Comhairle Contae County Council

Parks & Landscape Services Section, Municipal Services Department

Proposed Development of Myrtle Square & Convent Lane, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin PC/PKS/01/20

Appendix 1 - Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

for proposed

Public Square at Bloomfields (Myrtle Square) and update of Convent Lane

in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive

for: **Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

CAAS has been appointed by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to prepare this AA Screening Report (*Stage One AA*) to support the Council's AA procedures by determining whether or not a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) (*Stage Two AA*) is required for the proposed development of a new public square at Bloomfields (Myrtle Square) and upgrade of Convent Lane in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive States:

> '*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*'.

The AA process relates to the protection of species listed in Annex I and Annex II of the Habitats Directive which form the Natura 2000 network (Article 3(1)). Species breeding and resting places of species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive are nationally protected in Ireland as per Articles 15 and 16 of the Habitats Directive. The species listed in Annex IV do not form part of the Natura 2000 network as they are not mentioned in Article 3(1) of the Directive which defines the Natura 2000 network.

Article 3(1) of the Habitats Directive States:

> *'A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. This network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat*

types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range'.

AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

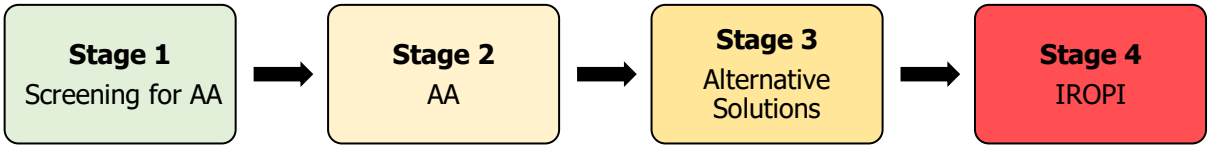
1.3 Approach

This AA screening is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives. The EPA Envision map viewer (www.epa.ie) and available reports were also reviewed, as was the NPWS (2019) publication *"The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland"*.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA screening of the proposed measures comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km[1] of the site with identification of potential pathways to specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the proposed project boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives for European sites within 15km and for which potential pathways from the proposed site have been identified; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

There are up to four stages in the AA process as follow:



Stage One: Screening

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation

[1] While the actual zone of impact is likely to be much smaller, the default 15km zone extent has been applied on a precautionary basis

is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on European sites, then the process may end at this stage. The details of a stage two assessment are formalised in a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) report which supports the overall AA process. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions
The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

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

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan or project making process and avoiding such impacts. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If potential impacts on European sites remain, and no further practicable mitigation is possible, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan or project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effects.

Source-Pathway Receptor Model
Ecological impact assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

- Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works;
- Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats and
- Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European sites.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the proposed development that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the proposed development.

Guidance

The AA Screening exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities,* Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010
- *Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC*, European Commission 2018.
- *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*, European Commission Environment DG, 2002.
- *Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*, European Commission, 2000.

1.4 Author details

Andrew Torsney is a Senior Ecologist with 8 years' experience working on national, regional and local scale projects. Andrew graduated from University College Dublin in 2011 with a B.Sc. degree in Zoology and obtained Master's degree in Biodiversity and Conservation from the University of Leeds in 2012. He has a range of ecological skills which include habitat mapping, ecological surveying, data interpretation and report writing. Andrew holds 4 national protected species licences. He is also a bat specialist with experience in acoustic surveying and monitoring of bats. Throughout Andrews's career he has worked on a number of large-scale multifaceted projects such as the Killaloe to Dublin water supply project NIS. For this work, Andrew designed and oversaw all ecological field work relating to the Environmental Impact Assessment and AA.

2 Description of proposed development

2.1 Overview of the proposed development

The proposed development comprises a new public square at Bloomfields (Myrtle Square) and upgrade of Convent Lane. The development will provide a public plaza, with provision for events and markets throughout. The area will provide a space to congregate and hold community events, characterised by trees and other planting with public seating, a canopy structure for shelter, provision for play and exercise, public drinking water and an art installation.

The site is located in the centre of Dún Laoghaire Town in the area between St. Michael's Hospital and Bloomfields Shopping Centre, and the lane running parallel to Georges Street, alongside the shopping centre.

2.2 Details of measures

The proposed measures include:

Myrtle Square:

- Construction of a landmark plaza and upgrade of Convent Lane
- Demolition of existing buildings 35-37 Georges St.
- Removal of existing block paving, bollards, trees, car parking and loading bays.
- Re-location of disabled parking spaces to Georges St. and Convent Rd., relocation of taxi rank to Georges St.
- Removal of all through traffic from Georges St. except for deliveries, traffic from Convent Lane and for home delivery service.
- Installation of translucent canopy.
- Installation of raised planters and seating integrated into planter walls, including additional planted beds.
- Provision of event space with integrated utilities in canopy and planter walls.
- Surfacing including granite paving, resin bound aggregate and exposed aggregate concrete.
- Hit and miss paving to remove surface water and to add greening.
- Installation of play features including climbing frame and slide.

Convent Lane:

- Shared surface laneway with pedestrian/cycle priority and space for cafes/retail and restaurant to open onto the street from the Georges St. side. Lane will form a mini plaza framed with planting.
- Greening of laneway through planted beds, hit and miss paving and extensive tree planting.
- Integrated bin storage units for small and large wheelie bins constructed of sheet metal or timber.
- Installation of callisthenics exercise units to animate the space and make use of the wide lane.
- Surfacing consisting of granite, exposed aggregate concrete and resin bound aggregate.
- Installation of granite bollards to protect buildings from vehicular traffic.

Georges Street:

- Re-alignment where Georges St. meets Myrtle Sq. to provide chicane and ramp
- Chicane notification signage to be installed at junction of library Rd. and Georges St. to signal the removal of the road.

Additional Measures:

- Utilities and other services will be diverted and upgraded as required. Provision will be left to connect services at the edge of properties on Convent Lane to allow for development. Power and water to be integrated into planters, canopy or lighting poles for markets and events.
- Installation of re-fillable water station.
- Surface water run-off to be directed to soft landscaping beds (rain gardens or similar) through channel drainage or the natural falls of the site. Installation of an underground attenuation tank, installation of hydrobreak to limit high level overflow to 2 litres/second/hectare.
- Provision of extensive bike and e-bike stands as well as covered bike parking.
- Low energy LED lights using the uprights of canopies and various poles for catenary lighting, designed with the consideration of bat sensitivities. Lighting design considers and minimises glare and/or omitting of light above the horizontal plane.
- It is the intention of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown that any damage made to roads during construction will be made good.
- Appropriate measures to be implemented to during construction to eliminate potential for run-off of cementous or other deleterious materials, including bunding and covering of construction materials to prevent washout.

The hours of construction for the proposed development will be from 07:00-19:00 Monday to Saturday.

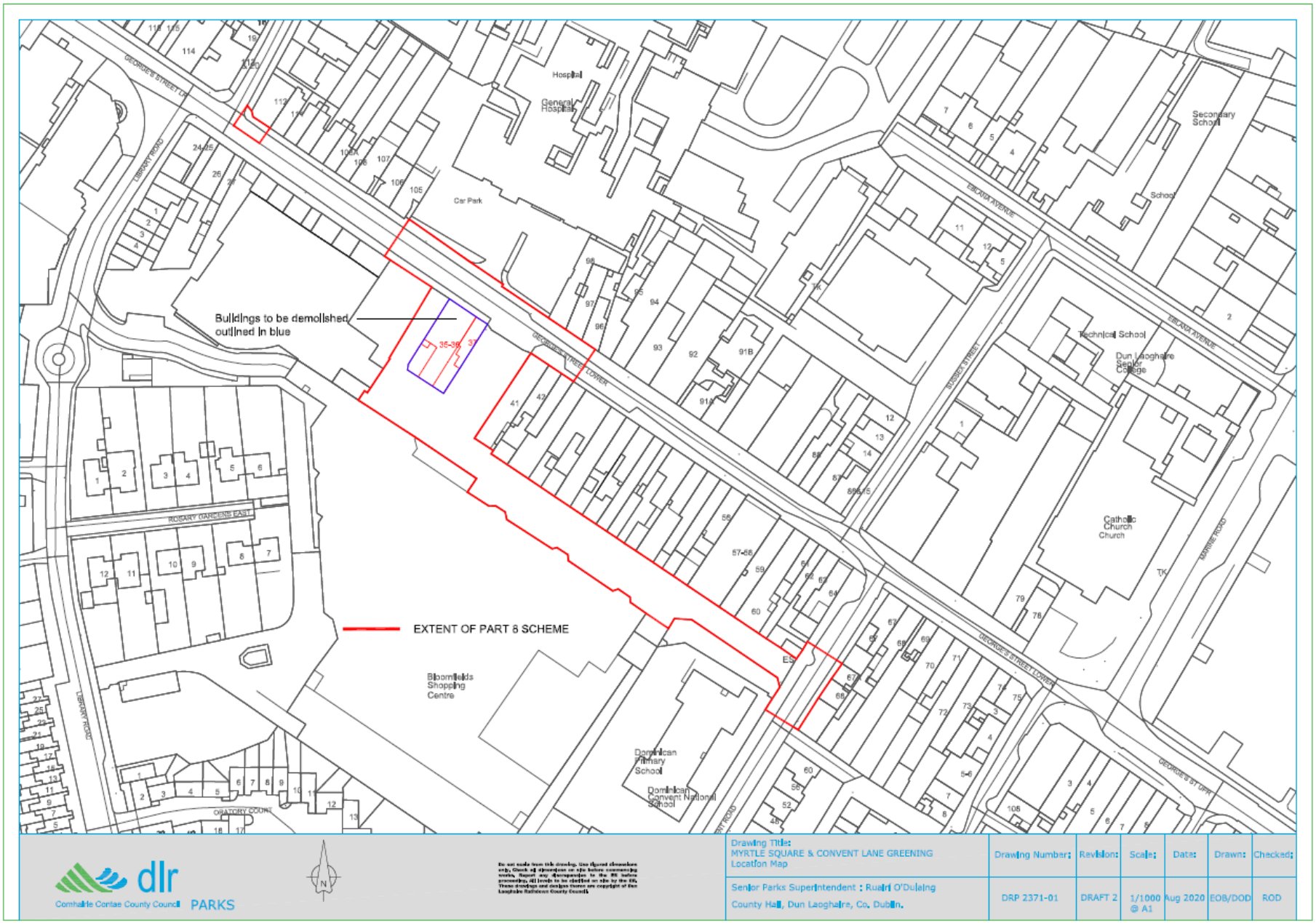


Figure 1 Map of proposed development area (drawing number DRP 2371-01)

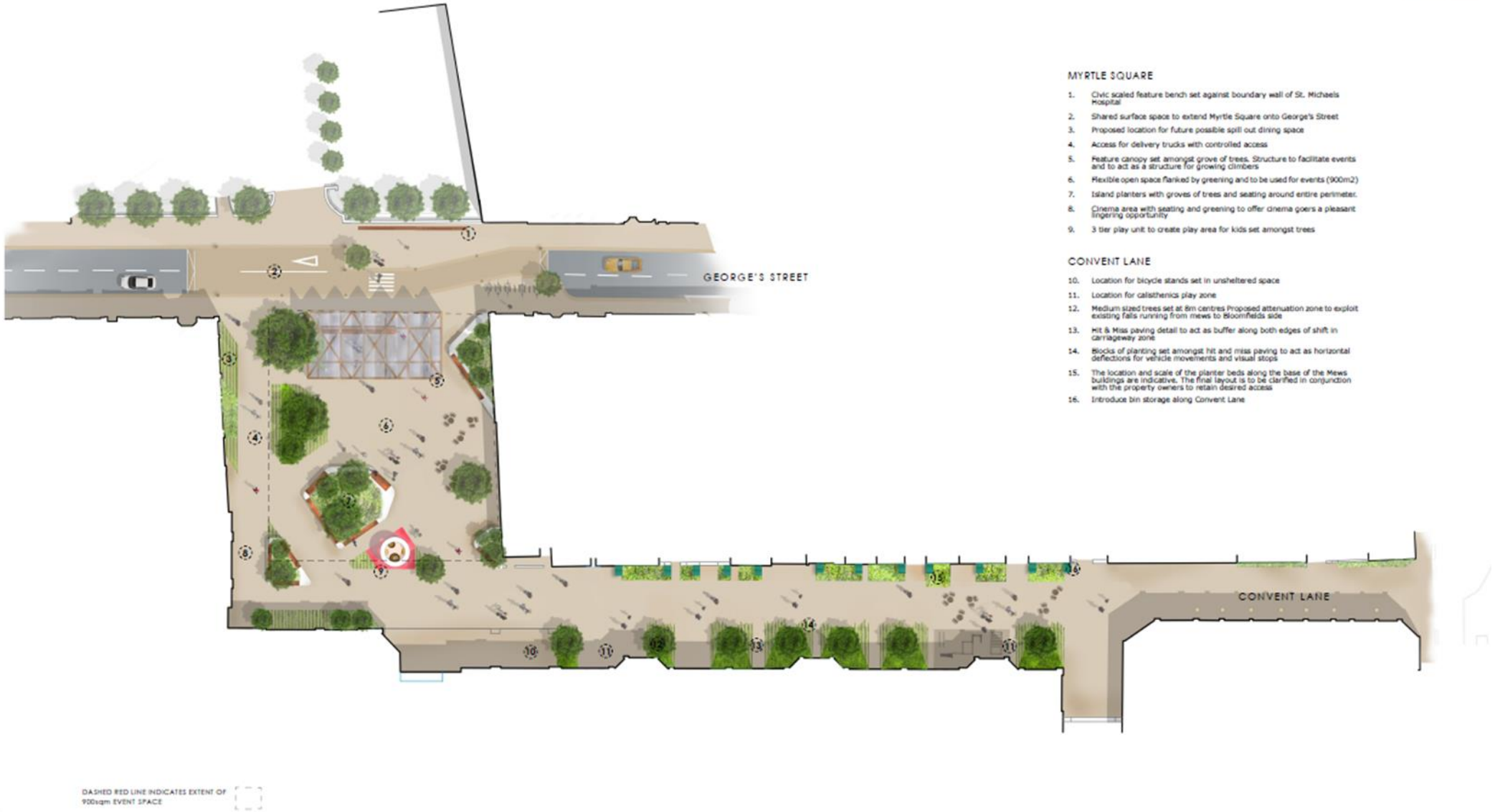


Figure 2 Proposed design of development

3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant effects on European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. A series of questions are asked in order to determine:

- Whether a plan or project can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Whether the project will have a potentially significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts.

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the "'conservation objectives", "Qualifying Interests" (QIs) and/ or "Special Conservation Interests" (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat or species at that site. According to the European Commission interpretation document 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC', paragraph 4.6(3):

> "*The integrity of a site involves its ecological functions. The decision as to whether it is adversely affected should focus on and be limited to the site's conservation objectives*."

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and the area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing;
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

3.2 Identification of relevant European sites

This section of the screening process describes the European sites which exist within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the site. The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15km zone to be considered for AAs of plans. On a precautionary basis this radius has been adopted for this AA. A review of all sites within the ZOI has allowed a determination to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links, the characteristics of the proposed development will not impose effects beyond 15km.

European sites that occur within 15km of the proposed development are listed in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 3below. Details on the specific QIs and SCIs of each European site are also identified in Appendix I as well as site-specific threats and vulnerabilities of each of the sites.

In order to determine the potential effects of the proposal, information on the qualifying features, known vulnerabilities and threats to site integrity pertaining to any potentially affected European sites has been reviewed. Background information on threats to individual sites and vulnerability of habitats and species that was used during this assessment included the following:

- Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission "*Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland*" (NPWS, 2019);
- Site Synopses[2]; and
- NATURA 2000 Standard Data Forms2.

The assessment takes consideration of the SSCOs of each of the sites within the ZOI. Since the conservation objectives for the European sites focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process has concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the proposed development against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site have been consulted throughout the assessment process.

[2] NPWS (2019); NPWS Database of protected site data and associated documents for each European site; available at https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites

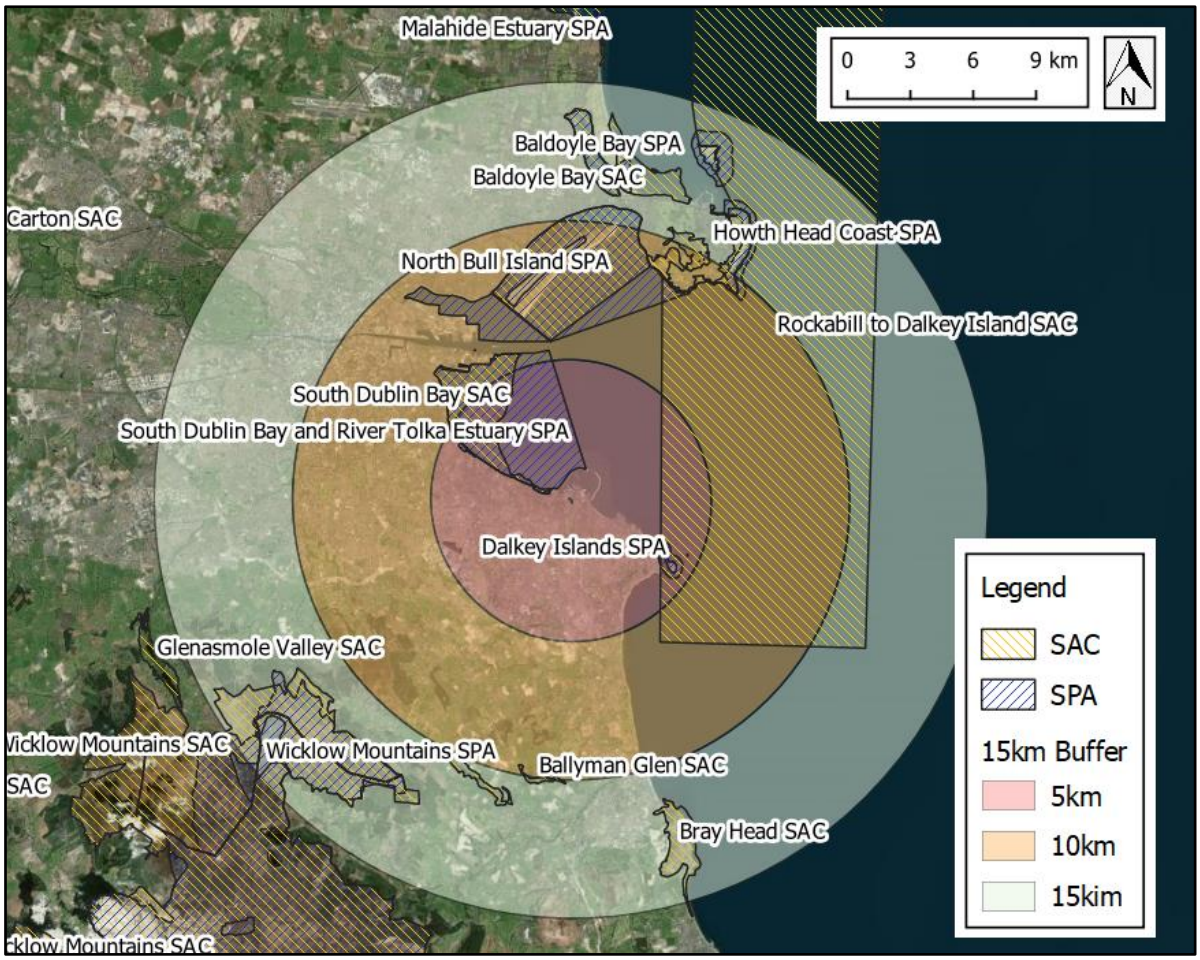


Figure 3 European sites within 15km of the development area

3.3 Assessment criteria

Is the development necessary to the management of European sites?
Under the Habitats Directive, plans or projects that are directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site do not require AA. For this exception to apply, management is required to be interpreted narrowly as nature conservation management in the sense of Article 6(1) of the Habitats Directive. This refers to specific measures to address the ecological requirements of annexed habitats and species (and their habitats) present on a site(s). The relationship should be shown to be direct and not a by-product of the plan/project, even if this might result in positive or beneficial effects for a site(s).

The primary purpose of the proposed development is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but generally to provide a public square with planting and seating and other amenities. Therefore, the proposed development would not be considered by the Habitats Directive to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European designated sites.

Elements of the proposed development with potential to give rise to effects
This screening assessment process identifies whether the changes brought about by the proposal are likely to cause any direct, indirect or secondary effects (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the European sites. During this assessment a number of factors have been taken into account including the sites' conservation objectives and known threats. The overall aim of the assessment is to attempt to predict the consequences that can be reasonably foreseen by implementation of the proposed development.

Elements of the proposed development that could potentially give rise to effects on European sites are listed in s2.2 and summarised as follows:

- Demolition of existing buildings 35-37 Georges St.;
- Streetscaping works and other infrastructural developments;
- Resurfacing of existing area;
- Alterations to road network;
- Augmented facilities like water fountain and planted areas; and
- Drainage alterations.

These features of the development have potential to require physical augmentation of existing infrastructure. However, all work will be undertaken on existing built surfaces as all of the Dún Laoghaire Town area is a built urban landscape. All works are identified as small scale and are expected to be low in source emissions due to the characteristics of the development. The demolition works will have temporary sources for effects. However, the site is surrounded by buildings which will have downward washing and buffer effects on dust emissions, limiting any potential spread. Given the urban nature of the site, the operational phase of the project can be anticipated to co-exist with existing conditions and not contribute to any additional sources for effects to the ecological integrity of European sites.

Identification of potential effects and screening of sites

This section documents the final stage of the screening process. It has used the information collected on the sensitivity of each European site and describes any potential effects on the integrity of European sites resulting from the proposed development. This assumes the absence of any controls, conditions, or mitigation measures. In determining the potential for effects, a number of factors have been taken into account. Firstly, the sensitivity and reported threats to the European site. Secondly, the individual elements of the proposed development and the potential effects they may cause on the site were considered. The elements of the proposed development with potential to affect the integrity of European sites are presented in Table 1 below.

Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- Where it can be shown that there are no significant pathways such as hydrological links between activities of the proposed development and a site;
- Where a site is located at such a distance from proposed development area that effects are not foreseen; and
- Where known threats or vulnerabilities of a site cannot be linked to potential impacts that may arise from the proposed development.

3.4 Characterising potential significant effects

The following parameters are described when characterising impacts (following guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Environmental Protection Agency and National Roads Authority):

Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a proposed development.

Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.

Extent - The area over which the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.

Duration - The time for which the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as an impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area; and the integrity of a site as the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

SSCOs have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes which define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

> ***Favourable conservation status*** *of a* ***species*** *can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'*
>
> ***Favourable conservation status*** *of a* ***habitat*** *can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

Generic Conservation Objectives for cSACs have been provided as follows:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.

One generic Conservation Objective has been provided for SPAs as follows:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

EC guidance[3] outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take

[3] *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*, European Commission Environment DG, 2001

- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)
- Excavation Requirements
- Transportation Requirements
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning

In addition, the guidance outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area
- Disturbance to Key Species
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation
- Reduction in Species Density
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.)
- Climate Change

The elements detailed above were considered with specific reference to each of the European sites identified below.

Table 1 Screening assessment of the potential effects arising from the proposed development

Site Code	**Site Name**	**Distance** (km)	**Qualifying Feature** (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	**Potential Effects** (refer also to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 above)	**Pathway for Significant Effects**	**Potential for In-Combination Effects**
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	0.63	Mediterranean gull *(Larus melanocephalus)* [A176], Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Great cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Great crested grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005], Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus)* [A179], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Mew gull *(Larus canus)* [A182]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the scale and nature of the works, the attenuation of sound in air, the distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	0.79	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110]	There are no effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed	No	No

				ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.		
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	3.18	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351]	The project area is within 740m of the SAC; however, there are no direct hydrological pathways between the site and the SAC. There are indirect hydrological pathways through the existing drainage network which will be augmented slightly (details above), to facilitate the cycle network. The site works are small scale augmentations to signage and mobility structures. The potential noise sources from this will be consistent with the existing baseline condition of the Dún Laoghaire Town area as it is an urban town. The construction or adaptations being made to infrastructure are small scale temporary. There are no sources for effects identified that would have significant adverse effects on the ecological integrity of the SAC due to the characteristics of the proposed project. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	3.24	Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the scale and nature of the	No	No

				works, the attenuation of sound in air, the distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.		
004006	North Bull Island SPA	5.75	Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053], Common greenshank *(Tringa nebularia)* [A164], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Northern shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Eurasian teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)* [A151], Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Eurasian wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], European golden plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus)* [A179], Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)* [A222], Mew gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the attenuation of sound, distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	5.78	Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)* [1395], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low	There are no effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between	No	No

			tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes") [2120], Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]	the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.		
000202	Howth Head SAC	8.39	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	There are no effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.	No	No
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	9.43	Northern fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Common guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the attenuation of sound, distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No

000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	9.63	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	9.99	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	11.06	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)) [1330]	There are no effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.	No	No
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	11.06	Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) [A142], Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) [A053], Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) [A169], Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) [A137], Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna*) [A048], Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) [A157], European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) [A140], Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*) [A160], Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) [A130], Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) [A141], Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) [A144], Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) [A069], Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) [A054], Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*)	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the attenuation of sound, distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No

			[A052], Red knot (*Calidris canutus*) [A143], Common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) [A164], Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) [A162], Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) [A005]			
000714	Bray Head SAC	11.16	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	11.18	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) [91A0], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*) [8110], Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* [6130], European dry heaths [4030], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) [3110], Otter (*Lutra lutra*) [1355], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	11.49	Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) [A103], Wood warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) [A314], Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) [A098]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the attenuation of sound, distance between sites and	No	No

				urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.		
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	12.46	Razorbill (*Alca torda*) [A200], Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*) [A016], Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) [A188], Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) [A017], Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) [A199], Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) [A204], Northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) [A009], Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) [A103]	The SCI's of this sites are most susceptible to disturbance through noise pollution and human activity. Due to the attenuation of sound, distance between sites and urbanised nature of the receiving environment there is no pathway for effect identified during the implementation phase. The operational phase is consistent with the existing condition and therefore there are no sources for effects.	No	No
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	12.83	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	There are no effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.	No	No

3.5 Other Plans and projects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or projects that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European sites.

A requirement of the AA process is to take into consideration any in combination effects as result of other plans and projects in the area. Plans of relevance in the context of this proposal include:

- Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 -2022; and
- Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035.

This being an urban town centre there are numerous other proposed projects in the vicinity including works which are at planning stage or underway on various sites. A review of the DLR planning database for projects within the project area over the past 5 years identified that the projects within the area are small scale works predominantly relating to the alterations of existing structures. The largest of these projects was identified to be the development of an apartment complex (D20A/0085). Sources of effects arising from the construction and operational phases of the proposed project are consistent with the existing conditions at Dun Laoghaire Town. Proposed works within the project will be undertaken on existing hard infrastructure and will use non intensive methods such as streetscaping, road resurfacing, etc. The largest sources for effects identified relate to the demolition works which will introduce temporary dust emissions; however, these are identified to be localised due to the downward washing effects of buildings and the urban context on the site. On this basis, guidance (CIEEM, 2016) indicates that there is no need to consider in-combination effects. However, taking a precautionary approach, relevant plans and projects (as listed above) have nonetheless been reviewed and assessed (see Table 2 for full list of projects).

Table 2 Local planning applications within the receiving environment of Myrtle Sq. and Convent Ln

Plan or Project	Status	Overview	Possible significant effects from plan or project	Is there a risk of in-combination effects	Possible Significant in-combination effects
D20A/0456	Live	Permission for Retention is sought to retain 2 No. recently formed new first floor windows to the rear elevation.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0424	Live	Permission is sought for change of use from commercial to residential, at the ground floor.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0429	Live	Permission is sought for proposed alterations to existing single storey terrace house to include 1 no. new velux rooflight to front pitched roof, 1 no. velux roof light to side of front projecting pitched roof, reinstatement of original style timber cladding to front, conversion of existing attic to include new dormer roof structure to rear, partial demolition of existing single storey rear return, new single storey extension to rear to include 2 no. flush type rooflights, internal reconfiguration, landscape works to rear, SuDS drainage and all associated ancillary works to facilitate the development.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0085	Live	Permission for development. The development will consist of the demolition of an existing two storey building (Approx.480 sqm GFA) and replacement with a five storey aparthotel development of Approx. 1,931 sqm (GFA) consisting of 45 suites and ancillary amenities. Ground floor level includes; reception, bike store and lobby area, cafe (Approx.124 sqm) and covered external seating area, 2 no. WCs, kitchen (Approx.48 sqm), refuse area (Approx.9 sqm), substation (Approx.14 sqm), switchroom (Approx.10 sqm) and hotel plant room (Approx.57 sqm). 13 no. suites at first, second and third floor levels comprising of 10 no. studios, 1 no. accessible studio, 1 no. one bed suite and 1 no. two bed suite at each floor level. The fourth floor level will consist of 6 no. suites including 2 no. studios, 3no. one bed and 1 no. two bed suites, a swimming pool (Approx. 30 sqm), lounge and cafe/bar area (Approx. 65 sqm) and plant rooms (Approx. 28 sqm). Primary entrances to the aparthotel and cafe are proposed off Northumberland Avenue with ancillary side entrance to refuse and service areas off Lee's Lane. The development will include a sedum roof (Approx. 280 sqm) at roof level consisting of attenuation measures and connections to existing services and all associated site development works. The development will also include proposed public realm upgrades to Northumberland Avenue and Lee's Lane including improvements to the public pavement.	This is a small-scale development. The operational phase of the project will be relatively inert and consistent with the existing site usage. The footprint is small; however, the resulting building will be 5 stories which means the construction phase will be short term. The urban context of the site, combined with the characteristics of the works proposed at Myrtle square have been considered in combination with the development of this apartment complex. Given the existing drainage network and the standard SUDs processes used in developments, there are no significant in combination effects identified.	Maybe	No

D20A/0067	Live	Permission is sought for development comprising the development of a new residential unit. The proposal comprises: A) Change of use from office to residential (3 bed approx. 148m2 apartment) at upper ground floor and first floor level; permission is also sought to increase the ridge height from 8.45m above street level to 9.57m. B) Demolition of existing stores and lower ground floor level C) Landscaping of the site to provide private open space to the rear and all associated site works. D) Recessing location of existing gate on Lynch Lane. E) No changes will be made to the existing ground floor unit. The proposed development will be accessed from the existing entrance on Lynch Lane.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0358	Additional Info	Permission is sought for extensions and alterations to an existing two storey over basement (three storey in total) semi-detached protected structure comprising the:- a) Change of use from a hotel (last time used as a hotel was circa. 2007) to a single family residential dwelling b) Demolition of existing three storey return, retaining walls and shed structures to the rear, c) Construction of a three storey flat roof extension to the rear, d) Elevational alterations which includes for the blocking up of non-original window opes, modification to introduce folding doors at lower ground floor area to the rear, e) Internal alterations which includes for revised layouts and includes for the conservation, repairing, cleaning and making good of all original fabric as set out in the conservation report, f) A new 3500mm vehicular entrance to the rear boundary was accessed from the rear lane (Mariner's Court), and g) All associated site and landscaping works. The proposed works result in a reduction in floor area from 293 sq.m. to 290 sq.m.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0324	Additional Info	Permission for development. The proposed development comprises the change of use of the Level 3 of Dún Laoghaire Shopping Centre from 'Vacant Former Retail' use to 'Primary Care Centre' use. This involves the reconfiguration of internal layouts of Level 3 of the Dún Laoghaire Shopping Centre, encompassing a total floor area of c. 4,068 sq m. The development will also consist of amendments to the existing facades of the Shopping Centre at third floor level including the provision of new fenestration on the north-eastern facade, Marine Road and Georges Street Upper facades; the provision of Internal Circulation Areas and all ancillary Staff Facilities and Staff Offices; Plant; minor amendments to the layout of the existing basement level car-park to provide 52 no. new cycle parking spaces and the re-allocation of 70 no. existing car park spaces for the use of the proposed development. All works are proposed substantially within the footprint and envelope of the existing shopping centre. No changes are proposed to the existing vehicular and pedestrian access via Marine Road and George's Street Upper.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D20A/0139	Granted	Permission for the addition of windows on the east and south facades of the first and second floor levels, as trustees of DFI001201.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20B/0064	Granted	Permission for a 12sqm first floor level bedroom extension to the rear of the existing two storey dwelling which is to be constructed over the existing rear single storey ground floor extension and also for a new sky light at roof level and minor internal modifications.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0187	Live	Permission for partial demolition of existing storage/garage building (existing car parking space maintained) and erection of a three storey (top level set back) mews house and associated works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0913	Live	Permission for development. The development will consist of alterations to part completed two-storey over basement public amenity building (Planning Reference D03A/0140) to include commercial use at basement and ground floor level with apart hotel suites at 1st and 2nd floor level, modified layouts at basement, ground and first floors, a proposed 2nd floor level, elevational changes and all associated landscaping and siteworks.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0947	Live	Permission for: 1. The removal / deletion of condition number 2 of the Grant of Planning Permission Register Reference Number D18A/0078, Final Grant Number, P/2128/18, approval date 6th September 2018. 2. Redesign of the Ground Floor entrance foyer internal area by the deletion of the ground floor Restaurant and food vending café elements of the above described approved development and its substitution by a ''food court'' element.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0152	Granted	Permission for the Change of Use, refurbishment and extensions to the existing building to accommodate a residential development of 7 no. apartments. The development will include: Change of use of existing 3-storey building from office to residential to accommodate 6 no. 1-bedroom apartments with associated alterations to internal layouts and external façade: Construction of extension over art of the building to the rear creating a part 4-storey building to accommodate penthouse studio apartment and lift core over-run: Construction of extension to main (rear) entrance lobby and circulation areas at upper levels: Construction of extension to west elevation to accommodate ground floor storage and external terraces at upper levels: Landscaping, bicycle parking, stores, refuse compound and all ancillary site development works and services.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0823	Granted	Permission for the demolition of a single storey extension to the rear, the reinstatement to a single dwelling from three self-contained units through the removal of modern partition walls and services, the construction of a new single storey extension to rear including the enclosing of the existing courtyard, alterations to the interior including the installation of bathrooms, the construction of a new concrete basement floor, the damp-proofing of the	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

		basement, installation of new mechanical and electrical services, the replacement of existing modern windows with timber sash windows, the addition of external insulation to the side and rear, replacement of dash render to front façade with lime render, repairs to existing historic fabric throughout, the widening of the existing vehicular entrance including modifications to its wrought iron gate and landscaping to front and rear and ancillary works.			
D19A/0966	Granted	Permission for reinstatement of original residential use, refurbishment and alterations to the existing structure including construction of single storey extension to rear and garage to side, alterations to front boundary wall, change from office to ancillary residential use of existing single storey structure in back garden and all associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0138	Granted	Permission for demolition of the existing single storey garage and the construction of a new single storey extension to the side of the dwelling and removal of the existing gates, the reduction in height of the existing gate piers and the provision of a new front garden railing to match existing.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0456	Granted	Permission is sought for the construction of a part two storey and part single storey domestic extension to the rear. The property is a Protected Structure.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19B/0177	Granted	Permission for a new flat roofed first floor extension with 2 no. roof lights above the existing single storey flat roofed extension to the rear of the existing two storey house.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0144	Granted	Permission to widen existing front vehicular site entrance.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0684	Granted	Permission for development to consist of the demolition of the existing single storey element to the rear of the existing two storey commercial retail building, the construction of a two storey extension to the rear of and change of use of the existing 2 storey commercial retail unit to 2 no. townhouses, the construction of a two extension to the rear of the existing building, associated elevational alterations to the rear and side of the existing building, internal alterations, works to boundary walls and associated site works and landscaping.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19B/0282	Granted	Permission for demolition of the ground floor of an existing rear return and construction of a new single-storey extended ground floor room to rear of the existing terrace house with a flat roof at two levels and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0291	Granted	Permission for Change of Use of former music school to 2 no. 3 storey 2-bed town houses with home office facility on ground floor to front of buildings. The existing two storey external walls to be retained with alterations and new zinc clad top floor set back with balconies to front at end of terrace.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D19A/0991	Granted	Permission is sought for a Change of use of `Office Use` to `Single Family Residential Use`. The works are to include (A) the reinstatement of the stairs between the basement and the ground floor of number 8; B) Ancillary minor contingent works in number 8 and C) the re-erection of the party boundary railings between the front gardens of numbers 8 and 9 Corrig Avenue.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0026	Granted	Permission for demolition of existing single storey garage to rear, the construction of a two-storey extension to side and part two storey, part single storey to rear, enlarging of existing first floor window to rear, solar panels to existing roof to side and rear, widening of existing driveway and all associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18B/0177	Granted	Permission for demolition of rear 2 storey return (ca 34 sqm) and replacement with a single storey extension (ca 50 sqm) part single part double storey height. Some internal modifications and modification to rear west facing first floor window. New roof lights to rear main roof and extension. Full refurbishment and associated landscaping and site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0205	Granted	Permission for: 1. New door to north side of ground floor rear return to replace existing kitchen window. 2. New French doors to new ope to south side of ground floor rear return. 3. New ope to internal wall between existing kitchen and single storey lean-to at ground floor rear return. 4. New ope between left hand front room and left hand rear room to main dwelling. 5. Replacement of existing left hand side rear window with new French doors to main dwelling.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0091	Granted	Temporary permission for 7 years to park up to 20 buses overnight, Change of Use of freight ticket office for use as staff facilities (no alterations proposed to elevations of building), erection of covered bicycle store for 6 bicycles. Access to the site as existing and no elevational or other changes proposed as part of this application for the access. The application is not accompanied by and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and does not relate to a Protected Structure and/or its curtilage.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18B/0217	Granted	Permission for the demolition of the existing two storey rear return and the construction of a new two storey extension to the rear along with internal alterations to the existing two storey dwelling house with associated site works and landscaping.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0569	Granted	Permission for development at this site, a protected structure no 494 in RPS.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0683	Granted	Permission for: 1. Change of use from commercial to residential use including alterations to existing floor plans and insertion of new staircase. 2. Demolitions of existing staircase structure and insertion of new windows in original opes at ground and first floor levels to the rear of the existing property.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D18A/0197	Granted	Permission for the removal of the existing ground floor front door and window and replacement with a relocated front door and enlarged window to the front elevation. Additional works will include minor internal modifications to the existing house and associated ancillary works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0542	Granted	Permission for Retention of works undertaken as an amendment of permission granted under D04A/0786 that has omitted the basement level and altered the ground floor footprint and elevation to the rear. The development will consist of internal extension of the first floor plate by 60.6 sqm that will facilitate the Change of Use from the permitted retail use granted under D04A/0786 to a mix of office and retail use at ground and first floor and the Change of use of the storage space at attic level to office space. The proposal will be served by 3 no. car parking spaces and 8 no. cycle parking stands to the rear all at surface level that will be accessed from the laneway off Sussex Street. Pedestrian access will be both from the rear and off Lower George's Street.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0896	Granted	Permission is sought for change of use of ground floor shop unit to office and provision of new front entrance door.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D17B/0059	Granted	Planning permission for development. The development will consist of proposed modification to size (proposed area 9,2 sqm) and location of balcony to rear of Apartment no. 2, in-lieu of balcony required by condition no. 2 of register reference D15A/0563.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D17A/0099	Granted	Permission for Change of Use from commercial to residential. Permission is also sought for replacing the two front doors with one new set of recessed double doors and permission is sought to add a screen internally behind the main shop window allowing art to be displayed.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D17A/0167	Granted	Permission is sought for the conversion of the ground floor store at the side, the construction of a first-floor extension to the side with a rooflight. The construction of a single storey extension to the front. The widening of the existing vehicular entrance including the installation of a new 1.8m high piers and gates and the rendering of the front brick boundary wall and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D17A/0284	Granted	Permission is sought for temporary 5-year planning permission for 45 sqm single storey office building, car washing and valeting canopy, part removal of existing palisade fence at front of site and replacement with low steel post and rail fence, re-use of 30 no. existing parking spaces, new trademark signage to include: 1 no. external pylon sign, trademark facia band signage on office building, new 3sqm sign on palisade fence, 16 no. parking stall signs and associated site works. The site is within lands zoned as Candidate Architectural Conservation Area.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D17A/0885	Granted	Permission. The development consists of extension to the rear of the existing house of 5.7m2 at ground floor level and 13.1m2 at first floor level, associated new windows to the north, east and west elevations, amendments to the existing windows on the west elevation, associated internal alterations and external landscaping to side and rear, including new pedestrian gate to the side.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0028	Granted	Permission for retrospective planning permission for removal of the front facade of Nos. 7 & 8 Tivoli Terrace East that was to be retained under planning permission D13A/0390 and planning permission to construct new front facades to Nos. 7 & 8 Tivoli Terrace East to match original.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0437	Granted	Permission for proposed alterations & single storey /2-storey extension (Total 90sqm) to rear / side of existing dwelling & ancillary works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0575	Granted	Permission for removal of external concrete steps, parking area and planter at ground and basement levels, formation of new granite steps and retaining wall, together with bin storage enclosure, planter, railings and ancillary works at front.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0892	Granted	Planning permission for the change of use of an Office Unit to a Residential Unit including all associated site works and services.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0432	Granted	Permission for: removal of original and non-original external steps to rear; removal of sections of non-original and original internal walls; removal of floor in rear return at first floor level; removal of 2 storey flat roofed return to rear on south-west side (9.5 sqm); removal of non-original wc fittings; enlargement of window openings to front at lower ground floor level and replacement of non-original windows; replacement of non-original entrance door to lower ground floor below stair; replacement of non-original balustrade and finish to non-original front entrance steps; construction of new external stair to rear on south-west side; construction of new single storey extension to rear at lower ground floor level (38 sqm); construction of 2 new terraces to rear at upper ground floor level; forming of new ope in south-west side of rear return and construction of new canopy; forming of new door opening in gable of return at lower ground floor level; provision of 3 no. new roof lights to rear and replacement of 1 no. existing roof light; minor alterations to internal layout; replacement of non-original internal doors; reinstatement of the internal stairs from upper to lower ground floors; replacement of non-original entrance gate to rear and widening of opening; provision of timber trellis to north-east boundary wall to rear; all associated ancillary, conservation, landscaping and site development works. A protected structure.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D16A/0768	Granted	Permission is sought for alterations and additions to include (1) construction of a single storey extension containing a 1-bed dwelling attached to the rear of existing 2-storey multi occupancy building containing 3 no. 2-bed apartments (2) the relocation of existing external screened fire escape stairs from first floor apartment No. 3 located on the rear elevation (West) of the existing 2-storey rear extension to the side elevation (North) of the existing 2-storey rear extension (3) the provision of patio doors in lieu of existing window on the side elevation (South) and the provision of a new door on the side elevation (North) of ground floor apartment No. 1 located in the existing 2-storey extension to the rear (4) revisions to the rear parking area to provide 4 no. parking spaces and all associated site development works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0463	Granted	Permission for alterations to a previously granted Planning Permission (Reg. Ref. No. D15A/0250) for two ground floor apartments. This will comprise revised internal layouts, alterations to fenestration and landscaping.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0788	Granted	Permission sought for development of site which fronts onto St. Brendan's Terrace & at rear of 54 York Road, to consist of dismantling by registered approved specialists of asbestos roof plus demolition of single storey industrial Building (187sqm) and part of eastern boundary wall circa 3.1m high, incorporating pedestrian and vehicular access gates plus construction in semi-detached format of 1 no.two storey 3 bed house (117sqm) with flat roof plus 1 no. two storey 2-bed house (91sqm) with roof terrace (23sqm) within 1.8m high(from finished terrace level) visually, obscured, light transparent glazed screen set back 1m from the perimeter of parapet with each house having dedicated 1 no. off street car parking space located behind a new eastern boundary wall circa 3.1m high incorporating pedestrian and vehicular access gates plus new boundary walls plus all associated site and development works including provision of hard and soft landscaping.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0184	Granted	Permission is sought to rebuild and renovate existing roof, to elevate height of roof ridge, provision of rooflights, for internal and external alterations and renovations.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0760	Granted	Permission for development at this site. Both Nos. are protected structures on a 0.1236 ha site. The development will consist of: (i) The change of use; both three storeys over single basement level, from office use to residential use; (ii) Permission for the provision of 13 no. residential units to include the provision of a setback third floor (fourth storey) level to No. 23 Crofton Road, to accommodate 1 no. penthouse residential unit with terrace to the north elevation, and balcony to the south-west elevation.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0343	Granted	Permission for single storey porch extension and associated site works to side of existing dwelling house.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase	No	No

			will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.		
D16B/0036	Granted	Permission for two storey extension.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15B/0383	Granted	Permission to construct an extension and carry out renovations to existing dwelling consisting of a kitchen to the rear at ground floor level, extending the first floor to the rear and increasing the ridge height by 0.56 metres to achieve a usable height in the attic area with two dormer windows in the rear roof slope at attic level.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15A/0590	Granted	Permission for elevational alterations at ground floor level to existing branch, to include new stone cladding, new backlit signage, re-positioned ATM and related sundry works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15A/0769	Granted	Permission is sought for works to the rear. Part demolition and alterations to both existing structures (A & B) with removal of existing roofs and replacement with new flat roof structures and rooflights. Change of use from commercial to residential for both structures.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15B/0217	Granted	Permission for a two storey extension to the rear of the property and a screened roof terrace, over the existing flat roof to the front of the property.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

4 Conclusion

This stage one screening for AA of the proposed public square at Bloomfields (Myrtle sq.) and upgrade of Convent Ln. shows that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European site.

At its closest point, the area covered by the project is more than 500 m from South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and South Dublin Bay SAC. However, the project is an urban area with hard infrastructure features that form hard boundaries between the proposed project and the European sites. The AA screening process has considered potential effects which may arise during the implementation and operational phases of the measures included in the project. The features included in the project will require alterations to existing infrastructure. However, all work will be undertaken on existing built surfaces as all of the site area is in a built urban landscape. Due to the nature of the proposed project, the demolition of the existing building will have dust and noise emissions during the construction phase; however, these are identified as small-scale temporary effects. Furthermore, given the urban nature of the site, the operational phase of the project will co-exist with existing conditions and will not contribute any additional sources for effects to the ecological integrity of European sites. Therefore, following the source-pathway receptor model, the ecological integrity of the European sites is not foreseen to be significantly affected by the implementation of the project.

Given the nature of the proposed work, the scale and the localised and temporary nature of the potential effects, the proposed project will not lead to any significant effects in-combination with effects arising from any other plans or projects.

It is concluded that the project is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on any designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects[4]. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, a Stage Two AA (NIS) is not required.

[4] Except as provided for in Section 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:
a) no alternative solution available,
b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Background information on European sites

European sites within 15km of the development area including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and Site-Specific Threats or Vulnerabilities

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows *(Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*) [1330]	I01, K03.06, X, K02.03, J02.01.02, F03.01, F02.03.01, E03, G01.01.02, D01.02, E01, G01.02, G02.01	Invasive non-native species, antagonism with domestic animals, eutrophication *(natural)*, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, hunting, bait digging or collection, discharges, non-motorized nautical sports, roads, motorways, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course
000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	A04.03, G05.04, C01.01.01, I01, J01.01, E01, C01, G01.02, X, D01.01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, vandalism, sand and gravel quarries, invasive non-native species, burning down, urbanised areas, human habitation, mining and quarrying, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, , paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Atlantic salt meadows *(Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*) [1330], Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)* [1395], Humid dune slacks [2190], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation *("grey dunes")* [2130], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110]	E01, A04, I01, F02.03.01, H01.09, F02.03, G01.01, G05.05, G01.02, G02.01, K03.06, E02, E03, J01.01, H01.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, invasive non-native species, bait digging or collection, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, leisure fishing, nautical sports, intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, antagonism with domestic animals, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, burning down, other point source pollution to surface water
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110]	D01.02, E03, M01, F02.03.01, E02, H03, D01.01, E01, J02.01.02, G01.01.02, K02, G01.02, K02.02, G01.01	Roads, motorways, discharges, changes in abiotic conditions, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, marine water pollution, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, non-motorized nautical sports, biocenotic evolution, succession, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, accumulation of organic material, nautical sports
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Alkaline fens [7230]	A01, E03.01, A04, H01.03, H02.01, A10.01, D01.02, E01.02, B01, E01.01, C01.01, A08	Cultivation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, grazing, other point source pollution to surface water, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, removal of hedges and copses or scrub,

				roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, forest planting on open ground, continuous urbanisation, sand and gravel extraction, fertilisation
000714	Bray Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A10.01, J01.01, G01.03, K01.01, E01, D01.01, G05.04, A04.02.01, K02.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, burning down, motorised vehicles, erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, vandalism, non-intensive cattle grazing, species composition change *(succession)*
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles*)* [91A0]	G02.06, G02.01, D01.02, A04, G05.06, I01, J01.01, G05.04, G05.07, G01.02	Attraction park, golf course, roads, motorways, grazing, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, invasive non-native species, burning down, vandalism, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Western acidic oak woodland *(Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles)* [91A0], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) [6230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)* [8110]	G01.04, I01, G05.04, G01.02, G05.06, A04, D01.01, B02.05, F03, A05.02, E03.01, G05.09, G05.07, C01.03, F03.02.02, F04.02, L05, E01, G02.09, G01.03.02, K04.05, J01.01, G05.01, G04.01, G01, K01.01, B06	Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, invasive non-native species, vandalism, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non- intensive timber production *(leaving dead wood or old trees untouched)*, hunting and collection of wild animals *(terrestrial)*, stock feeding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fences, fencing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, peat extraction, taking from nest *(e.g. falcons)*, Collection *(fungi, lichen, berries etc.)*, collapse of terrain, landslide, urbanised areas, human habitation, wildlife watching, off-road motorized driving, damage by herbivores *(including game species)*, burning down, trampling, overuse, military manouvres, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, erosion, grazing in forests or woodland
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	X, G01.02, A04.03, G01.01, G02.09, J01, G05.01	, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, nautical sports, wildlife watching, fire and fire suppression, trampling, overuse
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351]	D03.02, F02.02, H06.01, X, J02.02, J02.11, E03, D02	Shipping lanes, professional active fishing, noise nuisance, noise pollution, removal of sediments *(mud…)*, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, utility and service lines
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Mew gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], European	G03, G01.02, E02, F02.03.01, D01.02, D01.05, G02.01, E03,	Interpretative centres, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, industrial or commercial areas, bait digging or collection, roads, motorways, bridge, viaduct, golf

		golden plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053], Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)* [A151], Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Northern shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)* [A222], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Eurasian wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Eurasian teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus)* [A179], Common greenshank *(Tringa nebularia)* [A164]	E01.04, D03.02, E01.01, G01.01	course, discharges, other patterns of habitation, shipping lanes, continuous urbanisation, nautical sports
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053], Common greenshank *(Tringa nebularia)* [A164], Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Great crested grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005], Northern lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142], Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Eurasian teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], European golden plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140]	F03.01, E01, D01.02, G01.02, J02.01.02, K02.03, G02.01, F02.03.01, A08, I01	Hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, eutrophication *(natural)*, golf course, bait digging or collection, fertilisation, invasive non-native species
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA	Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Mediterranean gull *(Larus melanocephalus)* [A176], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Mew gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Great crested grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005], Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus)* [A179], Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Great cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)*	E02, D01.02, K02.03, F02.03, G01.01, F02.03.01, E03, G01.02, E01, J02.01.02	Industrial or commercial areas, roads, motorways, eutrophication *(natural)*, leisure fishing, nautical sports, bait digging or collection, discharges, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh

		[A017], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069], Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130]		
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Merlin *(Falco columbarius)* [A098], Wood warbler *(Phylloscopus sibilatrix)* [A314], Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103]	C01.03, A04, G03, G01.02, D01.01, B	Peat extraction, grazing, interpretative centres, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sylviculture, forestry
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Common guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Northern fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103], Northern fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Northern gannet *(Morus bassanus)* [A016], Common guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Atlantic puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188], Great cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017]	F02.03, G01.02	Leisure fishing, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193]	G01.02, A04, G01.01, E01	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation

Appendix II Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivities

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass *(Spartina anglica)*; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn *(Hippophae rhamnoides)*.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization;	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.

		drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.

Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb *(Epilobium brunnescens)*.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.

Appendix III Special Conservation Interests of SPAs that have undergone Assessment including vulnerabilities of the SCIs

Special Conservation Interests	Vulnerabilities of Special Conservation Interests
Great crested grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* [A005] Northern fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009] Northern gannet *(Morus bassanus)* [A016] Great cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017] Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048] Eurasian wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050] Eurasian teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052] Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053] Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054] Northern shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056] Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)* [A069] Merlin *(Falco columbarius)* [A098] Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103] Eurasian oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130] Ringed plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137] European golden plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140] Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141] Northern lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus)* [A142] Red knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143] Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144] Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)* [A151] Bar-tailed godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157] Eurasian curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160] Common redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162] Common greenshank *(Tringa nebularia)* [A164] Ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169] Mediterranean gull *(Larus melanocephalus)* [A176] Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus)* [A179] Mew gull *(Larus canus)* [A182] Black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188] Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192] Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193] Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194] Common guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199] Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200] Atlantic puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204] Short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)* [A222] Wood warbler *(Phylloscopus sibilatrix)* [A314]	• Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km. • Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling. • Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities. • Vegetation composition, structure and functionality.
Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly occurring migratory waterbirds using it.