

HABITATS DIRECTIVE SCREENING OF A PROPOSED PART 8 DEVELOPMENT AT WOODPARK, DÚN LAOGHAIRE, CO. DUBLIN

FOR DÚN LAOGHAIRE–RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL

In Line with the Requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Article 6 of the EU Habitat's Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) requires that all plans and projects be screened for potential impacts upon Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The aim of this screening process is to establish whether or not a full Appropriate Assessment of the proposed plan or project is necessary.

A comprehensive assessment of the potential effects of proposed works at Woodpark, Sallynoggin Road on certain designated European sites was carried out in November 2021 by Nevin Traynor BSc Env and Noreen McLoughlin, MSc, MCIEEM. The location of the proposed development is within the Zone of Influence of sites designated under European Law. As such and in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitat's Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) regarding Appropriate Assessment, this screening exercise for Appropriate Assessment was carried out in order to identify whether any significant impacts on designated sites are likely.

This report contains information required by the competent authority (in this instance Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council) to undertake an Appropriate Assessment determination. It is the responsibility of the competent authority to make a decision as to whether or not the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on European Sites, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects. In accordance with the Legislation and National Guidance, the competent authority should issue an AA Screening Determination, which should set out their decision regarding AA, including the main reasons and considerations on which the determination is based.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.2.1 RELEVANT LEGALISATION

The Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC) recognises that certain species of birds should be subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitats. The Directive requires that Member States take measures to classify the most suitable areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive. SPAs are selected for bird species (listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive), that are regularly occurring populations of migratory bird species and the SPA areas are of international importance for these migratory birds.

The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires that Member States designate and ensure that particular protection is given to sites (Special Areas of Conservation) which are made up of or support particular habitats and species listed in annexes to this Directive.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of this Directive also call for the undertaking of an Appropriate Assessment for plans and projects not directly connected with or necessary to the management of, but which are likely to have a significant effect on any European designated sites (i.e. SACs and SPAs).

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC), which came into force in December 2000, establishes a framework for community action in the field of water policy. The WFD was transposed into

Irish law by the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003). The WFD rationalises and updates existing legislation and provides for water management on the basis of River Basin Districts (RBDs). RBDs are essentially administrative areas for coordinated water management and are comprised of multiple river basins (or catchments), with cross-border basins (i.e. those covering the territory of more than one Member State) assigned to an international RBD. The aim of the WFD is to ensure that waters achieve at least good status by 2021 and that status does not deteriorate in any waters.

1.2.2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT AND THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE

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

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

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

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

Article 6(4) states:

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

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

1.2.3 THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The aim of Appropriate Assessment is to assess the implications of a proposal in respect of a designated site's conservation objectives.

The 'Appropriate Assessment' itself is an assessment which must be carried out by the competent authority which confirms whether the plan or project in combination with other plans and projects will have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European site.

Screening for Appropriate Assessment shall be carried out by the competent authority as set out in Section 177U(1) and (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) as follows:

'(1) A screening for appropriate assessment of a draft Land use plan or application for consent for proposed development shall be carried out by the competent authority to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if that Land use plan or proposed development, individually or in

combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site.

(2) A competent authority shall carry out a screening for appropriate assessment under subsection (1) before—

(a) a Land use plan is made including, where appropriate, before a decision on appeal in relation to a draft strategic development zone is made, or

(b) consent for a proposed development is given.'

The competent authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment is not required if it can be excluded, that the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or project will have a significant effect on a European site.

Where the competent authority cannot exclude the potential for a significant effect on a European site, an Appropriate Assessment shall be deemed required.

Where an Appropriate Assessment is required, the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment Report (Natura Impact Statement (NIS)) should enable the competent authority to ascertain whether the plan or proposed development would adversely affect the integrity of the European site. If adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures should be applied during the appropriate assessment process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site remain. Under the terms of the Habitats Directive consent can only be granted for a project if, as a result of the appropriate assessment either (a) it is concluded that the integrity of any European sites will not be adversely affected, or (b) after mitigation, where adverse impacts cannot be excluded, there is shown

to be an absence of alternative solutions, and there exists imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project should go ahead.

Section 177(V) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) outlines that the competent authority shall carry out the Appropriate Assessment, taking into account the Natura Impact Statement (amongst any other additional or supplemental information). A determination shall then be made by the competent authority in line with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive as to whether the plan or proposed development would adversely affect the integrity of a European site, prior to consent being given.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

This Statement of Screening for Appropriate Assessment (Stage 1) has been prepared with reference to the following:

- European Commission (2018). Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC.
- European Commission (2002). Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
- European Commission (2006). Nature and Biodiversity Cases: Ruling of the European Court of Justice.
- European Commission (2007). Clarification of the Concepts of: Alternative Solution, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence, Opinion of the Commission.
- Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009). Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities.

The EC Guidance sets out a number of principles as to how to approach decision making during the process. The primary one is 'the precautionary principle' which requires that the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 should prevail where there is uncertainty.

When considering the precautionary principle, the emphasis for assessment should be on objectively demonstrating with supporting evidence that:

- There will be no significant effects on a Natura 2000 site;
- There will be no adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site;
- There is an absence of alternatives to the project or plan that is likely to have an adverse effect to the integrity of a Natura 2000 site; and
- There are compensation measures that maintain or enhance the overall coherence of Natura 2000.

This translates into a four stage process to assess the impacts, on a designated site or species, of a policy or proposal.

The EC Guidance states that "each stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required". Consequently, the Council may not need to proceed through all four stages in undertaking the Appropriate Assessment.

The four-stage process is:

Stage 1: Screening – The process which identifies the likely impacts upon a Natura 2000 site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether or not these impacts are likely to be significant;

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment – The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts;

Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions – The process which examines alternative ways of achieving objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site;

Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain – An assessment of the compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

In complying with the obligations set out in Articles 6(3) and following the guidelines described above, this screening statement has been structured as a stage by stage approach as follows:

- Description of the proposed project;
- Identification of the Natura 2000 sites close to the proposed development;
- Identification and description of any individual and cumulative impacts on the Natura 2000 sites likely to result from the project;
- Assessment of the significance of the impacts identified above on site integrity. Exclusion of sites where it can be objectively concluded that there will be no significant effects.

2.2 STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

This AA Screening report was carried out by Nevin Traynor Environmental Scientist BSc Env. and Noreen McLoughlin, BA, MSc, MCIEEM. Nevin has an honours degree in Environmental Science from Sligo IT. Nevin has over 18 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.

2.3 DESK STUDIES & CONSULTATION

Information on the site and the area of the proposed development was studied prior to the completion of this statement. The following data sources were accessed in order to complete a thorough examination of potential impacts:

- National Parks and Wildlife Service - Aerial photographs and maps of designated sites, information on habitats and species within these sites and information on protected plant or animal species, conservation objectives, site synopses and standard data forms for relevant designated sites.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)- Information pertaining to water quality, geology and licensed facilities within the area;
- Myplan.ie – Mapped based information;
- National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) – Information pertaining to protected plant and animal species within the study area;
- Bing maps & Google Street View – High quality aerials and street images;
- Traynor Environmental Ltd – Plans and Information Pertaining to the Development
- Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council – Plans of the Development and Further Information on planning history in the area for the assessment of cumulative impacts.

2.4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The proposed development was assessed to identify its potential ecological impacts and from this, the Zone of Influence (Zoi) of the proposed development was defined. Based on the potential impacts and their Zoi, the Natura 2000 sites potentially at risk from direct, indirect or in-combination impacts were identified. The assessment considered all potential impact sources and pathways connecting the proposed development to Natura 2000 sites, in view of the conservation objectives supporting the favourable conservation condition of the site's Qualifying Interests (QIs) or Special Conservation Interests (SCIs).

The conservation objectives relating to each Natura 2000 site and its QIs/SCIs are cited generally for SACs as "to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected", and for SPAs "to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA".

As defined in the Habitat's Directive, the favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- Its natural range and area it covers within that range is stable or increasing;
- The specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future;

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- The population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats;
- The natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future;
- There is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Where site-specific conservation objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a European site, these include a series of specific attributes and targets against which effects on conservation condition, or integrity, can be measured. Where potential significant effects are identified, then these SSCO should be considered in detail.

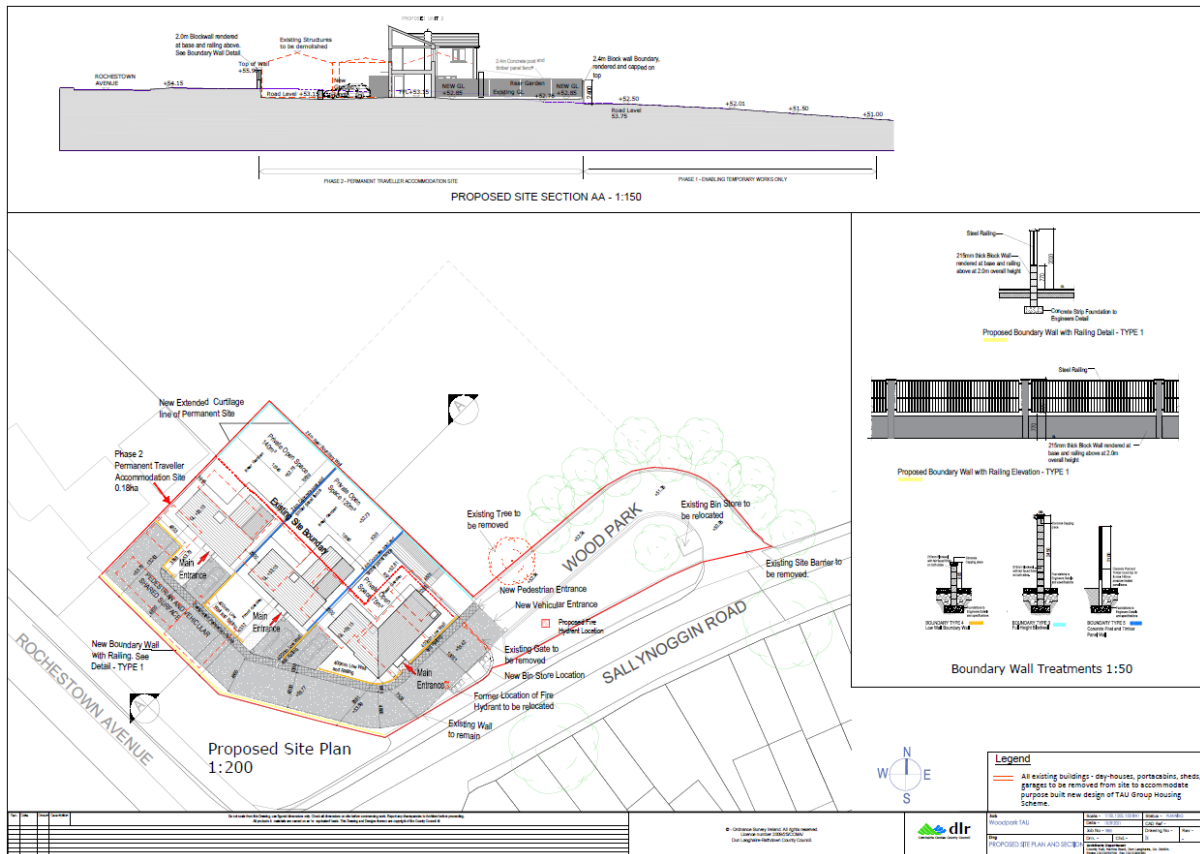
3.0 SCREENING

3.1 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development consists of the provision of a Traveller Accommodation Unit at Woodpark, Sallynoggin Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Three detached permanent units will be provided at this site, along with gardens, footpaths and all ancillary site works and services. In addition to the construction of the three permanent units, a temporary accommodation site will also be set up on lands to the immediate north of the permanent site. The temporary unit will consist of two temporary dwellings, and it will also include parking, a service block and all associated site services. This site will be decommissioned and returned to pre-work conditions upon completion of works on the permanent site.

Permission for these works will be sought by Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council under Part VIII of planning process. The need for these works was identified within the Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 – 2024.

An extract from the planning drawings as submitted is shown in Figure 1.



Surface Water Management

In accordance with the Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council SUDs policies, surface water from the site will be infiltrated on site using appropriate SUDs methods. Excess surface water will then be attenuated on site and discharged via petrol interceptor and hydrobrake to the existing stormwater network which runs along Sallynoggin Road.

Wastewater Management

Wastewater from the temporary units will be emptied as necessary into the underground wastewater storage tank. This tank will be emptied regularly by a registered contractor. It will be brought for treatment to a local wastewater treatment plant.

Waste water from the permanent site will be directed to the existing foul drainage network.

3.2 SITE LOCATION AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

The application site is approximately 0.2ha, including both the proposed temporary and permanent site. The site is located in an urban area, and access will be provided by an existing access road into the site and this is located just off the Sallynoggin Road. The site is 965m south-west of Sallynoggin and it is 2.4km south of Dún Laoghaire. The site is bounded to the south-west by the R828 Rochestown Ave, to the south-east by Sallynoggin Road, to the north-west by a motor services business and to the north-east by Sallynoggin Park amenity area.

The land use surrounding the site is predominantly sub-urban residential. The dominant habitats associated with these areas include buildings and artificial surfaces and amenity grasslands and gardens. Other habitats represented locally include hedgerows, treelines and scattered trees and parkland. Site location maps are shown in Figures 2 and 3, whilst an aerial photograph of the site and its surrounding habitats is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 2 – Site Location Map (Site Pinned)



Figure 3 – Site Location Map. Application Site (Both Permanent and Temporary Sites) are Outlined in Red.



Habitats

The application site does not lie within or adjacent to any area that has been designated for nature conservation purposes. The south-western area (proposed permanent site) is currently dominated by the buildings and artificial surfaces of the existing dwellings that will be demolished. The north-eastern area (proposed temporary site) consists of an area of amenity grassland which is currently part of Sallynoggin Park. There are a number of scattered ornamental trees along the access road into the site.

The trees were surveyed during a daytime inspection, in accordance with Collins(2016) with reference to potential features deemed suitable for roosting bats, on the 8th March 2022 by Dr. Tina Aughney of Bat Eco Services . This assessment also took into consideration the presence and value of bat habitat in the immediate area of the treeline. None of the trees are considered to have a potential bat roost (PBR) value. While damage was noted on the tree marked for inspection by the heritage Officer, this damage did not result on causing a roosting feature.

Notable Species

An examination of the website of the National Biodiversity Data Centre, revealed that there are records for the presence of three protected mammal species from the relevant 1km square (O2326) of this proposed development site. These species include the red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), the pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*) and the hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*). All these species are protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts. A custom polygon revealed that these records do not pertain to the application site itself.

In order to determine the potential suitability of the site for wintering birds, most notably breet geese, a walkover of the site was undertaken by ornithologist Hugh Delaney on the morning of March 7th, 2022. Mr. Delaney is extremely familiar with the site and passes it regularly.

Recent observations of species at the site by Mr. Delaney (winter 2021-2022) comprise species typical foraging of playing fields in a suburban environment in Dublin, this would namely include Gulls (at this site Black-headed, Herring and occasional Mediterranean Gulls). Typically, at this site about 20-40 Black-headed Gull would be present foraging on the playing field area (more in poor weather), with occasional Herring Gulls also. Other species foraging in the greens would be Corvids (Hooded Crow, Magpie, Jackdaw and Rooks). Small numbers of Woodpigeon regularly forage on the green area. In a two-hour observation on the morning of 7th March 2022, an average of 20-25 Black-headed Gull, small numbers (<5) of Herring Gull were observed mostly on the main playing field area to the right of outlined area.

No Brent Geese have been observed foraging on the green area of the site or adjacent playing field areas this winter, and no goose scat was found on a check of the site on March 7th. In the winters of 2019-2021, a small flock of Brent Geese (5-8 birds) was observed on two occasions on the main playing field to the right of the site, however this was an exceptional observation. It is not a regular foraging area and this was the only observation of Geese here in many years. The site is heavily frequented by the public traversing through it and around the site and it lacks sufficient size for Brent Geese to have enough 'buffer' space to utilize it with the public present (unlike for example the much bigger Killbogget Park in Ballybrack, that is frequently visited by Geese). Also, Brent Geese have not been observed at any time on the adjacent Joe's Football Club playing fields in Sallynoggin on the opposite side of Sallynoggin Road from the site. The closest Brent Geese foraging sites are Killbogget Park in Ballybrack, Clonkeen College and Blackrock College and Park. Occasional flocks of Brent Geese have been observed passing overhead in transit close to site (likely birds going to Killbogget Park) but not over the site itself and not with great regularity.

Water Features and Quality

The application site lies within the Liffey and Dublin Bay Catchment (09), the Dodder Sub-Catchment (010) and the Brewery Stream Sub-Basin (010). There are no watercourses within or adjacent to the application site. The closest watercourse to the site is the Kill of the Grange stream and this is 540m south-west of the site. This stream flows south-east, through Cabinteely and close to Loughlinstown until it enters the sea near Killiney.

The EPA have classified the ecological status of the Kill of the Grange Stream as poor for its entire length. Under the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, this is unsatisfactory and good status must be achieved in this watercourse within a specified time frame. Water quality in Killiney Bay and beyond is classed as high.

Figure 4 – Aerial Photograph of the Site (Outlined in Red) and its Surrounding Habitats

3.3 NATURA 2000 SITES IDENTIFIED

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of the Environment and Local Government, a list of Natura 2000 sites within 15km of the proposed development have been identified and described according to their site synopsis, qualifying interests and conservation objectives. In addition, any other sites further than this, but potentially within its zone of interest were also considered. The zone of impact may be determined by an assessment of the connectivity between the application site and the designated areas by virtue of hydrological connectivity, atmospheric emissions, flight paths, ecological corridors etc.

For significant effects to arise, there must be a potential impact facilitated by having a source, i.e., the proposed development and activities arising out of its construction or operation, a receptor, i.e., the European site and its qualifying interests and a subsequent pathway or connectivity between the source and receptor, e.g., a water course. The likelihood for significant effects on the European site will largely depend on the characteristics of the source (e.g., nature and scale of the construction works), the characteristics of the existing pathway and the characteristics of the receptor, e.g., the sensitivities of the Qualifying Interests (habitats or species) to changes in water quality. There are eighteen Natura 2000 designated sites within 15km of the application site. These designated areas and their closest points to the application site are summarised in Table 1 and a map showing their locations relative to the application site is shown in Figure 5. A full description of all these sites can be read on the website of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (npws.ie).

Table 1 Nature 2000 Site located 15km from the Proposed Site.

Site Name & Code	Distance from Site	Qualifying Interests	Significant Effects
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024	2.3km 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>) • 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><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>As determined following a survey of the site by an ornithologist, the site does not support sufficient or suitable habitat that could be used by the QIs of this</i></p> <p><i>SPA (especially brent geese) and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</i></p>
South Dublin Bay SAC 000210	2.3km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Embryonic shifting dunes 	<p><i>application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>
Dalkey Island SPA 004172	3.5km east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) • Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>The site does not support any habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</i></p>
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000	3.8km east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reefs • <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Harbour Porpoise) 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>
Ballyman Glen SAC 000713	7.5km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) • Alkaline fens 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and</i></p>

			<p>significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation 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 Dublin Bay SAC 000206	7.8km 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>Glauco-Puccinellietalia 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>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation 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 Bull Island SPA 004006	7.8km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) • Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) • 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>linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</p> <p>As determined following a survey of the site by an ornithologist, the site does not support sufficient or suitable habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA (especially brent geese) and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
Knocksink Wood SAC 000725	7.9km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) • Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from</p>

		(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	<p><i>pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122	9.4km south-west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heaths • Alpine and Boreal heaths • Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae • Species-rich Nardus 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 (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>

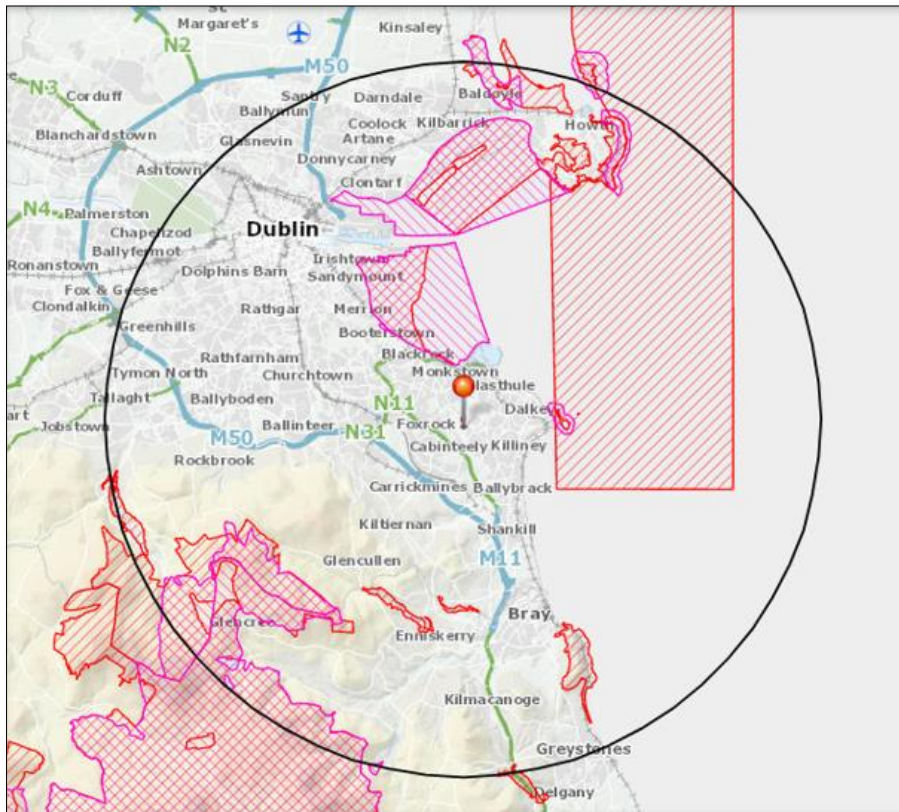
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation • Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles • <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) 	
Wicklow Mountains SPA 004040	9.5km south-west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) • Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>The site does not support any habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</i></p>
Bray Head SAC 000714	9.5km south-east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts • European dry heaths 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>

Howth Head SAC 000202	10.5km north-east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts • European dry heaths 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>
Howth Head Coast SPA 004113	11.4km north-east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>The site does not support any habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</i></p>
Baldoye Bay SAC 000199	13.2km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritima</i>) 	
Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016	13.2km 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>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</p> <p>As determined following a survey of the site by an ornithologist, the site does not support sufficient or suitable habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA (especially brent geese) and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</p>
Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209	14.2km south-west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia caeruleae) • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</p> <p>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</p>
Ireland's Eye SPA 004016	14.6km north-east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) 	<p>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) 	<p><i>this SPA and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>The site does not support any habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA and significant effects upon these species will not arise.</i></p>
Glen of the Downs SAC 000719	14.7km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old sessile oak woodlands with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles. 	<p><i>There are no watercourses on the site, therefore there are no source-pathway-receptor linkages between the application site and this SAC and significant effects arising from pollution during construction or operation can be ruled out.</i></p> <p><i>There will be no direct or indirect impacts or significant effects upon the QIs of this SAC.</i></p>

Figure 5 – The Application Site (Pinned) in relation to the Natura 2000 Sites (SACs – Red Hatching; SPAs – Pink Hatching). 15km Boundary Shown.



3.4 NATURA 2000 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The potential impacts of the application on Natura 2000 sites identified are described below.

Describe the individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on nearby Natura 2000 site:

The proposed development will consist of the construction of a new permanent traveller residential scheme on a site at Woodpark, Sallynoggin Road in Co. Dublin. The proposed Part 8 development also includes the construction of a temporary site for mobile homes which will be developed prior to the works on the permanent site and which will be decommissioned upon completion of the permanent site. The application site has no hydrological or ecological connectivity to any Natura 2000 site. The construction and operation of the proposed development will have no significant effect upon the Natura 2000 sites identified. There are no individual elements of the proposed project that are likely to give rise to negative impacts on these sites. There is a sufficient distance between the application site and all Natura 2000 sites to ensure that potential direct and indirect impacts will be avoided. There will be no impacts upon the Qualifying Interests of any designated site.

Describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the nearby Natura 2000 sites by virtue of:

Size and scale: Given the small size and scale of the development in relation to the overall size of the Natura 2000 sites identified, the likelihood of any direct, indirect or cumulative impacts on these designated sites arising from the construction and operation of the proposed development are low.

Land-take: There will be no land-take from any designated site. There will be no interference with the boundaries of any designated site. There will be no loss of undesignated habitats of biodiversity value.

Distance from Natura 2000 site or key features of the site: There are eighteen Natura 2000 sites within 15km of this proposed development. The closest of these are the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and the South Dublin Bay SAC and these are 2.3km north of the application site. There is no hydrological connectivity between the application site and this SPA/SAC, or any other SPA/SPA within 15km of the site.

Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.): No resources will be taken from any Natura 2000 site and there are no resource requirements that will impact upon any designated site.

Emissions: There will be no emissions from the application site to any designated site during the construction or operation phase of the project. There are no surface water features within the application site and there is no hydrological connectivity between the application site and any designated area. Wastewater from the site will be directed to the public foul sewer whilst clean surface water from the application site will be directed in the public system following attenuation.

Excavation requirements: Construction and demolition waste and excavated material from the construction will be used on site. Any remaining will be disposed of in a responsible manner in a licensed facility away from any designated sites.

Transportation requirements: No access to any areas of any designated site will be required during any phase of project.

In-Combination / Cumulative Impacts: The proposed application was considered in combination with other developments or proposed developments in the greater Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown area and potential cumulative impacts were considered. Any individual application that has the potential to impact upon a Natura 2000 site will be subject to Appropriate Assessment as required under Articles 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. The construction and operation of the proposed development will have no impacts when considered in combination with other plans and projects that have been screened for Appropriate Assessment or where mitigation measures have been included as part of Appropriate Assessment (Natura Impact Statement).

Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc: Construction will take approximately two years.

Describe any likely changes to the nearby Natura 2000 sites arising as a result of:

Reduction of habitat area: The proposed development lies outside the boundaries of the Natura 2000 sites identified in Section 3.3. There will be no reduction of designated habitat area or interference with any protected habitat within any SAC or SPA. There will be no interference with the boundaries of any designated site. There will be no loss or fragmentation or disturbance to any of the riparian habitats along any watercourse. There will be no loss of habitats defined as Qualifying Interests for any designated site.

Disturbance to key species: The bird species identified as using the SPAs within 15km of the site are mostly wading species that use the estuarine and coastal habitats of the estuaries of Co. Dublin and the surrounding areas. They will not be impacted upon by the construction or operation of the proposed development. As determined following a survey of the site by an ornithologist, the site does not support sufficient or suitable habitat that could be used by the QIs of this SPA (especially brent geese) and significant effects upon these species will not arise. There will be no deterioration in water quality within any SPA that may lead to indirect impacts upon these bird species.

Habitat or species fragmentation: There will be no habitat or species fragmentation within any SAC or SPA. No ecological corridors between the site and any Natura 2000 site will be damaged or destroyed. There will be no loss of any habitat of biodiversity value.

Reduction in species density: There will be no reduction in species density within any SAC and SPA. There will be no reduction of bird density in any SPA arising from the application. There will be no loss of any non-designated feeding areas used by birds that are listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive.

Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.): There will be no negative impacts upon surface or ground water quality within any SAC or SPA. There will be no negative

impacts upon the water quality in any designated site. There will be no deterioration in water quality in any watercourse.
Describe any likely impacts on the nearby Natura 2000 sites as a whole in terms of:
Interference with the key relationships that define the structure or function of the site: It is not considered likely that there will be any impacts on the key relationships that define the structure or function of the Natura 2000 sites identified.
Provide indicators of significance as a result of the identification of effects set out above in terms of:
Loss - Estimated percentage of lost area of habitat: None Fragmentation: None Disruption & disturbance: None Change to key elements of the site (e.g. water quality etc.): None

3.5 Findings of No Significance Effects

Finding of No Significant Effects Report Matrix	
Name of project	Construction of Traveller Accommodation Units at Woodpark, Sallynoggin, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	There are eighteen Natura 2000 sites within 15km of this proposed development. The closest of these are the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and the South Dublin Bay SAC and these are 2.3km north of the application site. There is no hydrological connectivity between the application site and this SPA/SAC, or any other SPA/SPA within 15km of the site.
Description of project	Part 8 Proposal for the Construction of a Traveller Accommodation Unit (Wood park)
Is the project directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site?	No
Are there other projects or plans that together with project being assessed could affect the site?	No

The Assessment of Significance of Effects	
Describe how the project is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site	No impacts likely
Explain why these effects are not considered significant	Not applicable as there is no potential for negative impacts
Describe how the project is likely to affect species designated under Annex II of the Habitats Directive.	No impacts likely
Data Collected to Carry out the Assessment	
Who carried out the assessment	Nevin Traynor Environmental Scientist BSc Env. & Noreen McLoughlin, MSC, MCIEEM. Consultant Ecologist
Sources of data	NPWS, EPA, National Biodiversity Data Centre, Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council
Level of assessment completed	Stage1 Appropriate Assessment Screening
Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed	Full results included

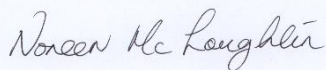
4.0 Appropriate Assessment Conclusion

In accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, the relevant case law, established best practice and the precautionary principle, this AA Screening Report has examined the details of the project in relation to the relevant Natura 2000 sites within 15km of the application site.

At this stage of the AA process, it is for the competent authority, i.e., Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, to carry out the screening for AA and to reach one of the following determinations:

- a) AA of the proposed development is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any European sites;
- b) AA of the proposed development is not required if it can be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on any European sites.

It is of the opinion of the author that an 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. Therefore, this proposed project does not need to proceed to Stage II of the Appropriate Assessment Process, i.e., a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).



Noreen McLoughlin, MSc, MCIEEM.



Nevin Traynor BSc. Env, H.Dip I.T