.8.2 Operational Phase

The proposed scheme will see an increased level of traffic coming to and from the site when compared to the existing situation. It is proposed access will be via two separate points along station road, north from Killiney beach and south from the DART station. The potential impact on Traffic and Transportation during the operational phase are negative, long term and not significant for the operational phase.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of traffic and transportation impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.9 MATERIAL ASSETS, INCLUDING WASTE MANAGEMENT

The proposed development will have an impact upon other material assets such as 'built services and infrastructure such as electricity, telecommunications, gas, and water supply.

5.9.1 Construction Phase

Utilities

Welfare facilities (canteen, toilets etc.) will be available within the construction compound and this will remain in place for the construction of the proposed development. The offices and site amenities will initially need to have their own power supply (generator), water deliveries and foul water collection will be in place until connections are made to the mains networks. The construction compound will be located within the construction site boundary.

It anticipated the that construction compound will include the following:

- Temporary site accommodation incorporating management and engineers' WC facilities, canteen, and drying room facilities.
- Primary materials storage including containerised units and lock ups for tools and equipment.
- Waste storage and recycling area either within or adjacent to compound.
- Parking for key management and staff.
- Small plant machinery
- Medium plant, i.e. dumpers and excavators once finished work for the day.
- The majority of building materials such as steelwork, cladding, plasterboards, bricks etc. will be delivered directly to the building front.

Electrical connections will be made by suitably qualified personnel following consultation with the relevant authorities and will be cognisant of subsequent construction works. High voltage connections will be established for heavy duty equipment and site facilities, as required. All electrical works, including connection to the ESB network will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor. The power and electrical supply requirements during construction are relatively minor, and there is no potential impact anticipated on existing users.

Water supply required for welfare facilities, dust suppression and general construction activities will be sourced from the existing public supplies. Although before connections are established to the water supply it may need to be trucked onto site. As with electrical works, this will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor. It will be necessary to service the site with a reliable and safe water supply.

Site welfare facilities will be established to provide sanitary facilities for construction workers on site. The main contractor will ensure that sufficient facilities are always available to accommodate the number of employees on site. All foul water from the site, including the shower water will discharge to the public foul water sewer.

Electrical connections will be made by suitably qualified personnel following consultation with the relevant authorities and will be cognisant of subsequent construction works. The power and electrical supply requirements during construction are relatively minor, and there is no potential impact anticipated on existing users.

In respect of the foregoing, the predicted impacts upon material assets (utilities) are considered to be neutral, imperceptible, and short term.

Waste and Waste Management

There will be some waste materials produced in the construction of the proposed scheme which will be disposed of using licensed waste disposal facilities and contractors. The scale of the waste production in conjunction with the use of licensed waste disposal facilities and contractors does not cause concern for likely significant effects on the environment.

A site-specific Resource Waste Management Plan (RWMP) will be prepared by the contractor prior to commencing on site. Details the methodologies employed for the control, management, monitoring, and disposal of waste from the site.

The plan sets out the measures used to maximise the quantity of waste recycled by providing sufficient waste recycling infrastructure, waste reduction initiatives and waste collection and waste management information to the recreational users of public showers and washroom facilities.

Other than waste generated from materials necessary for the construction of the building the proposed development will not produce significant volumes of waste.

All waste arising during the construction phase will be managed and disposed of in a way that ensures compliance with the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended and associated amendments and regulations and the Waste Management Plan. In the event, there is excess material with no defined purpose, it will be transported to an authorised soil recovery site or notified to the EPA as a by-product (Article 27) when it will be beneficially used.

It is considered that the proposed development will not have any significant impact in terms of resources or waste generation.

A carefully planned approach to waste management will ensure that the impact on the environment will be *short-term, neutral, and imperceptible*.

Conclusion

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of material asset impacts during the construction phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.9.2 Operational Phase

Utilities: Foul Sewer, Stormwater and Potable Water

The existing drainage regime will be retained, and the proposed development will not increase or alter the quantity of surface water discharging to the receiving bodies. Runoff from the site will continue to be collected by the existing road drainage system which will not be significantly affected by the works. Where necessary, appropriate measures will be implemented to prevent any deleterious materials such as oils or cement from entering the drainage system. This will lead to reduced run off which will have a positive effect.

Conclusion

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of material asset impacts during the operational phase. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.10 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM INTERACTIONS

This section discusses the potential interactions and inter-relationships between the environmental factors discussed in the preceding sections. This section covers both the construction and operational phase of the proposed development.

In accordance with the guidance not only are the individual significant impacts required to be considered when assessing the impact of a development on the environment, but so must the interrelationships between these factors be identified and assessed.

The majority of the interactions that are considered to have a neutral effect (i.e., no effects or effects that are imperceptible, within the normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error).

There is a potential interaction between land, soil geology, hydrogeology and hydrology, and biodiversity due to the potential for poorly managed surface water run-off during the construction phase of the proposed development. There is a potential for interactions between air quality during construction activities on human health via dust generation. There is a potential for interactions between noise and vibration during construction activities on human health. However, these potential interactions are short-term and associated with the construction phase.

During the operational phase, there is a potential interaction between land, soil geology, hydrogeology and hydrology, and biodiversity due to the potential for poorly managed surface water run-off, and foul water discharge during the operational phase of the proposed development. The designed drainage will ensure that this interaction is neutral, and not significant.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development in respect of interactions between environmental factors during the construction or operational phases. Therefore, a requirement for sub-threshold EIA does not arise.

5.11 POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As part of the assessment of the proposed development, the likelihood of potential cumulative impact of the proposed development has been considered with any future development (as far as practically possible) and the cumulative impacts with developments in the locality (including planned and permitted developments). These proposed and consented development have been, where relevant, considered as a part of the overall project impact.

Cumulative impacts are those impacts that relate to incremental / additive impacts of the planned development in addition to historical, present, or foreseeable future developments. Cumulative impacts can be thought of as occurring through two main pathways: first, through persistent additions or losses of the same materials or resource, and second, through the compounding effects as a result of the coming together of two or more effects. Each project currently permitted in the wider area is subject to planning conditions which include appropriate mitigation measures to minimise environmental impacts. Provided that mitigation measures for other developments are implemented as permitted, there will be no significant cumulative effects.

Any future development will be required to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures (e.g., noise management, dust management, traffic management, management of water quality in run-off water, landscape, etc) during the construction phase as such any cumulative development will not have a significant effect on human health, material assets, land, soils, geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology.

Any future development proposed on the surrounding lands should be cognisant with the zoning and will be subject to EIA and/or planning conditions which include appropriate mitigation measures to minimise environmental impacts.

Having regard to the foregoing, there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development and the surrounding developments being constructed concurrently in respect of cumulative impacts during the construction or operational phases.

6.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this EIA Screening Report has been to consider whether there is a requirement for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) with the information required under Schedule 7A of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, to enable the competent authority to determine in light of the criteria set out under Schedule 7 of those regulations whether the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The proposed development and component parts have been considered against the thresholds outlined in Schedule 5, Part 2 Class 10 (a) to (m). The most relevant project type in the context of the proposed development is Class 10 (b) (iv).

10. Infrastructure projects

(iv) Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere.

On the basis of the evaluation set out in Section 2.0 an EIA for the proposed Project is not mandatory. The proposed project is considered to be a sub-threshold development and therefore, the competent authority is required to assess whether the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on the environment in order to determine whether the submission of an EIAR is required. The information necessary to enable this screening assessment has been provided in this report and the methodology used has been informed by the available guidance, legislation, and directives.

Traynor Environmental Ltd has considered the proposed development and assessed the potential for significant environmental effects and the need for an EIAR is documented in Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0. The author of this report acknowledges that it is for the competent authority to reach a determination to whether the submission of an EIAR is required.

Accordingly, the proposed development by itself or in combination with other projects is not likely to have significant effects on the environment and therefore an EIAR is not required to be prepared. However, the competent authority will ultimately determine whether an EIA is required or not. Should the scope, nature or extent of the proposed scheme change, a new screening assessment (EIA Screening report) would be required.