New Public Realm and Plaza East and North of Waldemar Terrace

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

12/11/2026

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Prepared by	Abbie Doyle, BSc (Hons), MSc Assistant Ecologist Mia Heigh, BSc (Hons) Assistant Ecologist
Reviewed by	Patricia Byrne, BSc (Hons), PhD, MCIEEM Principal Ecologist
Authorised by	Bernadette O'Connell Managing Director

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Contract

JBA Project Manager	Patricia Byrne
Address	Second Floor, Lincoln House, Lincoln Ln, Arran Quay, Dublin, D07 Y75P
JBA Project Code	2026s0061

This report describes work commissioned by Siobhan Murphy on behalf of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council by an instruction dated 13/01/2026. The Client's representative for the contract was Siobhan Murphy of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. Abbie Doyle and Mia Heigh of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
BOCCI	Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
DEHLG	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
DLRCC	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council
EC	European Communities
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSI	Geological Survey Ireland
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest
NBDC	National Biodiversity Data Centre
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
QI	Qualifying Interest
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Special Conservation Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZoI	Zone of Influence

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

JBA Consulting Engineers and Scientists Ltd. (hereafter JBA) has been commissioned by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) to prepare an Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the proposed works to be carried out at Main Street, Dundrum, D14 XV10, Co. Dublin.

It provides information on and assesses the potential in view of best scientific knowledge for the development to have likely significant effects, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on any Natura 2000 site.

Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (the "Habitats Directive") requires that, any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites, but likely to have significant effects thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to AA of its implications for the European sites in view of their conservation objectives. The requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive have been transposed into Irish law by Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (as amended).

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

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

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

Article 6(4) states:

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

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

The requirements of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive have been transposed into Irish legislation by means of inter alia the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015 (S.I. No. 477 / 2011) as amended.

1.3 Appropriate Assessment Process

Guidance on the AA process was initially produced by the European Commission in 2002, which was subsequently developed into guidance specifically for Ireland by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) (2009, rev 2010). Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) produced a Practice Note in 2021, PN01 - Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021). These guidance documents identify a staged approach to conducting an AA. More recent guidance is contained in EC (2021) Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

1.3.1 Stage 1 - Screening for AA

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

- whether the proposed plan or project is directly connected with or necessary for the management of the European designated site for nature conservation (Natura 2000 site)
- if it is likely to have a significant effect on the European designated site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects

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

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

1.3.2 Stage 2 - AA

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

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

1.3.3 Stage 3 - Procedure under Article 6(4)

Article 6(4) allows for exceptions to the general rule of 6(3). It is up to the authority to decide whether a derogation from Article 6(3) can be applied.

The provisions of Article 6(4) entail three key requirements that must be met and documented:

- Step 1- Identification of alternative solutions
- Step 2- Comparative assessment of the alternatives considered
- Step 3- Examining imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI)

1.3.4 Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) Rulings

The CJEU has been asked to issue rulings on development plans, which are used to inform this assessment.

The CJEU issued a ruling on the consideration of avoidance and reduction measures as a result of People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17) [2018]. This judgement stated that measures intended to reduce or avoid effects on a Natura 2000 site should only be considered within the framework of an Appropriate Assessment, and it is not permissible to take into account such measures at the screening stage.

The decision of the CJEU in case C-721/21 (Eco Advocacy CLG v An Bord Pleanála), delivered in June 2023, found that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive must be interpreted as meaning that: “in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out an appropriate assessment of the implications of a plan or project for a site, account may be taken of the features of that plan or project which involve the removal of contaminants and which therefore may have the effect of reducing the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site, where those features have been incorporated into that plan or project as standard features, inherent in such a plan or project, irrespective of any effect on the site.” (Para. 53(3) of the Judgement). This indicates that an AA screening can take into account “standard features”, i.e. all the constituent elements of that project inherent in it/elements that are incorporated into a projects design, not with the aim of reducing its negative effects (even where these have the effect of reducing harmful effects on a European site).

The CJEU ruling in Grace & Sweetman (C-164/17) [2018] clarified the difference between avoidance and reduction (mitigation) measures and compensation. Measures intended to compensate for the negative effects of a project cannot be taken into account in the assessment

of the implications of a project and instead are considered under Article 6(4). This means that any project where an effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site remains and can only be offset by compensation, would need to proceed under Article 6(4), demonstrating “imperative reasons of overriding public interest”.

The CJEU ruling in the case of Holohan v An Bord Pleanála (C-461/17) [2018] also clarified the importance in Appropriate Assessment of taking into account habitat types and species outside the boundary of the Natura 2000 site where implications of the impacts on those habitat and species may impact the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 site. In this assessment functionally linked and supporting habitat for species outside of Natura 2000 sites are assessed where they could potentially impact the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 sites within the zone of Influence (ZoI).

1.4 Methodology

The Screening for Appropriate Assessment has been prepared having regard to the Birds and Habitats Directives, the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-15 as amended and relevant jurisprudence of the EU and Irish courts. The following documents have also been used to provide guidance for the assessment:

- DEHLG (2009 rev 2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG, 2009).
- Office of the Planning Regulator (2021) OPR Practice Note PN01 - Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021).
- European Commission (EC) (2019) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the ‘Habitats’ Directive 92/43/EEC, OJ C, C/33, 25.01.2019, p. 1.
- EC (2021) Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, 2021/C 437/01 (OJ C, C/437, 28.10.2021, p. 1.
- EC (2022) Guidance document on assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - A summary (European Commission. Directorate General for Environment)
- EEC (October 2021) Guidance document on the strict protection of species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
- CIEEM (2024). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland - Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, Second Ed. (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental)
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025a).
- NPWS (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitat Assessments. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025b).
- NPWS (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025c).

1.4.1 Screening Methods

This screening assessment uses the source-pathway-receptor (S-P-R) model as outlined in guidance (OPR, 2021). Using the source-pathway-receptor model allows for the potential significant effects to be eliminated if no viable source, pathway, or receptor is present.

The S-P-R method uses an examination of the construction methods or project description allows sources of impact to be determined. This also allows a zone of influence (ZoI) for the project to be generated based on the size, scale and nature of the works involved. The pathways for impact are also analysed to see if a functional pathway for impact is present. This report analyses three pathways: surface water, groundwater and land. Using information gathered from desk sources (e.g. mapped qualifying interests from the Conservation Objectives (CO) for the site) and from field surveys, receptors within the zone of influence are identified. In some cases, sensitive receptors may also play a role in determining the zone of influence. If any of the three parts to the model are not present (source-pathway-receptor) the potential for a likely significant effect from the project on the Natura 2000 network can be discounted.

Surface water pathways can result in impacts where material entering the surface water drainage are carried in this water to sites that are connected downstream and can therefore impact surface water bodies themselves, and surface water dependent species and habitats that rely on them.

Groundwater pathways can transmit impacts where there is contamination of water entering the groundwater body which is then discharged (sometimes over periods of several decades) and impacts groundwater dependent habitats and species that rely on them.

Land pathways are related to physical disturbance of habitats or species and generally only occur over short physical distances (this can also include habitats for aquatic species). Air pathways relate to the transport of material, generally dust and atmospheric pollution, via air movements that are subsequently deposited on habitats and species in or connected to the Natura 2000 Sites. Impacts on the presence of populations of species of conservation interest outside of the protected site are also considered here.

Detail on the surface water, groundwater and land pathways at the site are provided in Section 3: Existing Environment.

1.4.2 Likely Significant Effect Test

The test for AA Screening is whether the project could have a ‘likely significant effect' on any Natura 2000 site. A likely significant effect is defined as any effect that could undermine the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. There must be a causal connection between the project and the qualifying interest of the site which could result in possible significant effects on the site. The likely significant effect test is a lower threshold for the screening assessment than ‘adverse effect on site integrity’ considered at Appropriate Assessment stage (Stage 2) as screening is intended to be a preliminary examination for potential effects.

The Zone of Influence was used to identify Natura 2000 sites that could be impacted by the project. For each of these sites, the Qualifying Interest (QI) or Special Conservation Interest (SCI) features and their associated conservation objectives were identified, and the possibility

of likely significant effect was determined by a combination of location, ecological and hydrological connectivity, sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of the source of impact.

1.4.3 Desktop study

A desktop study was conducted of available published and unpublished information, along with a review of data available on the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI) and National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) web-based databases, in order to identify key habitats and species (including legally protected and species of conservation concern) that may be present within ecologically relevant distances from the project as explained below. A baseline habitat assessment was performed using satellite imagery of the site. The data sources below (May 2026) were consulted for the desktop study:

- Aerial photography available from www.osi.ie and ESRI World Imagery.
- NPWS website (www.npws.ie) where Natura 2000 site synopses, data forms and conservation objectives were obtained along with Annex I habitat distribution data and status reports.
- Water Catchment (www.catchments.ie)
- NBDC Biodiversity Maps (maps.biodiversityireland.ie)
- Environmental Protection Agency Maps (https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps)
- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) website (www.gsi.ie)
- GSI - Groundwater data viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com)
- BSBI Plant Records (bsbi.org/maps)

1.4.4 Ecological Site Surveys

To inform this AA Screening an initial ecological walkover survey was carried out on the 07/05/2026 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Abbie Doyle. The results of the surveys are set out in Section 3.

The ecological walkover survey recorded habitats and protected species, following the methods outlined in the documents below:

- Heritage Council (2011). Best Practice Guidance for Habitat Survey and Mapping (Smith et al., 2011).
- Ecological Surveying Techniques for Protected Flora and Fauna during the Planning of National Road Developments (NRA, 2009).

Aerial photographs and site maps assisted the survey. Habitats have been named and described following Fossitt (2000). Nomenclature for higher plants follows that given in New Flora of the British Isles 4th Edition (Stace, 2019). Identification of Irish plants generally follows Webb's An Irish Flora (Parnell and Curtis, 2012).

1.4.5 In-Combination Assessment

After the assessment of potential impacts is conducted for the project alone, the potential of in-combination or cumulative effects, in relation to other plans and projects in the vicinity is assessed. Other plans or projects were searched for using the National Planning Application Database, EIA portal and Myplan.ie databases all accessed online. If no other plans or projects

are identified, then the assessment is complete. Where other plans or projects are identified then initially a review is made of its AA screening, or AA, and if the Competent Authority for the plan or project has made a final determination of no likely significant effect or no effect on the integrity of any European site, either alone or in-combination, this determination is used in this assessment. Where there is not a full AA, or the findings are unclear or out of date, the plan or project documentation is checked for credible evidence of real (not hypothetical) risk to a European site.

In relation to the assessment of potential of in-combination effects, where there is no effect at all via a pathway, there is no possibility of in-combination effects. Where potential likely significant effects are identified, the in-combination assessment is carried forwards to a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.

1.5 Competent persons

The assessment was prepared by Abbie Doyle BSc (Hons) Geoscience, MSc in Environmental Science and Mia Heigh BSc (Hons) Zoology. Abbie is an Assistant Ecologist with JBA Consulting and has eight months experience in ecological consultancy. Mia is an Ecologist with JBA Consulting and has three years' experience in ecological consultancy.

The assessment has been reviewed by Patricia Byrne BSc (Hons) Zoology, PhD, MCIEEM. Patricia is Principal Ecologist with JBA Consulting, with over 20 years' experience in environmental and ecological research, teaching and reporting; and with eight years in ecological consultancy. Patricia is a full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

1.6 Limitations and Constraints

This AA Screening is based on ecological site surveys and existing data from the above-mentioned sources. The screening assessment necessarily relies on some assumptions and is inevitably subject to some limitations as detailed below. These do not affect the conclusion, but the following points are recorded in order to ensure the basis of the assessment is clear:

- Information on the works and conditions on site are based on current knowledge at the time of writing. Changes to the site since surveys were undertaken cannot be accounted for. However, the site surveys have followed CIEEM (2019) Advice note on the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys. Any changes to the proposed works will require an assessment by a suitably qualified ecologist to determine if re-assessment is required.
- Adverse weather can cause delays to the schedule and alter the timing of works. This has been accounted for using a worst-case scenario where possible.
- Data from biological record centres or online databases is historical information, and datasets may be incomplete, inaccurate, or missing. The absence of records for an area may be due to the under recording in the area and not necessarily imply the absence of species. These records are therefore to be treated as minimum information available for the area
- The precautionary principle is used at all times when determining potential ecological sensitivity of the site.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project location

The proposed development is located at the intersection of the R112 and R117 in Dundrum, Co. Dublin. The site is situated underneath William Dargan Bridge, surrounding the Dundrum Luas Station. The surrounding environment is semi-urban, consisting of residential housing estates, industrial sites, local access roads, urban transportation and associated services.

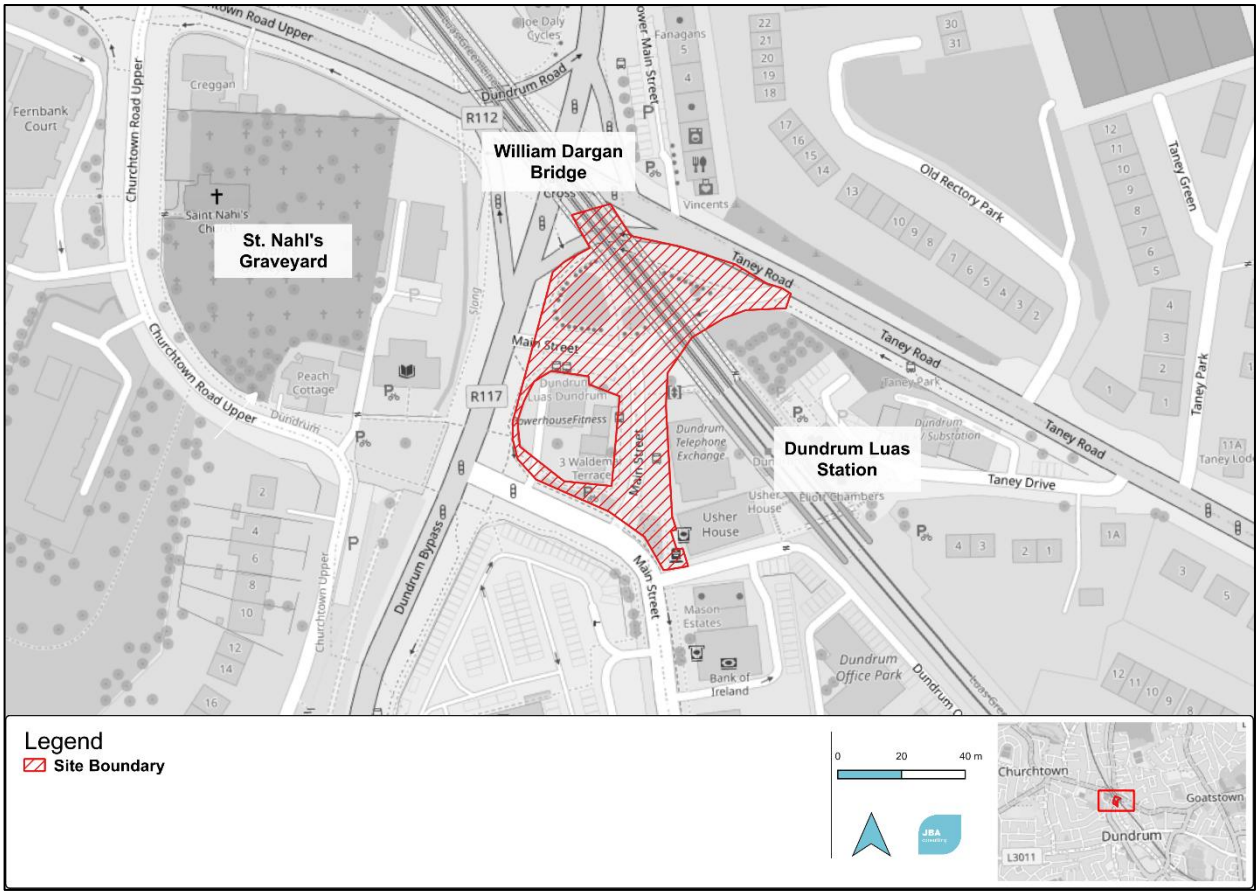


Figure 2-1: Site location (©OSM, 2026)

2.2 Project Description

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council are proposing to construct a new public realm and plaza East and North of Waldemar Terrace, Main Street, Dundrum, Dublin 14.

The proposed development is set out below:

- Reallocation of c. 1057 m² of road as public realm;
- New public realm of c. 3001 m², including a new civic plaza with high-quality paving, resurfacing, street furniture, and public lighting on independent columns; new accessible, raised podium; new incidental play areas; new mobility hub for cycle parking;

retention of existing bike shelter and associated cycle parking; upgrade of existing pedestrian crossing;

- New landscaping, including tree planting and sustainable urban drainage system (SuDS); removal of 7 existing trees on site; removal and relocation of 5 existing trees on site; and retention of 1 existing tree on site.
- Drainage, utility, and all ancillary works.

These details are shown in the site layout plan, in Appendix A.

2.3 Excavation Depths

The maximum excavation depth will be approximately 1 metre. The works will include stripping of topsoil within green areas and excavation of subsoil layers within paved areas.

2.4 Construction Duration

The expected duration of construction is to be confirmed.

2.5 Drainage Layout

2.5.1 Surface Water

Surface water from the proposed scheme will be managed through two new 300mm surface water sewers and one 225mm surface water sewer, which will connect to the existing 750mm surface water outfall traversing through the site. The surface water will then discharge into the River Slang, to the west of the development. Surface water drainage layout is shown in Appendix B.

2.5.2 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)

The SuDS strategy, at a minimum, intends to mirror the natural drained environment by considering and recognising natural flow paths, with the proposed infrastructure emulating and optimising the management of surface water through detailed site layout design and drainage infrastructure.

Proposed Nature Based SuDS include a combination of:

- Dry and Wet Swales
- Tree Pits
- Filter Drains
- Rain Gardens
- Biofiltration Areas
- Permeable Paving

This includes surfaced impermeable paved areas within the central paved plaza positively draining into proposed nature-based SuDS solutions, while remaining hardstanding areas will infiltrate locally into permeable surfacing, collected by underlying filter drains. Collected surface

water from SuDS elements will discharge into proposed conventional piped surface water networks that discharge ultimately into the River Slang.

SuDS features typically promote a reduction in velocity which slows the run-off at source, changing the input hydrograph which will ultimately reduce peak inflow required for attenuation calculations.

In addition, rainfall will 'wet' the initial surface of SuDS elements allowing water to be stored in the micro and macrotexture of the surfacing and will be lost to evapotranspiration, giving a reduction in volume. As run-off drains to these SuDS elements and through the build-up, the aggregate/soil surface area will also 'wet' giving another reduction of volume due to evapotranspiration and natural storage within the SuDS feature.

Flow-control devices are limited to the bioretention areas indicated, where limited attenuation volumes can be stored without increasing the risk of overland flooding near the confluence with the River Slang to the west of the scheme. It is proposed that orifice sizes be limited to 100mm within bioretention outlet chambers as shown in Appendix B, in accordance with GDSDS recommendations to mitigate blockage risk.

2.6 Zone of Influence

The ZoI is considered using the Source-Pathway-Receptor model (OPR, 2021), therefore only designated sites that are connected to the project site are recorded and assessed. This ZoI uses the precautionary principle, as the work is primarily anticipated to only impact the footprint of the site. Connections are assessed for impacts relating to noise disturbance (500m - Cutts et al, 2013), air pollution (emissions and dust) (250m), and any SACs or SPAs beyond these distances that may have QI / SCI species that utilise habitats within these areas. The ZoI for air pollution was considered as per the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction (IAQM, 2024), including ex-situ habitats used by QI and/or SCI species associated with local Natura 2000 sites. The project will primarily affect the site only, but a wider ZoI is used for impacts relating to the following:

- Surface water – any downstream hydrological connections to Natura 2000 site(s);
- Groundwater - determined by the underlying aquifer (Poor Bedrock Aquifer – Moderately Productive Only in Local Zones – 1km within aquifer);
- Air (disturbance) - noise disturbance to supporting ex-situ habitat(s) of QI and/or SCI species within or adjacent to the site (500m);
- Air (emissions and dust) - air pollution (250m) using IAQM guidance and the precautionary principle; and
- Land – physical disturbance to supporting ex-situ habitat(s) of QI and/or SCI species within or adjacent to the site.

3 Existing Environment

3.1 Baseline Conditions

The ecological walkover survey was conducted on 07/05/2026 by JBA ecologists Patricia Byrne and Abbie Doyle. The area of the proposed development is dominated by artificial surfaces, with smaller patches of ornamental/non-native shrub, amenity grassland and bare ground occurring throughout. A steep bank along the north-eastern boundary supports amenity grassland, hedgerow, stone walls, and dry meadow habitat. Treelines were also recorded in the wider area surrounding the site.

3.2 Habitats

The habitats recorded during the site survey are listed below in Table 3-1 and mapped in Figure 3-1. These habitats are described in more detail within the following sub-sections.

Table 3-1: Habitats recorded during the site visit.

Fossitt Code	Fossitt Habitat
BL1	Stonewalls and other stoneworks
BL3	Buildings and artificial surfaces
GA2	Amenity grassland (improved)
GA2 / ED2	Mosaic: Amenity grassland (improved) / Spoil and bare ground
GA2 / WS3	Mosaic: Amenity grassland (improved) / Ornamental/non-native shrub
GS2	Dry meadows and grassy verges
WL1	Hedgerows
WL2	Treelines
WS3	Ornamental/non-native shrub
FW2	Depositing/lowland rivers

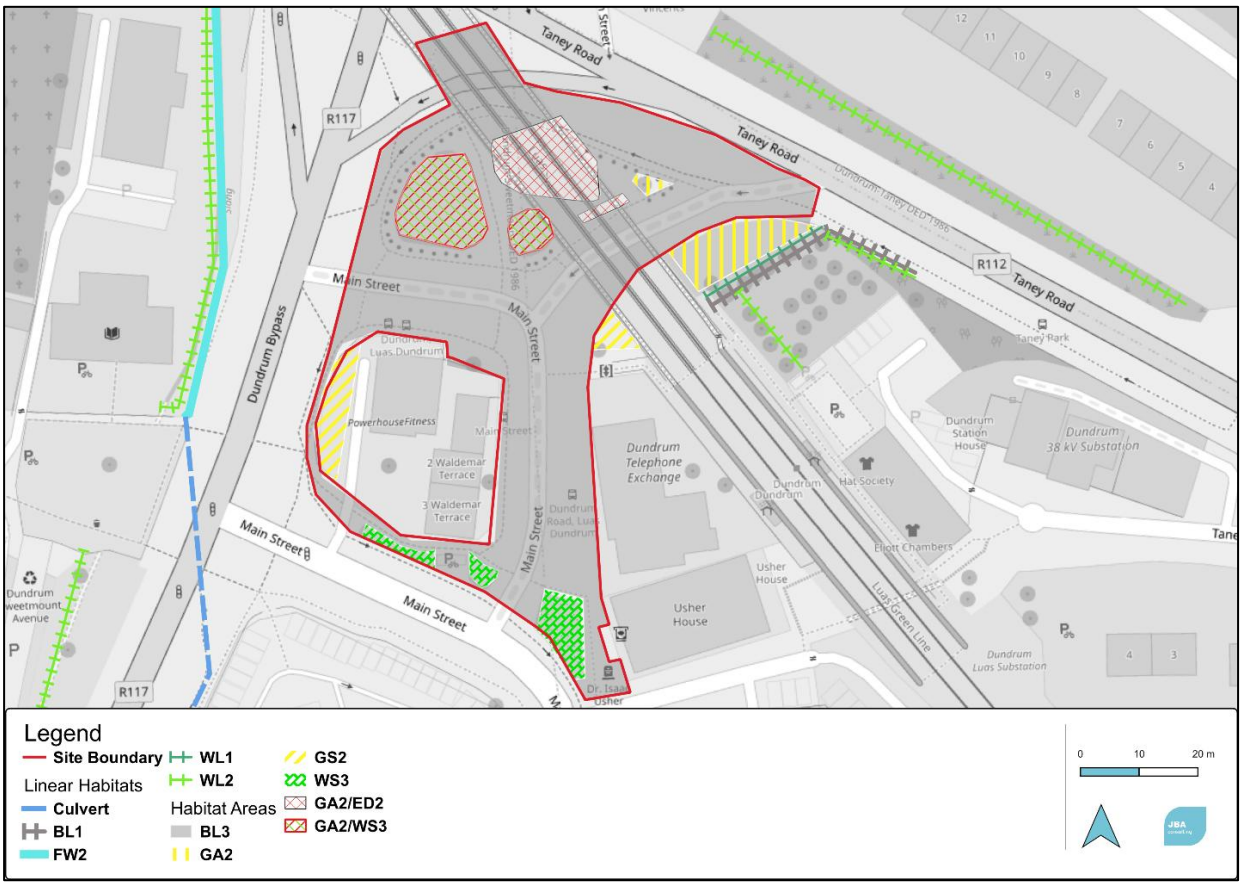


Figure 3-1: Habitat map of proposed site (©OSM, 2026)

3.2.1 Stonewalls and other stonework (BL1)

A stone wall occurs along the north-eastern boundary of the site, running parallel to the adjoining hedgerow. The wall is approximately 1m in height and continues eastwards along the pathway adjacent to Taney Road. No species were observed within this habitat.

3.2.2 Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3)

The site is predominantly composed of buildings and artificial surface habitat, including Main Street and its associated pedestrian and cyclist pathways (Figure 3-2). The site is bordered to the north by Taney Road and to the west by the Dundrum Bypass. No species were recorded within this habitat.



Figure 3-2: Artificial surfaces dominating the site

3.2.3 Amenity grassland (improved) (GA2)

An area of amenity grassland was recorded adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the site, situated on a steep bank adjacent to the hedgerow (Figure 3-3). A second, smaller patch of amenity grassland occurs north-west of this bank. Flora species recorded within this habitat included Black Medick *Medicago lupulina*, Blue-green Sedge *Carex flacca*, Dandelion species *Taraxacum* sp., Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Moss, Perennial Ryegrass *Lolium perenne,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, and Vetch species *Vicia* sp.. A Field Maple *Acer campestre* was also recorded within the smaller grassland area.

Bird species Jackdaw *Corvus monedula* and Magpie *Pica pica* were also recorded within this habitat.



Figure 3-3: Steep bank adjacent to the north-east boundary of the site containing amenity grassland

3.2.4 Mosaic: Amenity grassland (improved) / Spoil and bare ground (GA2/ED2)

A mosaic of amenity grassland and bare ground was recorded to the north of the site, located beneath the Luas bridge (Figure 3-4). This area consists of patches of grassland interspersed with bare ground of gravelly and pebbly substrate. A second, smaller linear patch of this habitat was identified south-east of the main area, also situated beneath the bridge.



Figure 3-4: Amenity grassland and bare ground mosaic underneath the Luas bridge

3.2.5 Mosaic: Amenity grassland (improved / Ornamental/non-native shrub (GA2/WS3)

A mosaic of amenity grassland and ornamental/non-native shrub was recorded in the north-west of the site, with a smaller patch located just east of the main area (Figure 3-5). This habitat consists of improved amenity grassland interspersed with planted ornamental shrubs. Within the amenity grassland component, the flora species include Black Medick, Chamomile *Chamaemelum nobile*, Chickweed *Stellaria media*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Dandelion species, Dock species *Rumex* spp., Field Maple, Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, Hedge Mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*, Red Dead Nettle *Lamium purpureum*, Ribwort Plantain, and Yarrow *Achillea millefolium* were recorded.

Within the ornamental/non-native shrub component, *Alliums*, Black Medick, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Heather *Calluna vulgaris*, Ivy *Hedera hibernica*, Meadow Buttercup, Red Clover, and Rough Hawk's-beard *Crepis biennis* were recorded. Tree species Birch *Betula pendula* and Cherry *Prunus avium* were also recorded within this component.

The invasive species Butterfly-bush *Buddleja davidii* and Old Mans Beard *Clematis vitalba* were also recorded within this mosaic habitat.



Figure 3-5: Amenity grassland and ornamental/non-native shrub mosaic

3.2.6 Dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2)

A small section of dry meadows and grassy verges habitat was recorded along the eastern boundary of the site, situated just south of the Luas bridge (Figure 3-6). This area occurs on a steep bank, similar in gradient to the larger amenity grassland habitat. This area is not contained within the site boundary but is located adjacent the eastern site boundary. Flora species recorded within this habitat included Black Medick, Cinquefoil *Potentilla* sp., Colt's-foot *Tussilago farfara*, Daisy, Dandelion species, Meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, Perennial Ryegrass, Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, Red Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Rough Hawk's-beard, Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, and Sycamore saplings *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

A second, larger area of this habitat was identified in the south-west of the site area. This patch is not contained within the site boundary but runs along the inner western boundary of the central void within the site. It supports the same flora composition as the smaller patch within the site.

Invasive Butterfly-bush was recorded within both areas of this habitat.



Figure 3-6: Small dry meadow bank along the eastern site boundary

3.2.7 Hedgerows (WL1)

No hedgerows were recorded within the site boundary.

A hedgerow was recorded along the north-eastern boundary of the site, positioned at the top of the steep bank of amenity grassland. The hedgerow is approximately 3m wide. The flora recorded within the hedgerow included Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Birch, Bramble *Rubus fructicosus*, Field Maple, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Ivy, and Willow *Salix cinerea*.

The invasive species Butterfly-bush, Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster sternianus*, and Sycamore were also recorded within the hedgerow.



Figure 3-7: Hedgerow located at the top of the steep bank outside the north-east section of the site

3.2.8 Treelines (WL2)

No treelines were recorded within the site boundary.

Two small treelines were recorded just outside the north-eastern boundary, running perpendicular to the hedgerow. In addition, a long treeline was observed to the north and east of the site along Taney Road, while two further treelines were recorded to the west of the site along the Dundrum Bypass. Species recorded within these habitats included Ash, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Field Maple, Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*, and Ivy. Brome *Bromus* spp. and Nettle *Urtica dioica* were recorded within the understorey of the treelines.

The invasive species Butterfly-bush, Cotoneaster, Sycamore, and Winter Heliotrope *Petasites pyrenaicus* were also recorded within the treelines.

3.2.9 Ornamental/non-native shrub (WS3)

Three small patches of ornamental/non-native shrub were recorded along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 3-8). These areas consisted of planted shrub beds containing a mix of ornamental species. Cherry *Prunus avium* and Hornbeam were present within these patches.



Figure 3-8: Small area of planted ornamental/non-native shrub along the southern boundary of the site

3.2.10 Depositing/lowland rivers (FW2)

The River Slang flows approximately 18m west of the site boundary, running parallel to it (Figure 3-9). The river is separated from the site by a public road (Dundrum Bypass), pavement, and a low wall barrier, with the channel lying approximately 4m below road level.



Figure 3-9: River Slang located 18m west of the site

3.3 Protected Fauna

During the site visit on 07/05/2026, no protected fauna species were recorded.

3.4 Protected Flora on Site

During the site visit on 07/05/2026, no protected flora was recorded on site.

3.5 Protected Species from NBDC Database

A 2km radius custom polygon was created through NBDC Biodiversity Maps (NBDC, 2026) in order to assess which Natura 2000 QI/SCI species were recorded in close proximity to the site within the last ten years. 11 SCI Bird species were identified within the NBDC records. The SCI species found within the custom polygon are listed below in Table 3-2 and whether they are listed within the EU Birds directive or are listed on the BoCCI Red or Amber List (2020-2026) (Gilbert et al., 2021), as well as their associated Natura 2000 site(s) within ZoI. For a full table, see Appendix C.1.

Table 3-2: SCI species within 2km of the proposed site (NBDC, 2026)

Species	BoCCI listing	EU Birds Directive listing	Associated Natura 2000 site(s) within ZoI
Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Amber (B&W)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA, North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA
Common Gull *Larus canus*	Amber (B&W)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA
Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*	Amber (B&W)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA
Curlew *Numenius arquata*	Red (B&W)	Annex II	North Bull Island SPA
Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	Red (B&W)	Annex I, Annex I, Annex III	North Bull Island SPA
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	Amber (B&W)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA
Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*	Amber (B&W)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA
Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*	Red (B&W)	-	North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA
Redshank *Tringa totanus*	Red (B&W)	-	North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA
Shag *Gulosus aristotelis*	Amber (B)	-	North-West Irish Sea SPA
Teal *Anas crecca*	Amber (B&W)	Annex II, Annex III	North Bull Island SPA
Designated category within BOCCI; B = Breeding, W = Wintering			

3.6 Invasive Species

Certain invasive non-native flora and fauna are listed under the First Schedule of the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374/2024) and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1422 update. This makes it an offence to release, plant

them in the wild or cause them to disperse, spread or otherwise cause them to grow. If these species occur on a site proposed for development or other work which may disturb the ground, control of these species is likely to be required.

European Council's Regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species [2025/1422] sets out to prevent, minimise and mitigate the adverse impacts of the introduction and spread, both intentional and unintentional, of invasive alien species on biodiversity and the related ecosystem services as well as on human health and the economy.

During the site visit, the invasive species Butterfly-bush, Old Man's Beard and Sycamore were recorded within the site. These species are medium impact species and are not listed on the Third Schedule. As such, no invasive species management plan is required for the proposed development. The invasive species Cherry Laurel, Cotoneaster and Winter Heliotrope were recorded within the hedgerow and treelines outside of the site boundary. These species are also not listed on the Third Schedule.

Table 3-3 below provides a list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site (NBDC, 2026) that are listed on the First Schedule of the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374/2024; 2025/1422), and their approximate distance from the site. For a full list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site, see C.2.

Table 3-3: INNS recorded within 2km radius to the site of the proposed works

INNS	Impact	Regulation S.I. 374/2024, 2025/1422
Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024
Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024
Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica*	-	S.I. 374/2024
Three-cornered Garlic *Allium triquetrum*	Medium Impact	S.I. 374/2024
Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024
Zebra Mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024
American Mink *Neovison vison*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024
Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*	High Impact	S.I. 374/2024

3.7 Local Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site

3.7.1 Surface Water

The proposed site lies within the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Dodder_SC_010 sub-catchment, within the WFD Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment (EPA, 2026). The nearest watercourse is the Slang River (DODDER_050), located approximately 18m west, is a tributary of the River Dodder, and flows northwards before entering the transitional waterbody Liffey Estuary Lower and subsequently Dublin Bay coastal waterbody and the associated Natura 2000 sites. This river is under pressure from urban runoff and wastewater. The Slang River and River Dodder have a WFD status (2019-2024) of 'Moderate' and they are currently 'At Risk' of not meeting their WFD targets. The Liffey Estuary Lower is classed as 'Moderate' and is 'At Risk' of not meeting its WFD targets (EPA, 2026). Table 3-4 and Figure 3-10 show the surface waterbodies within the vicinity of the site and their respective WFD status (2019-2024) and risk status.

Table 3-4: The WFD waterbodies within ZoI of the proposed works

WFD Waterbody	WFD Status (2019-2024)	Risk Status
Dodder_050	Moderate	At Risk
Dublin Bay	Good	Not at Risk
Liffey Estuary Lower	Moderate	At Risk

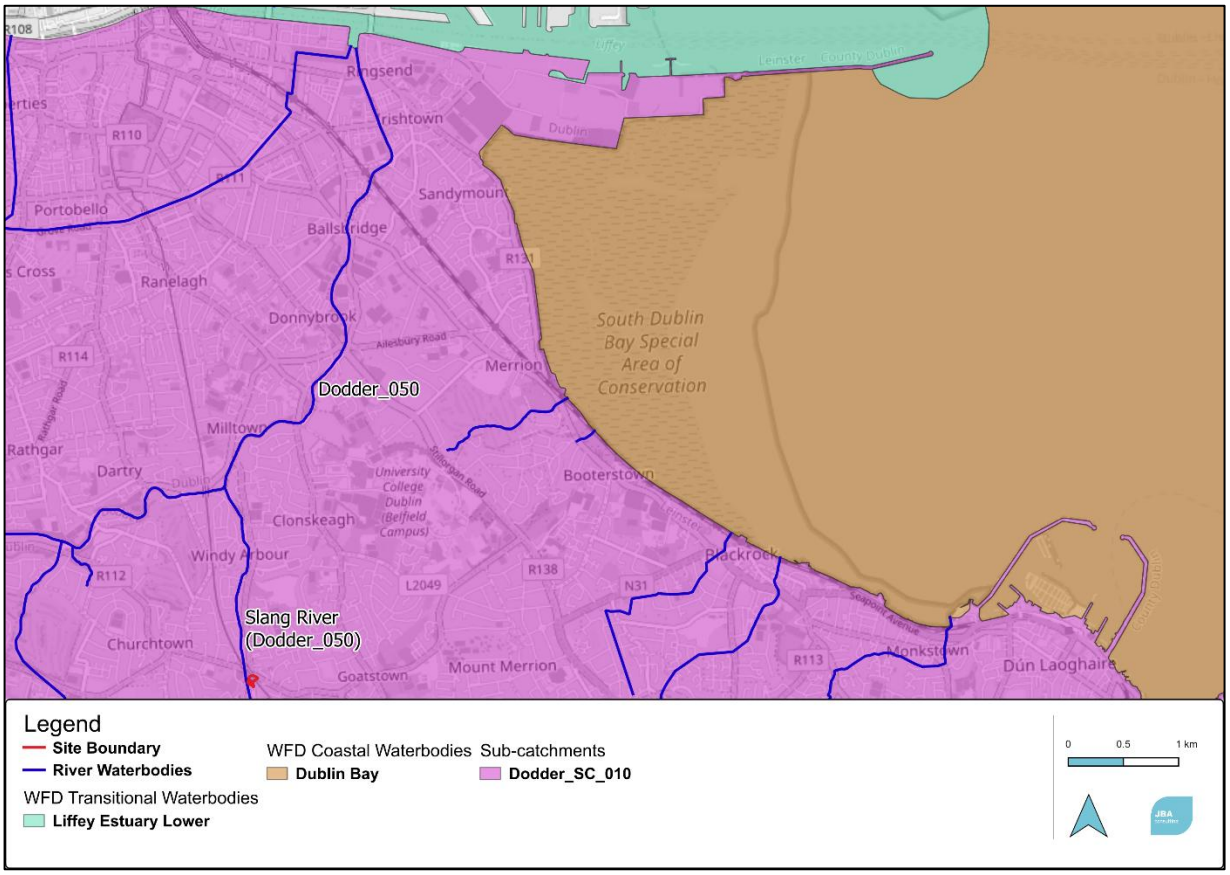


Figure 3-10: Sub-catchments and local waterbodies (©OSM, 2026)

3.7.2 Groundwater Bodies

The entirety of the site is located within the Kilcullen (IE_EA_G_003) groundwater body (Figure 3-11). The Kilcullen groundwater body currently has a 'Good' status (2019-2024) and is currently 'At Risk' of not meeting its WFD targets (EPA, 2026). The bedrock underlying the site is dominated by granite with microline phenocrysts from the Caledonian.

The underlying aquifer vulnerability for the majority of the site is 'Moderate', with a small section of the north-western section of the site where the aquifer vulnerability is 'Low'. The surrounding area to the north of the proposed development has predominantly 'Low' vulnerability, with a combination of 'Moderate', 'High', and 'Extreme' aquifer vulnerability in the surrounding area to the east, west and south of the proposed development (Figure 3-12). The aquifer within the underlying bedrock is considered to be a poor bedrock aquifer, which is moderately productive only in local zones (GSI, 2026). This aquifer has few and poorly connected fractures, fissures and joints, with only limited zones of higher permeability and poor storage capacity. Due to the low permeability and poor storage capacity, the aquifer has a low recharge acceptance and is capable of supplying moderate to low yields (<100 m3/d).

There are no Groundwater Zone of Contribution sites listed by the EPA near the development site, but there is groundwater abstraction in the area under Article 7 for drinking water.

The site's subsoil permeability is rated as low. This low-permeability subsoil means that only limited infiltration to groundwater is expected, with most rainfall likely to remain as surface water

or move slowly through the shallow subsurface. Where infiltration does occur, it will enter a poor aquifer which is only moderately productive in local zones with low to moderate vulnerability, allowing groundwater to migrate towards the nearby Slang River. As such, a ground-to-surface water connection exists between the site and the Slang River.

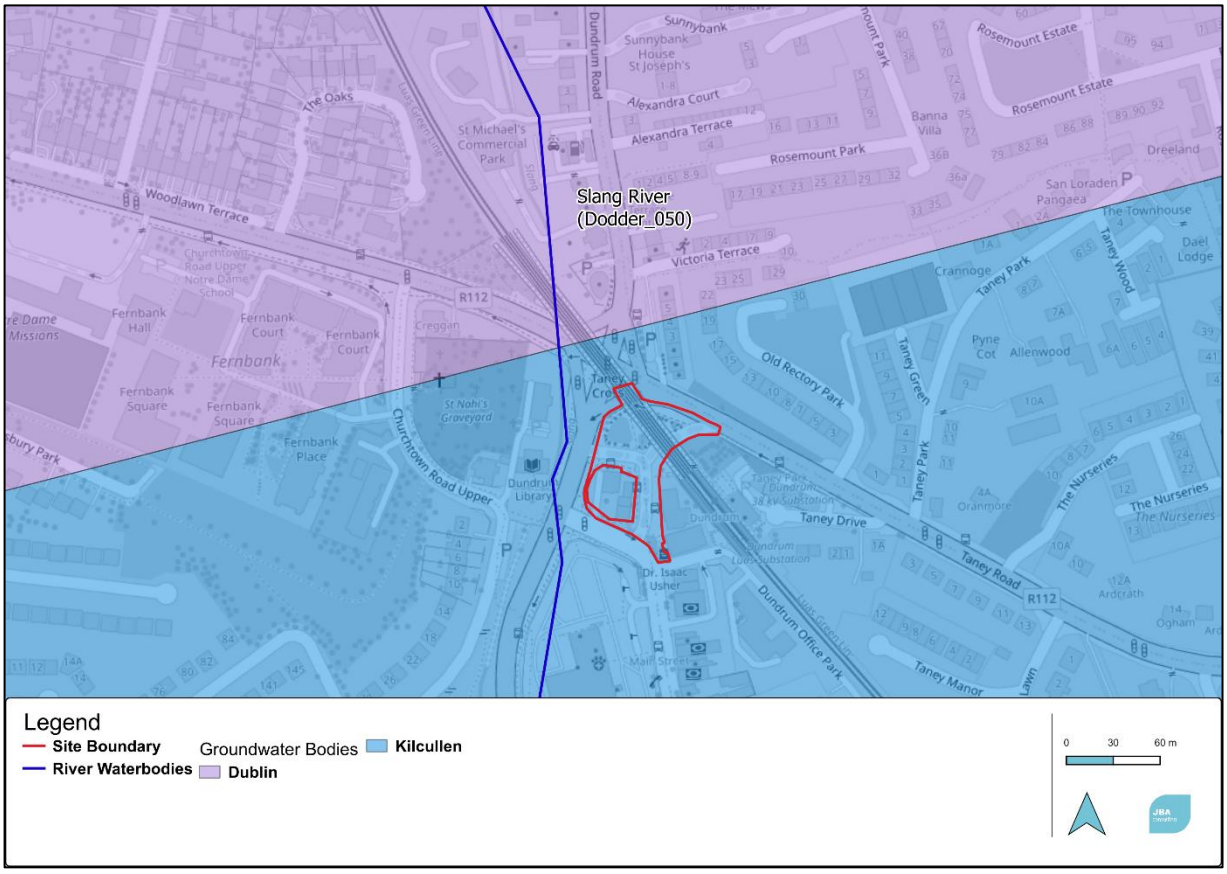


Figure 3-11: Groundwater bodies within the vicinity of the site (©OSM, 2026)

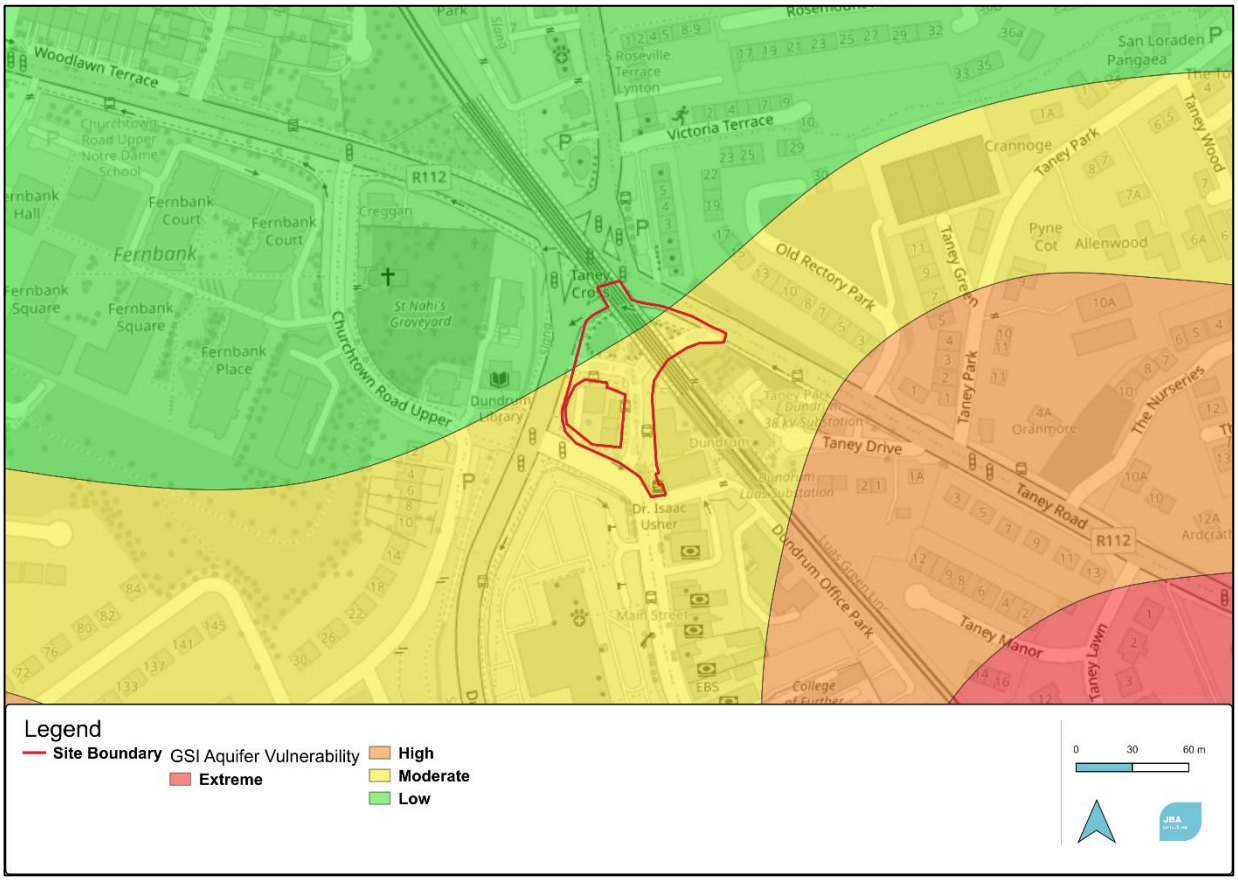


Figure 3-12: Groundwater vulnerability of the proposed site (©OSM, 2026)

4 Natura 2000 Sites

The OPR guidance is to use a Source-Pathway-Receptors model, therefore only directly connected sites will be retained (OPR, 2021). Taking this model into consideration, there are a total of five Natura 2000 sites that have been identified as being present within the ZoI; North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, North-West Irish Sea SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA.

These European Natura 2000 sites are shown in Table 4-1 and mapped in Figure 4-1 below. The Natura 2000 site descriptions, QIs/ SCIs, and respective project-relevant threats/pressures for the sites are provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-1: Natura 2000 sites within the proposed project's ZoI

Natura 2000 site	Site Code	Approximate distance from site	Hydrological distance from site
North Bull Island SPA	004006	8.5km	11.6km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways
North Dublin Bay SAC	00206	8.5km	11.6km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways
North-West Irish Sea SPA	04236	8.6km	12.4km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways
South Dublin Bay SAC	000210	3.8km	10.5km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	004024	3.6km	9.8km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways

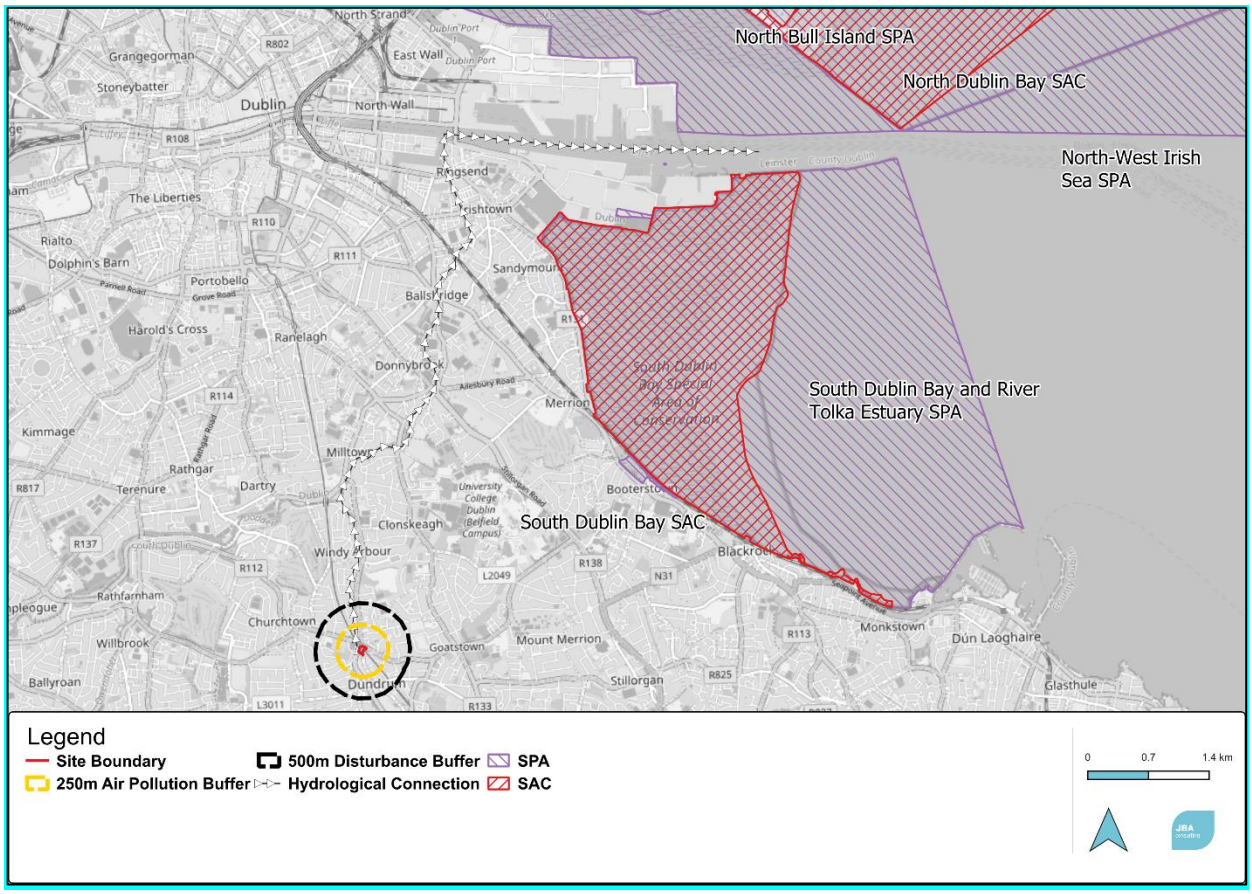


Figure 4-1: Natura 2000 sites in respect to the proposed site and its ZoI (©OSM, 2026)

Table 4-2: Site briefs; QIs / SCIs; and project-relevant threats /pressures to the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
North Bull Island SPA (004006)	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port. The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance, with particular notable numbers of Shelduck, Pintail, Grey Plover, and Red Knot. The SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank. The site supports Short-eared Owl in winter (NPWS, 2014a).	- Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] - Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] - Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] - Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] - Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130] - Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] - Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141] - Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143] - Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144] - Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149] - Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] - Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157] - Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160] - Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162] - Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169] - Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] - Shoveler (Spatula clypeata) [A857] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015a)	Roads, motorways: Moderate impact (outside) Continuous urbanisation: Moderate impact (outside) Industrial or commercial areas: Moderate impact (outside) Discharges: Moderate impact (both) (EEA, 2024a)

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
North Dublin Bay SAC (000206)	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic, shifting marram and fixed dunes, as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes grade into mudflats and sandflats, some of which are dominated by annual *Salicornia* species. Petalwort *Petalophyllum ralfsii* occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard (NPWS, 2013a).	- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330] - Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120] - Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] - Humid dune slacks [2190] - Petalophyllum ralfsii (Petalwort) [1395] (NPWS, 2013b)	Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside) Industrial or commercial areas: High impact (outside) (EEA, 2024b)
North-west Irish Sea SPA (004236)	The North-west Irish Sea SPA constitutes an important resource for marine birds. The estuaries and bays that open into it along with connecting coastal stretches of intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats, provide safe feeding and roosting habitats for waterbirds throughout the winter and migration periods.	- Red-throated Diver Gavia stellata [A001] - Great Northern Diver Gavia immer [A003] - Fulmar Fulmarus glacialis [A009] - Manx Shearwater Puffinus puffinus	EEA List of Threats and Pressures not yet published

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	These areas, along with more pelagic marine waters further offshore, provide additional supporting habitats (for foraging and other maintenance behaviours) for those seabirds that breed at colonies on the North-west Irish Sea's islands and coastal headlands. These marine areas are also important for seabirds outside the breeding period. This SPA extends offshore along the coasts of counties Louth, Meath and Dublin, and is approximately 2,333km2 in area. This SPA is ecologically connected to several existing SPAs in this area (NPWS, 2023a)	[A013] - Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo [A017] - Shag Phalacrocorax aristotelis [A018] - Common Scoter Melanitta nigra [A065] - Little Gull Larus minutus [A177] - Black-headed Gull Chroicocephalus ridibundus [A179] - Common Gull Larus canus [A182] - Lesser Black-backed Gull Larus fuscus[A183] - Herring Gull Larus argentatus [A184] - Great Black-backed Gull Larus marinus [A187] - Kittiwake Rissa tridactyla [A188] - Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii [A192] - Common Tern Sterna hirundo [A193] - Arctic Tern Sterna paradisaea [A194] - Little Tern Sterna albifrons [A195] - Guillemot Uria aalge [A199] - Razorbill Alca torda [A200] - Puffin Fratercula arctica [A204] (NPWS, 2023b).	

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
South Dublin Bay SAC (000210)	This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire, a distance of c. 5 km. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates, while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The designated site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. Sediment type is predominantly sand, with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate faunal assemblage exists within the SAC. The SAC has the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass *Zostera nolti* on the east coast (NPWS, 2020).	- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] (NPWS, 2026)	Industrial or commercial areas: High impact (outside) (EEA, 2024c)
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024)	This designated site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. The sands support the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass on the east coast of Ireland. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed, well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The site regularly has an internationally important population of Brent Geese, which feeds on Dwarf Eelgrass in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species including: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. It is an important site for	- Light-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota* [A046] - Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* [A130] - Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* [A137] - Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* [A141] - Red Knot *Calidris canutus* [A143] - Sanderling *Calidris alba* [A144] - Dunlin *Calidris alpina* [A149] - Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* [A157] - Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* [A162] - Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus*	Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (Outside) Road, motorways: Medium impact (Outside) Industrial or commercial areas: High Impact (Outside) (EEA, 2024d)

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull and Common Gull. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns, including Roseate Terns, Common Tern and Artic Tern (NPWS, 2015b).	*ridibundus* [A179] - Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [A192] - Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [A193] - Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [A194] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015c)	

5 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

5.1 Cumulative Effects

As part of the Screening for an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to the proposed works, other relevant plans and projects in the region that may induce cumulative impacts must be considered at this stage. These are listed in sub-sections below and are assessed with the proposed project in the Screening Assessment.

5.2 Plans

The following projects or plans were identified as potential sources of in-combination effects:

- Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council Development Plan 2022-2028;
- Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023
- Greater Dublin Drainage Plan;
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027

5.2.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council Development Plan 2022-2028

The County Development Plan (DLRCC, 2022a) has a vision and policy statement that aims to continue to facilitate appropriate levels of sustainable development predicated on the delivery of high quality community, employment and recreational environments - allied to the promotion of sustainable transportation and travel patterns - all the while protecting Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown's unique landscape, natural heritage and physical fabric, to ensure the needs of those living and working in the County can thrive in a socially, economically, environmentally sustainable and equitable manner.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening and an Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Statement (NIS) was carried out on the plan. This concluded that there are no likely significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project on any Natura 2000 sites (DLRCC, 2022b).

Overall, the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council Development Plan 2022-2028 is not considered to adversely impact any Natura 2000 site, nor is it expected to contribute to any cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.2.2 Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023

The Dundrum Local Area Plan aims to enhance Dundrum's role as a strategic employment centre while strengthening its function as a ten-minute neighbourhood. It prioritises the regeneration of under-used sites and historic buildings, including the Former Central Mental Hospital, the Old Shopping Centre, and other key locations such as the Council Carpark/Dom Marmion and Taney Cross. The plan seeks to deliver improved bus services and a new interchange, alongside enhanced active travel connections, traffic calming, and public realm upgrades along Main Street. It also promotes the creation of new green infrastructure, increased urban greening, and measures to enhance biodiversity, including along the Slang. Additional

objectives include providing new community, civic and cultural facilities, as well as delivering a modern, expanded library to meet the needs of the growing population.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening and an Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Statement (NIS) was carried out on the plan. The conclusion of the AA is that, following the integration of mitigation into the Plan, the Plan is not foreseen to give rise to an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

5.2.3 Greater Dublin Drainage Plan

The Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy (2018) sets out the strategic planning for the development of wastewater treatment in the Greater Dublin area in relation to the Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Upgrade, Greater Dublin Drainage Project and associated wastewater network drainage projects (Irish Water, 2024). The Ringsend WWTP Upgrade includes plans to expand the WWTP to its ultimate capacity, together with associated network upgrades required. The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is planned to relieve both the Ringsend WWTP and network loading by construction of a new WWTP at Clonshaugh, an orbital sewer and provision of an outfall pipe discharging 1km northeast of Ireland's Eye.

The Ringsend WWTP upgrade is in progress and carried out in stages, with an increased capacity of 400,000 PE by Q1 2021 and ultimate capacity of 2.4 million population equivalent to be in operation by 2025 (Irish Water, 2024).

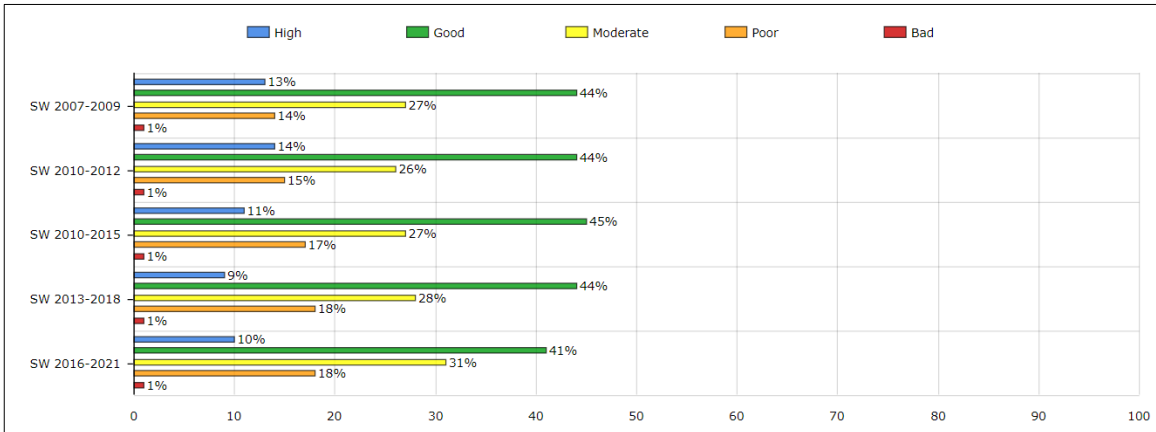
The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is strategically important to the Dublin Region in that it will provide capacity for residential and commercial growth (Uisce Éireann, 2025).

The Greater Dublin Drainage Plan is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects in respect to the proposed works.

5.2.4 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027

Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan for Ireland - 'Water Action Plan 2024: A River Basin Management Plan' (DHLGH, 2024) sets out the measures that are necessary to protect and restore water quality in Ireland. The overall aim of the plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed and that freshwater resources are protected so as to maintain and improve Ireland's water environment. The 3rd cycle Catchment Reports were published in 2024. The Catchment Reports provide a summary of the water quality assessment outcomes for respective catchments, including status and risk categories, significant threats and pressures, details on protected areas and a comparison between cycle 2 and cycle 3.

The third cycle Catchment Report for Liffey and Dublin Bay Catchment (EPA, 2024b) indicates that 42% of surface waterbodies were at 'good' or 'high' ecological status, and 86% of groundwater bodies were at 'good' status. The overall change in quality between Cycles 2 and 3 include 2 are mixed. There has been neither an increase or decrease in the number of rive waterbodies valued at "Poor" or "Bad" status, remaining at 18% between cycles. There is an increase of river waterbodies reaching a "High" status from 9% to 10%, there was also a decrease in waterbodies from "Good" to "Moderate" value by approximately 3% of river waterbodies (as seen in (Figure 5-1)). The main significant pressures are aquaculture, anthropogenic, atmospheric, historically polluted sites and waste pressures followed by agriculture, urban run-off and forestry.



Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
SW 2007-2009	13%	44%	27%	14%	1%
SW 2010-2012	14%	44%	26%	15%	1%
SW 2010-2015	11%	45%	27%	17%	1%
SW 2013-2018	9%	44%	28%	18%	1%
SW 2016-2021	10%	41%	31%	18%	1%

Figure 5-1: Changes in quality of river waterbodies in the Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment since 2007 (EPA, 2024)

5.3 Other Planning Applications

A search of planning applications that have been made in the last three years and within 2km of the proposed project was carried out. Applications for home extensions, internal alterations and retentions are not considered. The projects that could have in-combination effects with the proposed development are listed in Table 5-1 overleaf.

The Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council Development Plan, River Basin Management Plan, Greater Dublin Drainage Plan, Dundrum Local Area Plan, and other local projects are considered in combination with the currently proposed project in the Screening Assessment Section 6.6.3 below.

Table 5-1: Projects granted planning permission vicinity of proposed site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
PC/2/2024	Lands at the former Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14	Approved	22/12/2025	Residential scheme of 934 dwelling units on an overall site of 9.7 hectares.
LDR25A/0849/WEB	Marmalade Lane, Wychkam Avenue, Dundrum, Dublin 16, D16E167	Permission Conditional	19/12/2025	The proposed development will amend permitted Strategic Housing Development (SHD) ACP Reg. Ref.: 312170-21 which was granted for 531 no. residential units within 5 blocks A-E along with accesses, car, motorcycle and cycle parking, residential amenity and public and communal open space along with all associated works. The amendment proposed will replace permitted Block E in the south-west corner of the site (which comprised a total of 68 no. units) with 8 no. semi-detached, 3 storey houses. All associated works to accommodate this change are proposed including car and cycle parking, public open space and associated ancillary works. There is no change proposed to permitted Blocks A-D and all aspects of the development as per Reg Ref ABP-312170-21 will be completed as permitted. A total of 471 no. units, 60 no. less than permitted, will be delivered as a result of this proposed amended development.
LRD25A/0621/WEB	Lands at 97A Highfield Park (D14P710), 1 Frankfort Castle & 2 Frankfort Castle,	Grant Permission	18/12/2025	Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) comprising amendments to a previously permitted Strategic Housing Development (ABP Ref. 311287-21) on lands of c. 0.9 hectares. The proposed amendments will consist of: 1) The omission of 14 No. apartment units (consisting of the omission of 1 No. 1 bed unit and 13 No. 2 bed units). 1 No. 1 bed unit is proposed to be incorporated at ground floor level of Block A (adjoining space providing cycle storage and oversized storage provision), resulting in a net omission of 13 No. Units from the permitted scheme and the total

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
	Dublin 14			provision of 101 No. Apartment units; 2) The omission of fourth floor level of Block B. Setbacks are proposed at the western elevation of second and third floor levels of Block A and at the southern and eastern elevations of the third floor level of Block A; at the southern elevation of second and third floor levels of Block B; and at the northern elevation of second floor level of Block C. The proposed development will include the recessing of 3 No. balconies at the western elevation of the third floor level of Block B; 3) The omission of the as permitted substation, plant and switch room from the southern boundary. A below ground water tank is now proposed at the southern boundary; 4) An amended foul drainage layout, with foul water drainage connection now proposed to the east at Dundrum Road (R117), and omission of the as permitted drainage connection to the southwest at Frankfort Court; 5) A decrease in car parking spaces from 73 No. (as permitted) to 72 No. spaces; 6) The proposed development will include the relocation of permitted creche and surface level car parking in accordance with Condition No. 2 of ABP Ref. 311287-21; and 7) All other associated works above and below ground, including landscaping, to serve the proposed development.
PC/H/02/25	Mount St. Mary's, Dundrum Road, Dublin 14	Approved	09/06/2025	The proposed development will comprise of: • 129 no. apartment units consisting of (a) 72 no. one-bed and (b) 57 no. two-bed units in 3 no. blocks; communal space of 889sqm; and public open space of 2481sqm; • Ground level comprising (a) ESB substation (b) car, bicycle and motorcycle parking; (c) bin storage; (d) bulk storage area; and (e) supporting mechanical, electrical and water infrastructure. • Landscaping works including (a) Tree protection, tree removal and tree planting; (b) green roofs; (c) boundary treatment; (d) internal roads and footpaths; and (e) electrical services.

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
				All associated site development works including (a)new vehicular access off Dundrum Road; (b) provisions for water services; (c) foul and surface water drainage and connections; and (d) attenuation proposal.
D24A/0892/WEB	Point Lobis, Henley Court, Churchtown , Dublin 14	Grant Permission	16/04/2025	The development will consist of the demolition of an existing two storey apartment building, containing four apartments and outbuilding and the construction of a two storey terrace of 5 houses comprising 3 x 2 bed houses and 2 x 3 bed houses, bicycle shelter, landscaping and all associated site works.
D24A/0862/WEB	Tambou, Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 14, D14H7X6	Grant Permission	26/03/2025	(i) demolition of existing bungalow dwelling and associated northern and eastern boundary wall; (ii) the construction of 4 no. flat roofed dwellings, comprising 2 no. two storey 2-bedroom dwellings, 1 no. two storey 4-bedroom dwelling and 1 no. three storey 4-bedroom dwelling; (iii) vehicular access to the site will be via Nutgrove Park with 4 no. on curtilage car parking spaces; and (iv) the development will include all associated works including, landscaping (including tree protection measures), planting and boundary treatments, infrastructure, lighting, foul/surface drainage, site works, necessary to facilitate the development. A public open space area is provided to the east of the site fronting onto Clonskeagh Road.
LRD24A/0882/WEB	Knockrabo, Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14	Grant Permission	19/02/2025	A Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) application comprising amendments to a previously permitted LRD application (Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) Reg. Ref. LRD24A/0882/WEB) on lands at Knockrabo, Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14. The proposed amendments will consist of: -the construction of 1 No. new part 2 storey part 3 storey (including semi-podium level) duplex block, comprising 6 No. duplex apartments (4 No. 2 bed units, and 2 No. 3 bed units) resulting in the total provision of 156 no. units (comprising 12 no. houses and 144 no. duplex/apartment units); -the provision of 8 No. car parking spaces at grade level (including 1 No. accessible parking space), 22 No. bicycle parking spaces, and 1 No. motorcycle parking space; and all other ancillary site development works.
LRD24A/0974/WEB	Vector Motors, Goatstown	Grant Permission	06/02/2025	The development will consist of demolition of the existing building (c.960sqm) and hard surface parking area on site and construction of a purpose built student accommodation development (including use as

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
	Road, Dublin 14, D14FD23			tourist or visitor accommodation outside the academic term) comprising: 220 no. student bedspaces (including 10 no. studios), all within a part single storey, part 4 no. storey and part 6 no. storey 'U'-Shaped building; The building is single to 4 no. storeys along the southern boundary, part 5 and 6 storeys along Goatstown Road and northern boundary (with setbacks); External amenity space of c. 1,247 sqm is provided in the form of a central courtyard at ground level (c. 694 sq. m) and roof terraces at 4th floor level (c. 220 sq. m) and 5th floor level (c. 333 sq. m) fronting onto Goatstown Road; Internal amenity space equating to c. 538 sqm is provided in the form of 2 no. ground floor lounge/study areas, kitchen/tearoom, laundry, and concierge/office space; Provision of 218 no. bicycle parking spaces distributed across the central courtyard and northern boundary and adjacent to the front boundary of the site (north-west); Provision for 6 no. carparking spaces comprising 2 no. disabled parking spaces and 4 no. setdown parking spaces adjacent to the front entrance to the site; Vehicular access to the site is via Goatstown Road from 2 no. entrance points [reduction from 3 no. entrances currently]; Ancillary single storey ESB substation and switch room and refuse store are provided at ground level; Provision of surface water and underground attenuation and all ancillary site development works including site wide landscaping works, lighting, planting and boundary treatments.
LRD23A/0719	Mount Anville Lands, Lower Kilmacud Road, Dublin 14, D14KX80	Grant Permission	31/07/2024	The development will consist of: The demolition of existing dwelling and outbuildings known as the 'Old Farm' and the construction of 114 no. residential units comprising of 100 no. apartments and 14 no. houses (74 no. 1-bed and 40 no. 2-bed units) to form an Assisted Living Accommodation/Retirement Homes development, solely for persons 65 and over, consistent with the definitions of Assisted Living/Retirement Homes and Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure Zoning Objective and Specific Local Objective attached to the site. Block A will range 2-3 storeys in height and will provide 12 no. apartments. (Supporting amenities located on ground floor include a prayer room, communal area and library). Blocks B, C and D will range 2-3 storeys in height and will provide 7 no. apartments each. (Blocks A-D are situated along the west of the site). Block E will be 5 storeys in height and will provide 19 no.

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
				apartments. (Supporting communal residential amenities at ground floor include a communal social room with Barista bar, library and reading room, gym area, small cinema, pre kitchen area, indoor and outdoor café for residents and their visitors, consulting rooms for medical, wellness and personal supports, and administration/reception area with staff facilities). Block F will be 3 storeys in height and will provide 24 no. apartments. Block G will be 5 storeys in height and will provide 24 no. apartments. (Blocks E-G are situated in the lower walled garden and are organised around a central communal courtyard with resident facilities). The proposed 14 no. houses will range in height from 1.5-2 storeys. These are situated along the east of the site. The residential development is organised outside and around the upper walled garden which contains the protected Glasshouse (Protected Structure RPS. 2100) which will not be altered other than maintenance and will continue its existing horticultural use. The upper walled garden will be organised to contain open lawn, a sensory garden, reflective orchard, beehives and a food production garden and will contain an outdoor community cafe space served from a 12 sqm cafe structure at the northeast corner. The proposal will include the removal of sections of brick/stone walls from the lower walled garden and new openings and pathways through the upper walled garden for access. Pedestrian, cyclist and vehicular access will be from the existing entrance from Lower Kilmacud Road. Existing access to Sophie Barat Residence and 'nun's walk' shall be retained and maintained. The layout is served by 20kmph residential streets and a network of paths. Car parking for 76 no. cars (12 no. EV, 4 no. accessible, 2 no. community car share spaces) and 147 no. bicycle spaces (33 no. short-stay and 114 no. long-stay) are located throughout the site at surface level. Site servicing (including ESB substations), plant areas, PV panels, site lighting, bin stores, balconies/terraces, reprofiling, landscaping, tree planting & transplanting and SUDS measures are incorporated and integrated into the proposed development.
D23A/0604	Nutgrove Community Enterprise	Grant Permission	04/01/2024	The development will consist of a 1788.3sqm three storey office building, formed by a ground floor open parking podium, entrance lobby, plant and bathroom facilities at ground floor level, with two levels of office, meeting

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
	Centre, Nutgrove Way, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14, D14A8P7			spaces and toilets above. associated groundworks to support the new structure, associated rainwater goods and drainage, and alterations to the existing car parking area to include external lighting and landscaping. Bicycle parking and fencing to the extended eastern boundary perimeter will also be provided as part of this development
D23A/0048	80, Slieve Rua Drive, Kilmacud, Blackrock, Dublin, A94N6Y5	Grant Permission	21/07/2023	The development consists of the demolition of 80 Sliabh Rua Drive and the construction of five two storey two-bedroom dwellings and one two storey three-bedroom dwelling, and associated works.
D23A/0163	Lands at the UCD Sports Precinct east of Newstead and north of the Campus Ring Road Extension of Wynnsward Drive), University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4	Grant Permission	19/06/2023	The development will consist of the construction of a multi-Purpose Performance & Examination Centre over three floors comprising a multi-purpose sports hall (c. 4500 sqm, c13.3 metres in height) performance centre (c. 2260 sqm, c. 15.8 metres in height) and tennis centre (c.3425sqm. c.13.3 metres in height) providing 5 no. indoor tennis courts and all associated facilities including plant area at lower ground floor area (c. 395 sqm) located to the west of the existing UCD Sports Centre and additional roof level plant and green roof. Landscaped area and 'Sports Plaza' providing informal recreation, pedestrian and cycle connections to the west and south of the proposed buildings and a skills wall in the northern part of the site. 1 no. existing tennis court in the southern part of the site to be retained with 2 no. courts removed. Additional pedestrian and cycle connections are provide to the east of the proposed buildings providing links to the adjoining uses with 4 no. accessible car parking spaces (1 no. EV charging point) and set down area and cycle parking and the removal of 164 no. car parking spaces and relocation of 3 no. 5-a-side soccer pitches. Works to existing student centre to provide alternative fire escape. All associated access (Campus Ring Road), infrastructure and works to facilitate the development including 1. no. substation and 1 no. water pumphouse. 9 no. signage zones are included on the southern, western and eastern elevations of the MPPEC building

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development
				providing a total of c.255 sqm.
D22A/0919	Ballawley Lodge, Sandyford Road and part of the rear gardens of No. 4 Clonard Road and Clonard lodge at the cornor of Clonard Road/ Sandyford Road, Dublin 16	Grant Permission	24/05/2023	The development will consist of the following: Demolition of all buildings on site and construction of a housing development comprising 8 no. 2-3 storey, 3-bed, terraced houses (ranging in size from c.135 sqm to c.162 sqm). Each house will be provided with private rear garden, and also and additional 2nd floor front terrace for each of the 5 no. type A units. Development to be served by existing access from Sandyford Road. Provision of car parking, bin store, pocket park, hard/ soft landscaping, boundary treatments and all ancillary site development works and services provision required to facilitate the development.
D22A/0421	Site to the south of Dundrum Office Park, Dundrum 14 to the rear of 7, 8 and 9 Main Street, Dundrum Dublin 14	Grant Permission	16/05/2023	The development will consist of the construction 21 no. apartments (8 no. one bedroom; 11 no. two bedroom; and 2 no. three bedroom) in 1 no. four and six storey block incorporating 42 no. residents cycle parking and waste storage at lower ground floor, a resident's terrace on the roof of the fourth floor, a green roof, and the installation solar panels on the roof; the provision of landscaped communal open space incorporating internal access routes, children's play area, outdoor seating areas, 5 no. visitor cycle parking spaces, an ESB substation and bin storage building; and all other site works above and below the ground required to facilitate the development including the formation of a pedestrian gate onto the eastern boundary from the Dundrum Office Park and ramp access and ancillary landscaping including tree planting.

6 Screening Assessment

6.1 Introduction

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

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

The Natura 2000 sites to be assessed are:

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

6.2 Assessment Criteria

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

Adverse impacts that have the potential to cause a significant effect on the QIs / SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites, during the construction and operational phases of the project, will negatively impact the sites via the surface water pathways, groundwater pathways, land and air pathways. Surface water pathways can impact on surface water quality and surface water dependent habitats and species. Groundwater pathways can impact on groundwater quality and quality of groundwater dependent habitats and species. Land and air pathways can impact by direct physical disturbance and dust or other air-based emissions.

The proposed project is not anticipated to have likely significant effects on the QIs / SCIs of any Natura 2000 site. The rationale for excluding specific impacts via the main pathways is given in more detail in the following sub-sections.

6.2.2 Surface Water Pathways

6.2.2.1 Construction Phase

The proposed development is located within the WFD Dodder_SC_010 sub-catchment, within the Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment. The site shares its sub-catchment with South Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. The closest watercourse to the site, the Slang River, located approximately 18m west, is a tributary of the River Dodder and flows northwards before discharging into the Liffey Estuary Lower transitional waterbody and

subsequently Dublin Bay which supports North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, North-West Irish Sea SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA.

The proposed works involve hardscaping associated with a transition area/ market square, a mobility hub and the construction of two key place making features, alongside both intensive and low-level landscaping. For any potential construction-phase run-off or accidental hydrocarbon spill to enter the adjacent Slang River it would have to traverse the R117 and rise above the pavement and low wall that separates the site from the river. In this unlikely event it would then be required to travel approximately 9.8km before reaching the nearest Natura 2000 site, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, allowing for notable dilution and natural retention / bioremediation within the sub-catchment before reaching the downstream Natura 2000 sites. The only other pathway to the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI is via the surface water drainage network. Construction will however follow standard environmental construction practises including DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022) as outlined in the Preliminary Construction & Environmental Management Plant (CEMP) prepared by DBFL Consulting Engineers for this scheme (DBFL, 2026). In the unlikely event of polluting material entering the surface water drainage system, it too would be sufficiently diluted before reaching the downstream Natura 2000 sites. Consequently, the likelihood of construction-related pollutants reaching the Natura 2000 sites in volumes capable of negatively impacting the QIs and SCIs of the SACs and SPAs within the ZoI is very low.

6.2.2.2 Operational Phase

During the operational phase, surface water will be managed through a combination of SuDS measures including filter drains, permeable paving, dry and wet swales, tree pits, rain gardens and biofiltration areas. These measures will ensure that the runoff is attenuated, treated and discharged in a controlled manner. As a result, operational-phase activities are not expected to introduce any additional hydrological connections or increase the risk of surface-water impacts on downstream receptors.

Therefore, likely significant effects via surface water pathways during the construction and operational phases are not anticipated for the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI due to the scale of the project and the hydrological pathway distances between the proposed development and the Natura 2000 sites.

6.2.3 Groundwater

6.2.3.1 Construction Phase

The site is located within the Kilcullen groundwater body, which is currently of 'Good' status and is 'At Risk' of not meeting its WFD targets. The underlying aquifer is classified as a poor bedrock aquifer, which is moderately productive only in local zones, characterised by poorly connected fissures, limited storage capacity, and short groundwater flow paths. The site's groundwater vulnerability ranges from 'Low' to 'Moderate' and the sites subsoils low permeability means that only limited infiltration from construction phase runoff to groundwater is expected.

The site shares the Kilcullen groundwater body with the Slang River, however the low-permeability subsoils limit the infiltration from construction phase run-off. Any pollutants that do enter the underlying aquifer would be transported via the moderately productive aquifer towards the local watercourse, creating an indirect groundwater-surface water connection to downstream designated sites, including North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, North-West Irish Sea SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. However, the long hydrological pathway of a minimum of 9.8km from the proposed development to the nearest Natura 2000 receptor, provides significant opportunity for dilution, dispersion, and natural attenuation within both the groundwater body and receiving surface waters. As a result, any pollutants reaching groundwater would be minimal in magnitude and significantly reduced before entering downstream transitional and coastal waterbodies and their associated Natura 2000 sites.

Overall, given the distance to designated sites and physical characteristics of local soils and the aquifer, likely significant effects are not anticipated via the groundwater and groundwater to surface water pathways for any Natura 2000 site in the ZoI.

6.2.3.2 Operational Phase

During the operational phase, the development will not introduce any activities or pathways that would increase the risk of contaminants entering the underlying groundwater body. The site is underlain by low-permeability subsoils, which significantly limit infiltration, and residual percolation to groundwater would be further reduced by hardstanding.

Therefore, given the characteristics of the local soils and aquifer, and the hydrological distance to designated sites, likely significant effects via the groundwater and groundwater to surface water pathways to the Natura 2000 sites are not anticipated during the operational phase.

6.2.4 Land Impact Pathways

The loss or degradation of supporting habitats within and outside the identified Natura 2000 sites via direct land-based impacts (e.g., physical habitat disturbance and/or loss) could have potential adverse impacts on a number of the QIs/SCIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites. The proposed works will not result in any physical disturbance, removal, or degradation of habitats within any Natura 2000 site within the ZoI.

Given the highly urbanised landscape, the site's location at a busy road junction, and the limited availability of suitable foraging or roosting habitat for sensitive SCI species, significant adverse effects on the QIs/SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI are not anticipated during the construction or operational phase of the proposed project.

6.2.5 Air Impact Pathways

The disturbance or environmental degradation of supporting habitats outside the identified Natura 2000 sites via air pollution impacts could have potential significant effects on a number of the QIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites.

6.2.5.1 Visual and Audible Disturbance (QI /SCI Species)

The disturbance of supporting habitats outside the identified Natura 2000 sites has potential to cause significant adverse effects on a number of the QIs/SCIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites. No SCI species were recorded during the site visit, and the nearest Natura 2000 site, the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, is located approximately 3.6km east of the proposed development. While the operational phase will introduce artificial lighting to the site and may result in an increase in human presence, the surrounding environments is already characterised by a highly urbanised landscape and a busy road junction. Given these existing conditions and the limited availability of suitable foraging or roosting habitat for sensitive species within the site, there is no pathway for visual, audible, or lighting-related disturbance to affect downstream Natura 2000 sites.

Therefore, during the construction and operational phase, likely significant effects via the air (disturbance) impact pathway are not anticipated for the associated Natura 2000 sites.

6.2.5.2 Air Pollution (Emissions and Dust)

The ZoI for the air quality impact assessment will include all sensitive ecological receptors (QIs and supporting habitats) within a distance of 250m of the proposed project during the construction phase.

Air (Chemical emissions)

Vehicle emissions can potentially impact the QIs/SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI. There will be an increase in local traffic attending the site of the proposed development, as well as the use of heavy machinery, resulting in an increase in local Nox emissions, however, vehicular emissions are not anticipated to significantly impact the Natura 2000 sites, and their associated QI/SCIs, given the distance between the proposed project and designated sites during the construction phase. Similarly, given the distance between the development and Natura 2000 sites, operational air emissions are not anticipated to impact the Natura 2000 sites, and their associated QI/SCIs.

Therefore, likely significant effects from vehicular emissions via the air (chemical emission) pathway are not anticipated for the Natura 2000 sites and their respective QI/SCIs during the construction and operational phases.

Air (Dust settlement)

Dust particles can be classified into those that are easily deposited and those that remain suspended in the air for extended periods. This division is useful as deposited dust is usually the coarse fraction of particulates that causes dust annoyance, whereas suspended particulate matter is implicated more in exposure impacts. Airborne particles have a broad range of diameters, from nano-particles and ultrafine particles (diameters less than 0.1 microns (μm) to the very large particles with diameters up towards 100μm. There is no clear dividing line between the sizes of suspended particulates and deposited particulates, although particles with diameters >50μm tend to be deposited quickly and particles of diameter <10 μm (PM10) have an extremely low deposition rate in comparison. Therefore, the size of suspended and deposited dust particles affects their distribution and as such requires different approaches to sampling these fractions. PM10 is the fraction of airborne (suspended) particulates which contains

particles of diameter less than 10µm. PM2.5 is the fraction of airborne (suspended) particulates which contains particles of diameter less than 2.5µm. PM10 is most commonly associated with road dust and construction activities. Wear and tear of brakes and tyres on vehicles and crushing activities at construction sites can all contribute to a rise in PM10. Larger particles (100µm diameter) are likely to settle within 5-10m of their source under a typical mean wind speed of 4-5 metres per second (m/s), and particles between 30-100 µm diameter are likely to settle within 100m of the source. Smaller particles, particularly those<10 µm in diameter, i.e., PM10, have a greater potential to have their settling rate impeded by atmospheric turbulence and to be transported further from their source. Dust emissions are exacerbated by dry weather and high wind speeds. The impact of dust, therefore, also depends on the wind direction and the relative location of the dust source and receptor.

The prevailing wind in the development's locality is south-westerly (Windfinder.com, 2026). Dust and fine sediment generated may enter the local Slang River located 18m west of the site, which flows into the River Dodder and downstream receiving waters. However, the downstream pathway from the site to the nearest Natura 2000 receptor, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, is approximately 9.8km in length. This substantial distance provides extensive opportunity for dilution, dispersion and natural attenuation. As a result, any dust-related pollutants generated during the construction phase are expected to be reduced to non-deleterious levels before reaching designated sites.

Therefore, likely significant effects via air (dust) pathways are not anticipated during the construction phase on the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI.

Similarly, likely significant effects via the air (dust) pathways are not anticipated during the operational phase on the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI.

6.2.6 Cumulative Impact

As the proposed project is not anticipated to have a likely significant effect on QIs/SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI; the likelihood for other plans or projects to act in combination with the proposed project to result in likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites is greatly reduced. Further to this, as no notable impacts are anticipated along the main impact pathways, given the proposed project scale and location, the capacity of the proposed project to act in combination or cumulatively with a series of other sub-threshold developments is also not anticipated.

6.3 Summary

Due to the scale of the proposed development, the hydrological distance from the site to any of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI, and the unsuitability of the site to support sensitive SCI species, the proposed development is not anticipated to have likely significant effects via surface water, groundwater and land and air pathways to any Natura 2000 site or ex-situ habitat that support QI.

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

<table>
<tr><th>Project Elements</th><th colspan="3">Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Size and scale</td><td colspan="3">Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council are proposing to construct a new public realm and plaza East and North of Waldemar Terrace, Main Street, Dundrum, Dublin 14.
The proposed development is set out below:
Reallocation of c. 1057 m² of road as public realm;
New public realm of c. 3001 m², including a new civic plaza with high-quality paving, resurfacing, street furniture, and public lighting on independent columns; new accessible, raised podium; new incidental play areas; new mobility hub for cycle parking; retention of existing bike shelter and associated cycle parking; upgrade of existing pedestrian crossing;
New landscaping, including tree planting and sustainable urban drainage system (SuDS); removal of 7 existing trees on site; removal and relocation of 5 existing trees on site; and retention of 1 existing tree on site.
Drainage, utility, and all ancillary works.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land-take</td><td colspan="3">There will be no direct land take from any Natura 2000 sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distance from Natura 2000 sites or key features of the site</td><td>Natura 2000 site</td><td>Approximate direct distance</td><td>Approximate hydrological distance</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>North Bull Island SPA</td><td>8.5km</td><td>11.6km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>North Dublin Bay SAC</td><td>8.5km</td><td>11.6km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>North-West Irish Sea SPA</td><td>8.6km</td><td>12.4km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>South Dublin Bay SAC</td><td>3.8km</td><td>10.5km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA</td><td>3.6km</td><td>9.8km indirect connection via surface and groundwater pathways</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.)</td><td colspan="3">There will be no surface water nor groundwater abstraction on-site during operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Emissions (disposal to land, water or air)</td><td colspan="3">Construction Phase:
Water
The proposed development is located within the Dodder_SC_010 sub-catchment and the Kilcullen groundwater body. No significant water-based impacts on downstream Natura 2000 sites are anticipated. Any accidental run-off or hydrocarbon release entering the Slang River, 18m west of the site, or the surface water network would be required to travel approximately 9.8km</td></tr>
</table>

Project Elements	Comment
	before reaching the nearest designated site, allowing for substantial dilution, retention, and bioremediation within the catchment and Dublin Bay. The underlying aquifer is poor, with low-permeability subsoils and low to moderate groundwater vulnerability, meaning only limited infiltration to groundwater is expected. Any pollutants entering groundwater would be minimal in magnitude and further attenuated along the long groundwater to surface water pathway before reaching transitional or coastal waters. Consequently, significant adverse effects on the QIs/SCIs of Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI are not anticipated via either surface water or groundwater pathways during construction. **Air** During the construction phase, limited increases I vehicle and machinery emissions will occur, however, given the distance to the nearest Natura 2000 site and the absence of any designated sites within 250m, these temporary Nox emissions will not give rise to significant effects on QIs/SCIs. Construction activities may also generate dust, but any dust or fine sediment reaching the adjacent Slang River would be subject to a long downstream pathway of approximately 9.8km, providing extensive opportunity for dilution, dispersion, and natural attenuation before reaching designated sites. As a result, significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI via air pathways during the construction phase are not anticipated. **Operation Phase:** **Water** During the operational phase, surface water runoff will be managed through a range of implemented SuDS measures, and no increase in hydrological connectivity to downstream receptors is expected. The site's low-permeability subsoils and additional hardstanding will further limit infiltration to the underlying groundwater body. Given the characteristics of the local soils and aquifer and the hydrological distance to the nearest Natura 2000 site, significant effects via surface or groundwater pathways are not anticipated. **Air** During the operational phase, only minor vehicle movements and general site activity will occur, generating low levels of air emissions within an already urbanised environment. No Natura 2000 sites lie within 250m, and the nearest designated site is 3.6km away, meaning operational Nox or dust emissions will not affect QIs/SCIs of the associated designated sites. Any dust entering the Slang River would undergo extensive dilution and attenuation along the 9.8km downstream pathway. Therefore, significant effects on Natura 2000 sites via air pathways during the operational phase are not anticipated.
Excavation requirements	The maximum excavation depth of the proposed project is 1m.

Project Elements	Comment
Transportation requirements	**Transportation requirements** **Temporary Impacts:** Levels of traffic to the site during the construction and operational phase will increase traffic to the site due to construction-based vehicles. Given the size and scale of the proposed project, and the distance between the site and the Natura 2000 sites, transportation requirements are not anticipated to affect the Natura 2000 sites and their respective QIs. **Permanent Impacts**: Given the scale of the proposed project, transportation requirements will not negatively impact the Natura 2000 sites identified within the ZoI.
Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc.	The expected duration of construction is to be confirmed. Operation is expected to be permanent.

6.3.2 Description of likely changes to the Natura 2000 sites

Potential Impact	Comments
Reduction of habitat area	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in habitat area (including supporting ex-situ habitats) for any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Disturbance to key species	**Temporary Impacts** The construction works will temporarily increase the noise level and disturbance locally. **Permanent Impacts** No disturbance to key species is anticipated during operation of the project.
Habitat or species fragmentation	There will be no temporary or permanent habitat or species fragmentation within any Natura 2000 sites.
Reduction in species density	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in species density within any Natura 2000 sites, or any QIs / SCIs of these sites.
Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.)	There will be no temporary changes in key indicators of conservation value, specifically surface water quality.
Climate change	N/A

6.3.3 Description of likely impacts to the Natura 2000 sites as a whole

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

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

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

6.3.4 Describe from the above elements of the project or plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is known.

Based upon best scientific judgement, no likely significant effects are expected from the elements mentioned above; and there are no elements where the scale or magnitude of impacts is unknown.

6.4 Conclusion

In carrying out this AA screening, mitigation measures have not been taken into account.

On the basis of the screening exercise carried out above, it can be concluded that the possibility of any significant impacts on any Natura 2000 sites, whether arising from the project itself or in combination with other plans and projects, can be excluded beyond a reasonable scientific doubt on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available. Therefore, a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement and appropriate mitigation is not required should this project proceed.

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

A Site Layout

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L E G E N D

Hard Landscape

- Granite Paving to Coincide with DLR Living Streets Projects
- Elongated Narrow Granite Paving
- Granite Setts
- Resin Bound Gravel
- Granite Sleepers Through Planted Areas
- Existing Concrete Footpath to be Retained

Furniture+Play

- Timber Stepping Logs
- Timber Balance Beam
- Timber Seating with Back and Arm Rests
- Sculptural Seating with different functions
- Accessible Stage/Podium
- Concrete Seating Wall
- Cycle Stands
- Bike Repair Station
- Public Drinking Fountain
- Existing Usher Monument
- Lockable Socket Mounted Bollards
- Crossing Signal Poles

Soft Landscape

- Pollinator Sun Mix
- Pollinator Shade Mix
- Play Lawn + Meadow
- Sensory Planting
- SUDs Retention Basin/Rain Garden
- Existing Trees
- Proposed Medium/ Large Trees
- Proposed Small Ornamental/ Flowering Trees
- Proposed Tree Clusters
- Proposed Shrub Planting
- Proposed Low Hedge Boundary

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NOTES:

D R A F T

DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:

áit urbanism + landscape
3rd Floor Newmarket House,
Newmarket Square,
Dublin 8
Ireland
t: + 353 86 1739522
www.ait-place.ie

CLIENT: Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

PROJECT: Taney Public Realm

DRAWING: Landscape Plan

ISSUE STATUS: PLANNING

REVISION: -

DRAWING NO: 26DR01_DR-0100

DRAWN BY: MK

1st ISSUE: 18.09.2026

NORTH

PROJECT NO: 26DR01

SCALE: 1:500

SHEET SIZE: A3

CHECKED BY: DMacD

B Drainage Layout

PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION BASIN WITH FILTER DRAIN

MAX PONDING 300-500mm

PROPOSED TIE-IN INTO EXISTING Ø300mm uPVC STUB

PROPOSED LOW CONTROL CHAMBER WITH 75mm ORIFICE

EARTHEN CHECK FACILITY TO BE NATURALLY SHAPED WITHIN SWALE

SWALE BASE WITH SUITABLE WET-TOLERANT PLANTING AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

PROPOSED SWALE BASE OUTLET FLOW CONTROL CHAMBER WITH 75mm ORIFICE

PROPOSED OVERFLOW MANHOLES WITH BRIO GRATINGS

PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

PROPOSED TREE PITS WITH OVERFLOW GULLEYS

PROPOSED RAIN GARDENS AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

PROPOSED FILTER DRAINS TO COLLECT INTERCEPTED SURFACEWATER THROUGH PERMEABLE SURFACING

PROPOSED OVERFLOW MANHOLES WITH BRIO GRATINGS

PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

PROPOSED PERMEABLE RESIN BOUND GRANULAR SURFACE WITH OPEN GRADED POROUS ASPHALT BASE COURSE AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

PROPOSED CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING MANHOLES

MANHOLE LIDS TO BE RECESSED AS PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DETAIL

EX. MH CL 45.72 IL 42.07

150Ø

300Ø 1:245

150Ø

150Ø

EX. MH CL 46.27 IL 42.29

EL: 44.870

EX. MH CL 46.08 IL 43.58

225Ø 1:170

300Ø 1:245

EX. MH CL 47.65 IL 42.52

SA-1 CL 46.64 IL 45.14

EX. MH CL 46.44 IL 44.45

EX. MH CL 47.03 IL 42.87

EX. MH CL 47.32 IL 45.56

N

W E

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ON ORIGINAL

0 5 10 20 30 40 50mm

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2. DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WORKS REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND SUPPORTING DRAWING SERIES
3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING
4. ALL CO-ORDINATES ARE TO IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR.
5. ALL LEVELS ARE TO ORDNANCE DATUM (MALIN HEAD).
6. ALL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SHALL COMPLY FULLY WITH THE WORKS REQUIREMENTS - REFER TO APP 1/17.
7. ALL VEHICULAR, PEDESTRIAN & CYCLE ROUTES AND ACCESSES WITHIN AND SURROUNDING THE WORKS EXTENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORKS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACTORS APPROVED TEMPORARY TRAFFIC & OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN.

SERVICES LEGEND

- PROPOSED SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING SURFACE WATER SEWER (S1 CL 99.99 IL 99.99)
- PROPOSED SURFACE WATER SEWER AND MANHOLE (S1 CL 99.99 IL 99.99)
- PROPOSED FILTER DRAIN
- OVERFLOW CHAMBER WITH BRIO GRATED LID
- ROAD GULLY & 150Ø LEADER
- ROAD GULLY & 150Ø LEADER
- PROPOSED SUDS CONNECTION TO TREE PIT
- PERMEABLE RESIN BOUND GRAVEL
- BIORETENTION/RAIN GARDEN
- PROPOSED SURFACE WATER SWALE WITH EARTHED CHECK DAM & GRATED MANHOLE CHAMBER
- PROPOSED BIORETENTION BASIN & GRATED MANHOLE CHAMBER
- OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE

DBFL CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD. — DRAFT — ORMOND HOUSE, UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN 7.

rev	date	description	by	chkd.
1	17-09-26	ROUND 2 ISSUE	TOB	GPH
0	28-07-2026	PART VIII ISSUE	TOB	GPH

STATUS CODES

purpose	acceptance
P1 - INFORMATION	S - ISSUED

DBFL CONSULTING ENGINEERS

T: + 353 1 400 4000 | E: info@dbfl.ie | W: www.dbfl.ie

DUBLIN | CORK | GALWAY | WATERFORD

project ref.

TANEY CROSS PUBLIC REALM SCHEME, DUNDRUM

drawing title

DRAINAGE LAYOUT

client

DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL

designed by	author	scale	sheet size
GPH	PCJ	1:200	A1

drawing no. 260051-X-0500-Z00-DTM-DR-DBFL-CE-1301 revision 1

C NBDC Records

C.1 Protected species recorded within 2km of the site within the last 10 years

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Amphibians		
Common Frog *Rana temporaria*	08/05/2018	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Smooth Newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*	06/10/2020	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Birds		
Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Gull *Larus canus*	04/11/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*	02/08/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Coot *Fulica atra*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*	27/11/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Curlew *Numenius arquata*	08/11/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Gadwall *Mareca strepera*	21/02/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	29/10/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*	07/08/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*	09/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*	22/09/2025	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	26/12/2024	Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Martin *Delichon urbicum*	23/08/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	26/12/2024	Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*	20/09/2025	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	15/12/2022	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*	17/12/2024	Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Linnet *Linaria cannabina*	19/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*	26/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*	05/09/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	26/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*	04/11/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*	25/08/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	13/03/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*	12/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Pochard *Aythya ferina*	19/03/2019	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Red Kite *Milvus milvus*	12/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Redshank *Tringa totanus*	20/01/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*	12/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Robin *Erithacus rubecula*	15/01/2025	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Rock Dove *Columba livia*	26/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species
Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*	02/07/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Shag *Gulosus aristotelis*	18/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Skylark *Alauda arvensis*	14/11/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*	07/10/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus*	08/04/2016	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*	13/09/2025	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*	22/05/2025	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	26/12/2024	Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Stock Dove *Columba oenas*	14/05/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	27/09/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Swift *Apus apus*	28/08/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Teal *Anas crecca*	29/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*	17/12/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*	05/12/2020	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Wigeon *Mareca penelope*	18/12/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*	15/09/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*	22/11/2019	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Invertebrates		
Buffish Mining Bee *Andrena nigroaenea*	24/04/2022	Threatened Species: Vulnerable
Moss Carder Bee *Bombus muscorum*	26/08/2018	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Red-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus lapidarius*	04/08/2023	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Tawny Mining Bee *Andrena fulva*	04/04/2019	Threatened Species: Regionally Extinct
Terrestrial Mammals		
Badger *Meles meles*	29/09/2016	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*	05/07/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Otter *Lutra lutra*	19/09/2017	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Pine Marten *Martes martes*	31/05/2021	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

C.2 Invasive species recorded within 2km of site within the last 10 years

Species	Date of last record	Designation
Birds		
Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*	18/02/2018	Invasive Species: The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985
Flora		
Butterfly-bush *Buddleja davidii*	30/01/2023	Invasive Species: Medium Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*	04/04/2023	Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*	11/07/2025	Invasive Species: EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation No. 1143/2014 || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: Detailed Risk Assesment || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: Detailed Risk Assesment >> High Risk
Himalayan Honeysuckle *Leycesteria formosa*	04/09/2021	Invasive Species: Medium Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	20/07/2021	Invasive Species: EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation No. 1143/2014 || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985
Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica*	30/03/2021	Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985

Species	Date of last record	Designation
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	20/07/2021	Invasive Species: Medium Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Three-cornered Garlic *Allium triquetrum*	13/05/2024	Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: Detailed Risk Assesment || Invasive Species: Medium Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: Detailed Risk Assesment >> Moderate Risk
Invertebrates		
New Zealand Flatworm *Arthurdendyus triangulatus*	02/05/2025	Invasive Species: EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation No. 1143/2014 || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*	28/10/2025	Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland)
Oak Processionary *Thaumetopoea processionea*	30/06/2020	Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Mollusc		
Jenkins' Spire Snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*	30/09/2016	Invasive Species: Medium Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Zebra Mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*	19/01/2024	Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985
Terrestrial Mammal		
American Mink *Neovison vison*	28/06/2025	Invasive Species: EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation No. 1143/2014 || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species:

Species	Date of last record	Designation
		High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985
Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*	30/09/2016	Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report)
Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*	08/01/2023	Invasive Species: EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation No. 1143/2014 || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 477/2011 (Ireland) || Invasive Species: High Risk Invasive Species (2013 Report) || Invasive Species: Regulation S.I. 374/2024 (Ireland)

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JBA consulting

Offices at:

Cork
Dublin
Limerick

Registered Office
24 Grove Island
Corbally
Limerick
Ireland

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

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