

## **MEETING OF DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL**

**9 May 2022**

**Report submitted in accordance with Part XI, Section 179(3) of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000 (as amended), Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended), and Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended).**

### **Proposed Development of Shanganagh Park Masterplan – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin**

#### **1. PC/PKS/03/21**

In accordance with Part 8, Article 81 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (the Council) gave notice of the proposed development, in the Irish Times on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2021. Plans and particulars of the proposed development were made available for inspection from the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2021 to the 18<sup>th</sup> January 2022 at the Planning Department, County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, and the Council Offices, Dundrum and on the DLR Consultation Hub, on the Council's website [www.dlrcoco.ie](http://www.dlrcoco.ie).

Submissions and observations with regards to the proposed development could be made up to and including the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022.

<https://dlrcoco.citizenspace.com/parks/pc-pks-03-2021-proposed-development-at-shanganagh/>

#### **2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:**

The site is located to the rear of Shanganagh Park (west of the DART line) in an area that is currently used for baseball and cricket. The other grass areas not used for baseball and cricket are largely managed as a meadow with paths cut through for walking. This area of the park has access from St. Annes Park and Castlefarm residential estates. There is also easy access to Shanganagh Castle which in time will provide a sport building to serve the intense active zone. The site as outlined in red on the site location plan is approximately 8.7 Hectares.

This scope includes the development of sand based and floodlit grass pitches, a sprint track and floodlighting and a shared baseball and cricket area all with associated netting and fencing. In addition, further works are proposed to entrances and to improve permeability over the DART line and create a focal point for sitting, viewing and play. Significant additional tree planting will take place throughout the site to sequester carbon and encourage biodiversity.

### **3. ZONING AND OTHER OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Zoning:**

The zoning for this site is Objective F – To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreation facilities. Under this zoning, a Community Facility and a Sports Facility are both permitted in principle. There is also a Specific Local Objective (SLO no. 76) for the site which states “To continue the development of Shanganagh Park in accordance with the Masterplan, and to develop a sports facility and improved recreational facilities in the park”.

#### **3.2 Policy:**

The development will tie in with the relevant national and regional policy as well as the following specific policies outlined in the County Development Plan 2016-2022;

##### **Policy OSR4: Future Improvements:**

It is Council policy to continue to improve, landscape, plant and develop more intensive recreational and leisure facilities within its parks and open spaces insofar, as resources will permit, while ensuring that the development of appropriate complementary facilities does not detract from the overall amenity of the spaces.

##### **Policy OSR10: Sports & Recreational Facilities:**

“It is Council policy to ensure to promote the provision and management of high quality sporting and recreational infrastructure throughout the county and to ensure the particular needs of different groups are incorporated into the planning and design of new facilities”.

##### **Policy OSR14: Play Facilities:**

It is Council policy to support the provision of structured and unstructured play areas with appropriate equipment and facilities throughout the County and to ensure the needs of all age groups and abilities - children, teenagers, adults and older people - are facilitated in the public parks of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

##### **Policy SIC2: Social Inclusion and Participation:**

It is Council policy to progressively reduce all forms of social exclusion that can be experienced because of gender, gender identity, marital status, family status, age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, nationality, homelessness and membership of the Traveller community

##### **Policy ST4: Accessibility**

It is Council policy to support suitable access for people with disabilities, including improvements to buildings, streets and public spaces

##### **Policy ST6: Footways and Pedestrian Routes**

The Council will continue to maintain and expand the footway and pedestrian route network to provide for accessible pedestrian routes within the County in accordance with best accessibility practice.

#### Policy ST10: Street Lighting

It is Council policy to provide and maintain street lighting on the public road/footway/cycleways throughout the County in accordance with commonly accepted best practice.

#### Policy OSR7: Trees & Woodlands

"It is Council policy to implement the objectives and policies of the Tree Strategy for the County - "Dlr Trees 2011 – 2015" - to ensure that the tree cover in the County is managed and developed to optimise the environmental, climatic and educational benefits which derive from an 'urban forest'".

#### Policy E18: Sustainable Drainage Systems

It is Council policy to ensure that all development proposals incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).

#### Policy EI 21: Light Pollution:

It is Council policy to ensure that the design of external lighting schemes minimise the incidence of light spillage or pollution in the immediate surrounding environment and has due regard to the residential amenity of surrounding areas.

#### Policy UD1: Urban Design Principles:

It is Council policy to ensure that all development is of high-quality design that assists in promoting a 'sense of place'. The Council will promote the guidance principles set out in the 'Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide' (2009), and in the 'Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets' (2013) and will seek to ensure that development proposals are cognisant of the need for proper consideration of context, connectivity, inclusivity, variety, efficiency, distinctiveness, layout, public realm, adaptability, privacy and amenity, parking, wayfinding and detailed design.

### 3.3 Strategy:

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council has adopted the following additional strategies that are pertinent to the proposed development:

#### Space to Play – Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Sports Facilities Strategy 2017-2022:

The strategy sets out a logical, deliverable pathway for the optimum use of existing, and the development of new public sporting and physical activity facilities within the County. The proposed development at Shanganagh Park is multi-use and facilities will be shared and their uses maximised. As stated in the strategy 'Collaboration and shared use must be a central part of future development of larger scale sporting facilities'.

#### dlr Green Infrastructure Strategy 2016-2022:

This Green Infrastructure (GI) strategy for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown seeks to provide a vision and a framework which will identify, protect, promote and enhance the GI assets in the urban, rural and coastal environments of the County. The strategy provides a vision for the GI in the County that is

supported by a set of key principles and a robust spatial framework. Shanganagh Park is part of a number of corridors in the strategy as follows;

Corridor 1 - Coastal Shanganagh Park – Killiney Hill – Newtownsmith Park – People’s Park – Blackrock Park.

Corridor 6 - Gateway Parks Marlay Park – FitzSimon’s Wood – Fernhill Park – proposed Jamestown Park – proposed Ticknick Park – Rathmichael Wood – Shanaganagh Park.

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Age Friendly Strategy 2016 – 2020:

This strategy requires that design of outdoor spaces and buildings to be age friendly and inclusive. The design is such that it allows level access into the sprint track and ancillary facilities such as the callisthenics area. The access over the DART line will be improved by reducing the slope and providing resting points. In addition, the entrance into St. Annes will be improved and any barriers removed to improve access for all. Any seating areas will be age friendly in design incorporating multiple arm rests and signage will also be carefully considered.

#### **4. PROPOSED WORKS:**

The nature and extent of the proposed development is outlined below. This description of the proposed works should be read in conjunction with the supporting drawings and reports.

Sand Based Grass Pitches:

The topsoil will be stripped and set aside on the site for re-use. The area is to be re-graded using a cut and fill method to create a level platform for the two pitches with falls and crossfalls. The topsoil will then be placed on the final levels and sand will be ameliorated into the surface. A warm-up area will also be located west of the proposed pitches.

Cricket & Baseball Facilities:

The cricket and baseball facilities will be amalgamated to an area to the south of the proposed pitches where the cricket pitch resides currently. This will include a standard baseball field with 60/90 dimensioned diamond and a competition standard cricket field with synthetic crease. In addition, it is proposed to install a fixed batting cage/cricket cage with 16z soft netting and artificial surface for practice including all associated fencing, netting and storage.

Sprint Track:

It is proposed to install a 6 lane 100m sprint/hurdles track on polymeric surfacing to World Athletics standards with long and triple jump facilities. This will also include a storage area (mesh fenced cage), a perimeter path and weldmesh fencing at a height of 1.2m. The sprint track will also include a covered canopy to provide shelter and also to house photo-voltaic panels as a source of renewable energy. This canopy will be mounted on galvanised steel and powder coated poles and canopy itself angled approximately 30 degrees towards the south. It’s full height on the southern elevation will be approximately 3.5m, increasing to approx 5m high on the northern elevation.



#### Floodlighting:

The floodlighting design undertaken uses the latest floodlighting design technology to reduce the impact of light spill on adjoining lands, trees and hedgerows. The floodlighting for the grass pitches has been designed to achieve an average light level of 500 lux which is suitable for competitive hurling. The other potential sporting uses (soccer, gaelic football, rugby) require 250 lux level so this system can be dimmed and this lighting level will be most commonly used. The lighting design uses 9no. 24.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in the all-weather pitches throughout the county.

The floodlighting for the sprint track has been designed to achieve an average light level of 200 lux in accordance with World Athletics Standards. The lighting design uses 2no. 15.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in tennis courts throughout the county. These floodlighting columns for the sprint track are shown.

The luminaires will be LED which are much more energy efficient than the metal halide alternative. Associated civil works (ducting, foundations for columns, installation of mini pillars etc) will be undertaken whilst all electrical controls and switches will be brought to an area adjacent to the substation at the tree line.

A three-phase power connection and associated ESB substation will be required, and this will be located in close proximity to the St. Annes maintenance access gate in the tree line. The lighting design has been prepared in compliance with the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Lighting Guide 4: Sports Lighting (CIBSE LG4) & the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP), Guidance Note for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2021 and Guidance Note for Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK GN08:2018. All lighting will be designed to be bat sensitive. The lights will provide only the amount of light necessary for the task in hand and shield the light given out in order to avoid creating glare or omitting light above the horizontal plane. The lighting design and report has been undertaken by MUSCO Lighting and is included as an appendix to the main Part 8 report (see appendix 7).

The floodlighting will be operational from 07:00 until 22:00, 7 days a week. Seasonal restrictions will be deployed as outlined in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) and AA Screening report.

#### Surface Water Drainage:

Slit drains and perforated lateral drains will be installed across the pitches and directed to a bio-retention area via collector drains that will be installed around the perimeter of the pitch. Further minor drainage will take place at the cricket/baseball field as required, the sprint track and at the bottom of any steep slopes. The attenuation system will be an above ground bio-retention pond is to be located along the northern boundary of the pitches and will be designed so that attenuation will be provided for the 1.0% AEP (1:100 year) storm event. The attenuation system outflow will be controlled by a hydrobrake connected to the existing surface water drainage system with the outflow restricted to 2l/s/ha or Qbar, whichever is the greater, in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy (GSDSDS). The exact size of attenuation system will be determined by a drainage engineer following further geotechnical site investigation and will be subject to the agreement of the Water & Drainage Section.

#### Callisthenics:

A callisthenics and functional workout area is proposed to the east of the pitches in close proximity to the bridge crossing. This will provide an opportunity for citizens to access high quality facilities for exercise and play in a less structured manner. It will include items such as the overhead ladder, incline press, triple bars, pull-up station, decline bench, dip bench, sit-up bench and multi-exercise combi-station. It will be designed for competitive training but suitable for all levels and abilities.

#### Fencing & Netting:

The cricket and baseball zone will include a zone of fencing to the rear of the batting area to protect members of the public. The fencing is to be a maximum height of 9m to the rear of the baseball diamond. The sprint track will be enclosed by a minimum 1.2m high weldmesh fence with associated pedestrian and vehicular access gates.

#### Play:

A natural play space is proposed adjacent to the DART crossing. This will take the form of earth mounds, a slide down the slope, a suspension bridge, a climbing net and additional free play elements such as balance beams, stepping stones, hopping blocks, etc.

#### High Ballstop Netting:

The ballstop netting will be installed to the rear of the goals on the GAA pitch. The netting will be supported by galvanised steel uprights to a height of 13.5m.

#### Bicycle Parking:

Bike stands will be located adjacent to the St. Annes entrance and the bridge crossing at the DART line.

#### Car Parking:

The main car park at Shanganagh Park & Cemetery will be the car parking to serve this site. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council will actively work with club users to encourage more sustainable modes of transport and to refrain from parking in nearby housing developments.

#### Renewable Energy:

The canopy above the sprint track will house approximately 1000 square meters of photo-voltaic (PV) panels. This will likely be initially fed directly into the grid but will provide a significant off-set to the energy usage associated with the floodlighting of the zone. In time, this PV will be used to power a future sport building or other buildings at Shanganagh Castle.

#### Entrances:

The entrance into St. Annes will be upgraded to improve permeability and promote access for all.

#### Mounding:

Earth mounding will be provided to the south and east of pitch 2 for viewing. These mounds will be also planted with trees and likely to be managed as a meadow.

#### Access Over DART Line:

Access over the DART line is to be improved by creating a universally accessible ramp in excess of 1:20 gradient. Where new steps are to be created, the required tactile paving and handrails included in accordance with Part M. In addition, this area will now have seating and resting/viewing areas.

#### Footpaths:

The footpath along the eastern section of the pitches and to the south of the cricket/baseball field will be widened to approx. 3m wide and a no dig method will be used when traversing through the woodland.

#### Services:

The ESB and water connections will be brought to the site via the nearby St. Annes estate. A small galvanised and powder coated substation will be placed in the tree-line close to the maintenance access gates from St. Annes. In addition, the surface water connection from the attenuation system will be brought out in the same trench to minimise any impacts to trees and hedgerows.

#### Refillable Water Fonts:

Refillable water fonts will be placed at appropriate locations throughout the site.

#### Tree Planting:

Significant additional tree planting will take place throughout the site to add to the sense of enclosure and provide shelter for the sports. The majority of the proposed planting will be native species with some suitable non-native species to be considered. The new planting will primarily consist of whips and standards but will also include some semi-mature trees to have immediate impact on the site. This will help to sequester carbon, improve air quality and increase biodiversity.

#### Meadows:

The areas that are not sports related will be managed as meadows where paths can be cut through if appropriate. This will add a buffer to the woodland and hedgerows while adding interest and improving biodiversity.

#### Construction Management:

- The hours of construction associated with this proposed development will be 07:00 – 19:00 Monday to Saturday. At all times during the works, the public roadway will be maintained in a neat, tidy and safe condition. Any damage to the public road as a result of the proposed development will be made good. Any construction and demolition waste emanating from the building process on site shall be managed in accordance with best practice. All site construction activities and staff facilities (including car parking) will be accommodated within the proposed development site.
- No discharge during the construction period of cementous materials or residues thereof or of lime, sand, silt or other deleterious material shall be allowed to enter the watercourse. Stockpiles of construction materials such as sand, gravel or other erodible materials shall be covered with sheeting to prevent washout of fines during rainfall and that no storage of any construction materials will not take place within 15m of watercourse. All oils, lubricants and fuels used during the construction phase shall be securely stored in bunded areas. All earth moving activities shall be conducted carefully so as to avoid material entering surface water streams.

Early seeding of areas of bare soil shall follow earth-moving works to prevent wind blow carrying sediment to waters.

- Construction access will be via Shanganagh Park and the crematorium field. Any construction compound will be within the site boundary with a potential holding area for materials to be located in the crematorium field.
- The works will likely commence in early Spring to reduce the risk of wet ground. The following is the likely phasing of the works;
  - Removal of any trees, scrub or hedgerows, etc (outside of the nesting season).
  - Topsoil strip, bulk earthworks (cut & fill), formation preparation, topsoil placement, etc.
  - Ducting and foundations for floodlights and ballstop netting as well as ESB substation installation and associated works, etc.
  - Primary, secondary and tertiary drainage system along with attenuation area and overflow to surface water drainage system, etc.
  - Sub-base preparation, fencing, play, paths, other services and surface finishes, etc.
  - Street furniture installation including seating, bike stands, handrails, etc.
  - Tree planting, reinstatement, grow in, etc.

The climate related impacts of these facilities have been strongly assessed throughout the design process against the National Policy on Climate Action and more specifically the DLR Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024. The details of climate action are outlined below;

Energy: All lighting including floodlighting will be LED with facilities for dimming lights as required. In addition, the floodlighting design has been developed in collaboration with the project ecologist to reduce any impacts on the ecology. The introduction of photo-voltaic (PV) panels will help to provide electrical power and hot water for the future sport building at Shanganagh Castle.

Transport: No additional car parking is proposed as part of this development. Additional bike stands will be provided in the zone and barriers at entrances will be removed which will promote active travel. In addition, Bus Connects will be improving cycle lanes and the bus network on the old Bray Road and connectivity has been strengthened with the recent works providing a shared surface path to the proposed active zone. A new DART station will also be constructed in close proximity.

Flood Resilience: Natural field drainage will be replicated on site to encourage infiltration into the ground. Additional trees are also being planted around the perimeter of the site which will also attenuate additional surface water.

Nature Based Solutions:

Trees will be planted to improve air quality, sequester carbon and attenuate surface water. Biodiversity and ecosystems will also be encouraged/protected through management of the woodland, the provision of a meadow around the pitches and additional tree planting. In addition, there will be restrictions on the use of the floodlighting to reduce the impacts on foraging bats, etc. Soil health will also be

assessed to encourage the maximum potential storage of carbon. In time, the GAA pitch at the front of the park (parallel to the Dublin Road) will be removed and an attenuation pond and meadow established in this location as well as the introduction of additional trees.

## **5. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT**

The proposed development is subject to the Guidance for Planning Authorities on Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland (Department of Housing, Planning Community and Local Government, February 2010), and the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2011. These require that screening is carried out for all projects to examine if any impacts are likely on Natura 2000 sites, that is, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's) and Special Protection Areas (SPA's). Altamar Ltd has reviewed the proposed development with respect to the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment and has submitted a report.

Having reviewed and considered this Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and general information on the nature of the project, the Council has been able to conclude that there is no likelihood of any significant effects on European sites arising from the proposed works, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Therefore, it has been concluded that an Appropriate Assessment is not required for these proposed works.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Section 93 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) outlines the instances in which an Environmental Impact Assessment Report is required.

The proposed development is subject to an assessment in accordance with Section 93 and Schedule 5 of the Planning & Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

An Environmental Impact Assessment screening determination in relation to the proposed development has been made by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council in accordance with Section 120 (4) and Schedule 7 of the Planning & Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

The decision has been informed by information prepared by CAAS Ltd, on behalf of the Council – *Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report* - having regard to the characteristics of the proposed development, in relation to size, the accumulation with other existing development, any associated demolition works, the use of natural resources in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, the production of waste, pollution and nuisances, surface and foul water, air and noise pollution, risk of major accident and characteristics of potential impacts.

Having reviewed and considered this Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report and general information on the nature of the project, the Council has determined that an EIAR is not required in this instance.

In addition, an appeal was made to an Bord Pleanála in relation to the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and it was determined that this was not required on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

## **7. IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PROPER PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA**

It is considered that the proposed development will provide much improved facilities for the community and park users with a wide range of benefits. It is phase 1 of the Shanganagh Park & Cemetery Masterplan and should be considered in the context of the entire plan.

The site lies within the area of Zoning Objective A 'To protect and-or improve residential amenity'. Under this zoning, Public Services are 'Permitted in Principle' and Community Facility/Sports Facility is 'Open For Consideration'. There are a number of policies within the County Development Plan 2016-2022 which support this project.

An EIA screening has been carried out and it has been determined that an EIAR is not required, as there is no real likelihood of significant environmental effects.

AA screening has been carried out and has concluded that an AA is not required as the proposal will not have a significant effect on any European sites, individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

In conclusion, the use proposed is acceptable in principle and accords with the provisions of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. It is a facility that aligns with the masterplan and will provide a wide range of benefits to park users.

## **8. INTERNAL REPORTS**

### **Architects Department**

In correspondence dated 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

### **Community and Cultural Development**

In correspondence dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

### **Forward Planning Infrastructure**

In correspondence dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Housing Department**

In correspondence dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Planning Department**

In correspondence dated 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Infrastructure and Climate Change – Capital Projects & Transportation Planning**

In correspondence dated 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Infrastructure and Climate Change – Estates Officer**

In correspondence dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Infrastructure and Climate Change – Environment Enforcement**

In correspondence dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Infrastructure and Climate Change – Climate Action Officer**

In correspondence dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Municipal Services – Drainage Planning**

In correspondence dated 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Municipal Services – Road Maintenance**

In correspondence dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Municipal Services – Traffic and Road Safety**

In correspondence dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**Municipal Services – Biodiversity Officer**

In correspondence dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 2021, confirmed no further comments at this stage.

**Municipal Services – Active Travel**

In correspondence dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 2021, confirmed no objection to the proposed development.

**9. STATUTORY BODIES/ORGANISATIONS**

A submission from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing, Development Applications Unit (National Parks & Wildlife Services) was received. This is summarised and responded to in the Biodiversity Section in 10.3 below.

## 10. SUBMISSIONS/OBSERVATIONS

### 10.1 Submissions

In accordance with Part 8, Article 81 of the Planning Regulations, 2001 (as amended) the Council gave notice of the proposed development in the Irish Times on 17-12-21 indicating that submissions would be accepted up to and including 01-02-22. A site notice, in the prescribed format, was also erected on the site and maintained in place for the prescribed period.

### 10.2 TABLE A: List of persons/bodies who made submissions

393no. submissions were received within the stipulated time period, which are listed as follows:

No.	Name	Response ID
1	Alan Dunphy	ANON-EWRD-C19F-5
2	Tom Wallace	ANON-EWRD-C195-M
3	Aengus McGovern	ANON-EWRD-C193-J
4	Gill Shaw	ANON-EWRD-C19Y-R
5	CONOR KEARNEY	ANON-EWRD-C198-Q
6	Paul Mooney	ANON-EWRD-C196-N
7	Jonathan Elliott	ANON-EWRD-C19V-N
8	Barry Hall	ANON-EWRD-C19D-3
9	Ann	ANON-EWRD-C19P-F
10	Darragh Doyle	ANON-EWRD-C19K-A
11	Joseph Keegan	ANON-EWRD-C19R-H
12	Aileen Bright	ANON-EWRD-C19Q-G
13	Finbarr Duggan	ANON-EWRD-C191-G
14	Erika Woodcock	ANON-EWRD-C199-R
15	john mccarthy	ANON-EWRD-C19A-Z
16	Colin Bright	ANON-EWRD-C19T-K
17	Yvonne Bright	ANON-EWRD-C19X-Q
18	Charlie Beresford	ANON-EWRD-C197-P
19	Eamonn O'Mahony	ANON-EWRD-C192-H
20	Briege George	ANON-EWRD-C19C-2
21	Anthony Murnane	ANON-EWRD-C19M-C
22	Robert Spain	ANON-EWRD-C19E-4
23	Eoin Brennan	ANON-EWRD-C19H-7
24	Edward Monaghan	ANON-EWRD-C19S-J
25	Stephen Hayes	ANON-EWRD-C19U-M
26	Judy Wallace	ANON-EWRD-C19J-9
27	Anthony OMeara	ANON-EWRD-C14W-H
28	Eamonn Grant	ANON-EWRD-C14N-8
29	John O'Sullivan	ANON-EWRD-C14F-Z
30	Nicole Kendrick	ANON-EWRD-C145-F
31	Karen Keane	ANON-EWRD-C143-D
32	Gavan Murphy	ANON-EWRD-C14Y-K



33	Sarah McGarry	ANON-EWRD-C148-J
34	Andrew Kay	ANON-EWRD-C146-G
35	Gerard McDonough	ANON-EWRD-C14V-G
36	Catherine Darker	ANON-EWRD-C14P-A
37	Brian Kavanagh	ANON-EWRD-C144-E
38	Richard Leahy	ANON-EWRD-C14R-C
39	Conor Hayes	ANON-EWRD-C141-B
40	Mark George	ANON-EWRD-C14K-5
41	Ian Mulvaney	ANON-EWRD-C149-K
42	David Armstrong	ANON-EWRD-C14A-U
43	Concubhair O Midheach	ANON-EWRD-C14T-E
44	Michael Nalty	ANON-EWRD-C14X-J
45	Nadia van der Merwe	ANON-EWRD-C147-H
46	Maria	ANON-EWRD-C142-C
47	Anne Mullen	ANON-EWRD-C14C-W
48	Ciaran Somers	ANON-EWRD-C14M-7
49	Liam Farrelly	ANON-EWRD-C14E-Y
50	Shankill GAA Club	ANON-EWRD-C14H-2
51	Al Robinson	ANON-EWRD-C14B-V
52	Margaret McKeown	ANON-EWRD-C14G-1
53	Tony Kenny	ANON-EWRD-C14U-F
54	Brendan	ANON-EWRD-C14J-4
55	Gerry Kane	ANON-EWRD-C1QW-E
56	Eibhlin Curley	ANON-EWRD-C1QN-5
57	Willie Morrogh	ANON-EWRD-C1QZ-H
58	Sonja Storm	ANON-EWRD-C1Q5-C
59	Gaye Enright	ANON-EWRD-C1Q3-A
60	Kevin Allwright	ANON-EWRD-C1QY-G
61	Lia Saurin	ANON-EWRD-C1Q8-F
62	Rosemary Carvill	ANON-EWRD-C1QF-W
63	Patrick	ANON-EWRD-C1Q6-D
64	Felicity Kenny	ANON-EWRD-C1QV-D
65	Ronan Morgan	ANON-EWRD-C1QD-U
66	Paul Farrelly	ANON-EWRD-C1QP-7
67	Ruby White	ANON-EWRD-C1Q4-B
68	Corrina derham	ANON-EWRD-C1QK-2
69	Noel Derham	ANON-EWRD-C1QR-9
70	AOIFE O CONNOR	ANON-EWRD-C1QQ-8
71	John Mongan	ANON-EWRD-C1Q1-8
72	Jared Huet	ANON-EWRD-C1Q9-G
73	Derek Smith	ANON-EWRD-C1QA-R
74	Roisin Gavin	ANON-EWRD-C1QT-B
75	Bernie Stapleton	ANON-EWRD-C1QX-F
76	Liam Farrelly	ANON-EWRD-C1Q7-E
77	Carol Scott	ANON-EWRD-C1Q2-9

78	Carol McCaffrey	ANON-EWRD-C1QC-T
79	Honor Taylor	ANON-EWRD-C1QM-4
80	Pamela McAree	ANON-EWRD-C1QE-V
81	Louise Brennan	ANON-EWRD-C1QB-S
82	Dana Conaty	ANON-EWRD-C1QH-Y
83	Denise Brennan	ANON-EWRD-C1QG-X
84	Fiona Wardlaw	ANON-EWRD-C1QS-A
85	Kasia	ANON-EWRD-C1QU-C
86	Celia Browne	ANON-EWRD-C1QJ-1
87	Meike Sommer	ANON-EWRD-C1DW-1
88	Tara Kennedy	ANON-EWRD-C1DN-R
89	Catherine Levins	ANON-EWRD-C1DZ-4
90	Mary Margaret McCullagh	ANON-EWRD-C1D5-Y
91	Lisa larkin	ANON-EWRD-C1D3-W
92	Maurice O'Brien	ANON-EWRD-C1DY-3
93	Roisin Hutchinson	ANON-EWRD-C1D8-2
94	Dave Mulcahy	ANON-EWRD-C1D6-Z
95		ANON-EWRD-C1DV-Z
96	Caroline Maguire	ANON-EWRD-C1DP-T
97	Galligan Catherine	ANON-EWRD-C1D4-X
98	Celeste Golden	ANON-EWRD-C1DK-N
99	Dermot Aughney	ANON-EWRD-C1DR-V
100	Susan Fanning	ANON-EWRD-C1D1-U
101	Anthony (Tony) Kenny	ANON-EWRD-C1D9-3
102	Karen Moloney	ANON-EWRD-C1DA-B
103	Ashling Smith	ANON-EWRD-C1DX-2
104	Lauren Macken	ANON-EWRD-C1D7-1
105	Jennifer Criss	ANON-EWRD-C1D2-V
106	Heather Moore	ANON-EWRD-C1DC-D
107	Jimmy Macken	ANON-EWRD-C1DM-Q
108	Gerard Sheehan	ANON-EWRD-C1DE-F
109	sile Salaverria	ANON-EWRD-C1DH-J
110	Chris Stewart	ANON-EWRD-C1DB-C
111	Barry Mahoney	ANON-EWRD-C1DQ-U
112	Bridie O'Neill	ANON-EWRD-C1DS-W
113	Clare Mitchell	ANON-EWRD-C1DU-Y
114	Una Kay	ANON-EWRD-C1EW-2
115	Finola Thorn	ANON-EWRD-C1DJ-M
116	Ingrid Trant	ANON-EWRD-C1EN-S
117	Anne Byrne	ANON-EWRD-C1EZ-5
118	David Scott	ANON-EWRD-C1EF-H
119	Kate Matthews	ANON-EWRD-C1E5-Z
120	Chris Daly	ANON-EWRD-C1E3-X
121	Shelley Waldron	ANON-EWRD-C1EY-4

122	Heidi Jackson	ANON-EWRD-C1E8-3
123	Robert McGrath	ANON-EWRD-C1E6-1
124	Damien Lyle-Stirling	ANON-EWRD-C1EV-1
125	Anna Whelan	ANON-EWRD-C1ED-F
126	Mary Delahunty	ANON-EWRD-C1EP-U
127	Michael Fitzpatrick	ANON-EWRD-C1E4-Y
128	Doon Fergusson-Howlett	ANON-EWRD-C1EK-P
129	Blaithin	ANON-EWRD-C1ER-W
130	Tim Dunwoody	ANON-EWRD-C1EQ-V
131	Ciara Daly	ANON-EWRD-C1E1-V
132	John Clinch	ANON-EWRD-C1E9-4
133	Aisling caren	ANON-EWRD-C1EA-C
134	Anne Spain	ANON-EWRD-C1EX-3
135	Patricia Geraghty	ANON-EWRD-C1E7-2
136	Celeste Golden	ANON-EWRD-C1E2-W
137	Lisa Connolly	ANON-EWRD-C1EC-E
138	Laura Keeshan	ANON-EWRD-C1EM-R
139	Alison Devlin	ANON-EWRD-C1EE-G
140	Ian Devlin	ANON-EWRD-C1EH-K
141	Angela Keane	ANON-EWRD-C1EB-D
142	Mary Byrne	ANON-EWRD-C1EG-J
143	Shane Hanly	ANON-EWRD-C1ES-X
144	Claire Rogers	ANON-EWRD-C1EU-Z
145	Noreen McGowan	ANON-EWRD-C1EJ-N
146	Stephanie Taranne-Griffith	ANON-EWRD-C15W-J
147	John Magee	ANON-EWRD-C15N-9
148	Dr Ina Knerr	ANON-EWRD-C15Z-N
149	Brian Kavanagh	ANON-EWRD-C15F-1
150	Geraldine Smyth	ANON-EWRD-C153-E
151	Stephen O'Brien	ANON-EWRD-C15Y-M
152	Brid Meehan	ANON-EWRD-C158-K
153	S Webster	ANON-EWRD-C156-H
154	john murphy	ANON-EWRD-C155-G
155	Paul Geelon	ANON-EWRD-C15V-H
156	Rebecca Beck	ANON-EWRD-C15D-Y
157	Margaret Hannon	ANON-EWRD-C15P-B
158	Tom Skinner	ANON-EWRD-C154-F
159	Sadhbh Ni Mhidhigh	ANON-EWRD-C15K-6
160	Fergal Dodd	ANON-EWRD-C15R-D
161	nigel kenning	ANON-EWRD-C15Q-C
162	Lorna Lafferty	ANON-EWRD-C151-C
163	Lorna Lafferty	ANON-EWRD-C159-M
164	Iseult Nic Ghearailt	ANON-EWRD-C15A-V
165	Sally Cooksey	ANON-EWRD-C15T-F
166	Philip Cassidy	ANON-EWRD-C15X-K

167	Alice Nunn	ANON-EWRD-C157-J
168	Fergus Graham	ANON-EWRD-C152-D
169	Brian Conway	ANON-EWRD-C15C-X
170	Wayne Sheridan	ANON-EWRD-C15M-8
171	Colm Smyth	ANON-EWRD-C15E-Z
172	Jack Williams	ANON-EWRD-C15H-3
173	Yang Zhuo	ANON-EWRD-C15B-W
174	Jim Burns	ANON-EWRD-C15G-2
175	John Nugent	ANON-EWRD-C15S-E
176	Peter O'Neill	ANON-EWRD-C15U-G
177		ANON-EWRD-C15J-5
178	Vincent Bourke	ANON-EWRD-C12W-F
179	Donough Cahill	ANON-EWRD-C12N-6
180	Martin Esani	ANON-EWRD-C12Z-J
181	Fianna Mac Ginley	ANON-EWRD-C125-D
182	Leo Mather	ANON-EWRD-C123-B
183	Jeanne Riou	ANON-EWRD-C12Y-H
184	Jimmy Greeley	ANON-EWRD-C128-G
185	South Shankill Residents Association	ANON-EWRD-C126-E
186	padraig grimes	ANON-EWRD-C12V-E
187	Padraigin Nic Gheairilt	ANON-EWRD-C12D-V
188	Brenda Greeley	ANON-EWRD-C12P-8
189	Bernard Gaffney	ANON-EWRD-C124-C
190	Ed Manners	ANON-EWRD-C12K-3
191	Nadine Falkiner	ANON-EWRD-C12R-A
192	olga hill	ANON-EWRD-C12Q-9
193	Irene O'Mara	ANON-EWRD-C121-9
194	John Doherty	ANON-EWRD-C129-H
195	Ann	ANON-EWRD-C12T-C
196	Ann	ANON-EWRD-C12X-G
197	Chris	ANON-EWRD-C122-A
198	Colman FitzGerald	ANON-EWRD-C12C-U
199	Bernie Gilsenan	ANON-EWRD-C12M-5
200	Trish Murphy	ANON-EWRD-C12E-W
201	Hilda Niermeyer	ANON-EWRD-C12H-Z
202	Daire FitzGerald	ANON-EWRD-C12B-T
203		ANON-EWRD-C12G-Y
204	Daire FitzGerald	ANON-EWRD-C12S-B
205	Susan Barr	ANON-EWRD-C12U-D
206	Patricia Kiersey	ANON-EWRD-C12J-2
207	Rita O'Sullivan	ANON-EWRD-C1TW-H
208	Jim Malone	ANON-EWRD-C1TN-8
209	Paddy Lynch	ANON-EWRD-C1TZ-M
210	Iliana Gaffney	ANON-EWRD-C1TF-Z

211	Patricia Dunne	ANON-EWRD-C1T5-F
212	Carol Bergin	ANON-EWRD-C1T3-D
213	Susan Osborne	ANON-EWRD-C1TY-K
214	Regina Gleeson	ANON-EWRD-C1T8-J
215	Susan Brady	ANON-EWRD-C1T6-G
216	Joyce Comerford	ANON-EWRD-C1TV-G
217	Caoimhe O'Callaghan	ANON-EWRD-C1TD-X
218	Susan Brady	ANON-EWRD-C1TP-A
219	Annie	ANON-EWRD-C1T4-E
220	Alice lawless	ANON-EWRD-C1TR-C
221	Michael Donohoe	ANON-EWRD-C1TQ-B
222	Conleth Quigley	ANON-EWRD-C1T1-B
223	Mary O'Leary	ANON-EWRD-C1T9-K
224	John O'Riordan	ANON-EWRD-C1TA-U
225	Emer Byrne	ANON-EWRD-C1TT-E
226	Rachel Farrell	ANON-EWRD-C1TX-J
227	Derek Farrell	ANON-EWRD-C1T7-H
228	Steven farrelly	ANON-EWRD-C1T2-C
229	Ben Cranks	ANON-EWRD-C1TC-W
230	Julian Reynolds	ANON-EWRD-C1TM-7
231	Sarah Kennedy	ANON-EWRD-C1TE-Y
232	Susan Somers	ANON-EWRD-C1TH-2
233	Lesley Sullivan	ANON-EWRD-C1TB-V
234	Carmel Hayes	ANON-EWRD-C1TG-1
235	Norbert van Woerkom	ANON-EWRD-C1TS-D
236	Teresa Duffy	ANON-EWRD-C1TU-F
237	Sylvie Kleinman	ANON-EWRD-C1TJ-4
238	Ian McAulay	ANON-EWRD-C1XW-N
239	Eve McAulay	ANON-EWRD-C1XN-C
240	Aisling Ellis	ANON-EWRD-C1XZ-R
241	Richard	ANON-EWRD-C1XF-4
242	Kenneth Kennedy	ANON-EWRD-C1X5-K
243	Carl Collings	ANON-EWRD-C1X3-H
244	Carl Collings	ANON-EWRD-C1XY-Q
245	Valerie Swan	ANON-EWRD-C1X8-P
246	Monica Glynn	ANON-EWRD-C1X6-M
247	William Cleary	ANON-EWRD-C1XV-M
248	Orla Day	ANON-EWRD-C1TK-5
249	patrizia Vacca	ANON-EWRD-C1XD-2
250	Marian Conboy	ANON-EWRD-C1X4-J
251	Gareth Donnelly	ANON-EWRD-C1XP-E
252	JAMES TEMPLE-SMITHSON	ANON-EWRD-C1XK-9
253	Nuala Ellis	ANON-EWRD-C1XR-G
254	allsún nic ghearailt	ANON-EWRD-C1XQ-F
255	Paddy Barcoe	ANON-EWRD-C1X1-F

256	Paul Lyle-Stirling	ANON-EWRD-C1X9-Q
257	Jane Temple-Smithson	ANON-EWRD-C1XA-Y
258	Sharon Ryan	ANON-EWRD-C1XT-J
259	Catherine Veltom	ANON-EWRD-C1XX-P
260	Cullen Frances	ANON-EWRD-C1X7-N
261	Isolde Harpur	ANON-EWRD-C1X2-G
262	Liam McGarry	ANON-EWRD-C1XC-1
263	jill mcdonald	ANON-EWRD-C1XM-B
264	Bernard Cullen	ANON-EWRD-C1XE-3
265	Paul Doyle	ANON-EWRD-C1XH-6
266	Simon Thornton	ANON-EWRD-C1XB-Z
267	Hazman Abdul Hamid	ANON-EWRD-C1XG-5
268	Póla Finnegan	ANON-EWRD-C1XS-H
269	Pat Foster	ANON-EWRD-C1XJ-8
270	John Marcus	ANON-EWRD-C1XU-K
271	Róise Mhic an Bhaird	ANON-EWRD-C1PW-D
272	Jennie quigley	ANON-EWRD-C1PN-4
273	Richard Miles	ANON-EWRD-C1PZ-G
274	Jean Mooney	ANON-EWRD-C1PF-V
275		ANON-EWRD-C1P5-B
276	Jean Murphy	ANON-EWRD-C1P3-9
277	Philip Baugh	ANON-EWRD-C1P8-E
278	Ingrid Baugh	ANON-EWRD-C1PY-F
279	Joseph O' Mahony	ANON-EWRD-C1P6-C
280	Sallyanne Godson	ANON-EWRD-C1PV-C
281	Mark & Aoife Gill	ANON-EWRD-C1PD-T
282	Maureen Mulvihill	ANON-EWRD-C12F-X
283	Isobel Jackson	ANON-EWRD-C1PP-6
284	Antoinette Doyle	ANON-EWRD-C1P4-A
285	Paul	ANON-EWRD-C1PK-1
286	Marlene Flynn	ANON-EWRD-C1PR-8
287	David Flynn	ANON-EWRD-C1PQ-7
288	Zara Behan	ANON-EWRD-C1P1-7
289	Pola Finegan	ANON-EWRD-C1PA-Q
290	David Myers	ANON-EWRD-C1PT-A
291	Louise Guyett	ANON-EWRD-C1PX-E
292	Celeste Golden	ANON-EWRD-C1P2-8
293	Jenny Lackey	ANON-EWRD-C1P7-D
294	Janet O'Brien	ANON-EWRD-C1PC-S
295	Paul Smith	ANON-EWRD-C1PM-3
296	Julie O'Neill	ANON-EWRD-C1PE-U
297	Grainne Dempsey	ANON-EWRD-C1PH-X
298	Fidelma Clarke	ANON-EWRD-C1PB-R
299	Fidelma Clarke	ANON-EWRD-C1PG-W
300	Gill	ANON-EWRD-C1PS-9

301	Brendan Murray	ANON-EWRD-C1PU-B
302	Tom Mahon	ANON-EWRD-C1PJ-Z
303	Eoin MacNeill	ANON-EWRD-C1JW-7
304	Annette Fitzpatrick	ANON-EWRD-C1JN-X
305	Paul McKenna	ANON-EWRD-C1JZ-A
306	Krzysztof Galaszewski	ANON-EWRD-C1JF-P
307	Mary McAleavy	ANON-EWRD-C1JY-9
308	Moira Gunn	ANON-EWRD-C1J3-3
309	Goretti McKechnie	ANON-EWRD-C1J8-8
310	Ivor Browne	ANON-EWRD-C1J6-6
311	richard cunningham	ANON-EWRD-C1JV-6
312	Paul Deery	ANON-EWRD-C1JD-M
313	Louise prenter	ANON-EWRD-C1JP-Z
314	Irene Cumiskey	ANON-EWRD-C1J4-4
315	Amaury Journee McKeown	ANON-EWRD-C1JK-U
316	Noeleen Behan	ANON-EWRD-C1JR-2
317	Liam Cotter	ANON-EWRD-C1JQ-1
318	Beatrice Journee	ANON-EWRD-C1J1-1
319	Caleb Lindsay-Keane	ANON-EWRD-C1J9-9
320	Aobh Matthews	ANON-EWRD-C1JA-H
321	Eoin Fitzpatrick	ANON-EWRD-C1JT-4
322	Caimin McKenna	ANON-EWRD-C1JX-8
323	Julie Carroll	ANON-EWRD-C1J7-7
324	OLIVER MURPHY	ANON-EWRD-C1J2-2
325	Karen Russell	ANON-EWRD-C1JC-K
326	Sandra Brady	ANON-EWRD-C1JM-W
327	Mick Murray	ANON-EWRD-C1JE-N
328	Justin Maguire	ANON-EWRD-C1JH-R
329	Celeste Golden	ANON-EWRD-C1JB-J
330	Celeste Golden	ANON-EWRD-C1JG-Q
331	Kathleen Flanagan	ANON-EWRD-C1JS-3
332	Tiernan O'Neill	ANON-EWRD-C1JU-5
333	Brenda nolan	ANON-EWRD-C1JJ-T
334	Eoin Reynolds	ANON-EWRD-C1UW-J
335	Evelyn Cockburn	ANON-EWRD-C1UZ-N
336	Anne-Marie Byrne	ANON-EWRD-C1UF-1
337	Ross Lee	ANON-EWRD-C1UN-9
338	Maire Flanagan	ANON-EWRD-C1U5-G
339	Gerard Ryan	ANON-EWRD-C1U3-E
340	Maire Flanagan	ANON-EWRD-C1UY-M
341	marie mcgarry	ANON-EWRD-C1U8-K
342	Jackie Walsh	ANON-EWRD-C1U6-H
343	Jackie Fitzpatrick	ANON-EWRD-C1UV-H
344	Michael Carolan	ANON-EWRD-C1UD-Y
345	Jean	ANON-EWRD-C1UP-B

346	edwina mullan	ANON-EWRD-C1U4-F
347	Thomas Flynn	ANON-EWRD-C1UK-6
348	Michelle Maguire	ANON-EWRD-C1UR-D
349	Niamh Roughan	ANON-EWRD-C1UQ-C
350	Rachael	ANON-EWRD-C1U1-C
351	Michael McElroy	ANON-EWRD-C1U9-M
352	Tim Cooke	ANON-EWRD-C1UA-V
353	Róisín Nic Gheairilt	ANON-EWRD-C1UT-F
354	Áine Murray / Richard Hourihan	ANON-EWRD-C1UX-K
355	Suzanne Walker	ANON-EWRD-C1U7-J
356	Marie Reilly	ANON-EWRD-C1U2-D
357	Patrick hughes	ANON-EWRD-C1UC-X
358	Andrew Beck	PC/PKS/03/21 -1
359	Anne Rafferty	PC/PKS/03/21 -2
360	Bernie Stapleton	PC/PKS/03/21 -3
361	Brian Geelon	PC/PKS/03/21 -4
362	Celese Golden	PC/PKS/03/21 -5
363	Clemence Nery	PC/PKS/03/21 -6
364	Colin Howe	PC/PKS/03/21 -7
365	David Blake	PC/PKS/03/21 -8
366	Derek O Carroll	PC/PKS/03/21 -9
367	Derek Smith	PC/PKS/03/21 -10
368	Elizabeth Ní Chealachain	PC/PKS/03/21 -11
369	Emma Olsen	PC/PKS/03/21 -12
370	Fiona Burke	PC/PKS/03/21 -13
371	Gerry Sheehan	PC/PKS/03/21 -14
372	Hilda Niermeyer	PC/PKS/03/21 -15
373	Nicole	PC/PKS/03/21 -16
374	Jacqueline Tyson	PC/PKS/03/21 -17
375	Jaime McKeown	PC/PKS/03/21 -18
376	Jamie Geraghty	PC/PKS/03/21 -19
377	Jill Bolton	PC/PKS/03/21 -20
378	Joe Murray	PC/PKS/03/21 -21
379	John Coveney	PC/PKS/03/21 -22
380	John Nugent	PC/PKS/03/21 -23
381	Justin Lowry	PC/PKS/03/21 -24
382	Lorraine Sammon	PC/PKS/03/21 -25
383	Míde Ní Chanainn	PC/PKS/03/21 -26
384	Neal and Helen Murphy	PC/PKS/03/21 -27
385	Niall Martin	PC/PKS/03/21 -28
386	Padraig and Orla Langan	PC/PKS/03/21 -29
387	Peter Gordon	PC/PKS/03/21 -30
388	Simon Dolan	PC/PKS/03/21 -31
389	Stephen Collins	PC/PKS/03/21 -32



390	Shane Hayes	PC/PKS/03/21 -33
391	The Residents	PC/PKS/03/21 -34
392	St Anne's Park & The Court, St Anne's Park	PC/PKS/03/21 -35
393	Virgina Garcia	PC/PKS/03/21 -36

### 10.3 Summary of the issues raised in the submissions/ observations received

A total of 393 submissions were received, 357 via the consultation hub and 36 via email. Of the submissions received, these are generally categorised as follows;

Support the Proposed Development	69 (18%)
Do Not Support the Proposed Development	283 (72%)
Other/Queries/Neutral	41 (10%)

#### Support the Proposed Development (18%):

Of the 69 submissions received in relation to the support for the project, these are a mix of members of sports clubs, local residents and regular visitors to the park.

#### Do not Support the Proposed Development (72%):

Of the 283 submissions received who do not support the project, many are individual local residents concerned with traffic issues, the loss of the open space, biodiversity and other issues.

#### Other/Queries/Neutral (10%):

Of the other/queries/neutral submissions, many of these are suggestions and questions from local people about the plan and use of the facility.

#### Note:

The Shanganagh Park & Cemetery Masterplan seeks to balance active and passive recreation and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a key aim of the plan. This is phase 1 of the masterplan which should be fully considered in the context of the overall plan. The submissions and observations from the Shanganagh Park & Cemetery Masterplan demonstrated a high level of support for the plan. In this phase 1 development, sports clubs were requested to put in one submission only because of the risk of major duplication. It is therefore considered that support for the project is much greater than the 69 submissions received. The sports clubs that will have access to sports facilities in Shanganagh Park have in excess of 5,000 members. The masterplan includes a sports building and car parking in the nearby Shanganagh Castle site which should be considered in the context of this proposed development. In addition, a pitch is to be removed from the front of the park and this will be developed as a natural area with tree planting, meadow and an attenuation pond. The masterplan proposes a significant increase in tree planting, some of which will be undertaken as part of this proposed development.

The submissions (and the detail pertinent to the respective submissions) are duly noted and have been assessed accordingly.

The pertinent issues raised and the Chief Executive's responses are summarised as follows:

A summary of submissions/observations is outlined below;

Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Age Friendly, Mobility, Exclusive</b></p> <p>Mentioned 21 times</p> <p>Wheelchair users must be able to safely cross the bridge on both sides.</p> <p>The park should be for all – this development is ageist and ignores older age groups.</p> <p>Older users of the park are happy to see children participating in sport particularly baseball.</p> <p>The park needs public toilets.</p> <p>Target the 40-60 age group for exercise because they are at most at risk of heart attack.</p> <p>Calisthenics is a popular sport in the area and the setup would be used regularly by all age groups.</p> <p>This development is exclusively for sports enthusiasts.</p> <p>Consider the usage of Shanganagh Park for all citizens and that it not be taken over by a strong voiced group of lobbyists. I hope that it remain a park with mix use for the joy of all citizens. Let's keep the park for everyone, young and old, male and female.</p> <p>We are in the older age category and we have very much enjoyed Shanganagh Park over the last few years. Its been great to see children participating in sport particularly baseball and we hope to see them there again.</p> <p>I am all for the development of the park but it has to be for everyone and not just to accommodate the new families that will move into the area with the overdevelopment that is taking place. Consideration has to be given to older and disabled people who have used this park for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any fencing being installed is minimal and generally for safety and security reasons. While there will be a low fence around the sprint track, the pitches will be open to allow and promote public access and public use. The facilities are for everyone to use and fencing will not be installed around the pitches now or in the future.</li> <li>Facilities are largely inclusive and cater for a wide variation of users. The addition of a sprint track, calisthenics, improved paths and other elements will encourage more active participation over a wider group of users.</li> <li>There is additional seating and improved access over the DART line. This will include a resting and viewing areas for those who may need a rest after an initial climb.</li> <li>Public toilets are provided at the cemetery and additional public toilets will be accommodated at Shanganagh Castle as part of the masterplan as well as a coffee shop and ornamental gardens.</li> <li>Additional disabled spaces will be provided at the existing carpark adjacent to Shanganagh Cemetery.</li> <li>Additional facilities will be provided adjacent to Shanganagh Castle as part of the masterplan including a boules/ petanque court, yoga space, etc. This is outside the scope of this proposed development.</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED CHANGE:</b></p> <p>It is proposed to incorporate a basketball hoop close to the DART line crossing.</p>

<p>more than 20 years day in day out.</p> <p>As these new pitches will be professional style pitches, it is assumed both the pitches and the running track will be fenced off so they will not be accessible for local residents when not in use by clubs. Currently local children can play on the pitches in the park when they are free. With the addition of these new pitches it is likely that in the future other facilities may be provided for these pitches i.e. club house and/or changing rooms which will further impact on the loss of green space.</p> <p>As an OAP living in Shankill for almost 50 years, I use Shanganagh Park multiple times a week, to walk, socialise or visit the grave yard. I am also a disabled parking permit holder and at general busy times I find it hard to get any space in Shanganagh Park car park - so I try to use the park at non-busy times which is not as easy as it might seem because its so well used. Your plan suggests to me its going to get harder for people like me.</p> <p>There is no plan that I can see on your website for traffic and parking, without a traffic and parking plan *you are forcing OAP's like me out of Shanganagh Park*. The park should be for everyone, not just the fit and able. The park has to be for all, young and old and I understand development for the kids to play sports.</p> <p>There are loads of Shankill teams and if the Shankill teams are using the pitches then surely this reduces the traffic and by default there is more parking for OAP's like me - Please, I don't want to be forced out of my local park. Install the pitches but please be sensible about it and find an appropriate home all that works with traffic.</p> <p>In considering this ambitious intensive sports development plan, I am dismayed and disappointed that none of the facilities cater for the older age groups, like myself and my husband.</p>	
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<p>For older age groups facilities for activities such as Boules, fun golf or a quiet area with an appropriate soft surface and cover, suitable for outdoor yoga or other group exercise sessions, could have been considered , as well as a social seated area where coffee/tea and refreshments could be provided, as in Marlay Park or Killiney Hill.</p> <p>Only one way. Need to enable safe bridge crossing for wheelchair users. Accessibility must be catered for on both sides of the bridge.</p> <p>Running / athletics is already among the sports with the highest participation rates in Ireland and in the county. It is also one of the most equal in terms of gender balance, it is also relatively stronger than other sports in terms of diversity and inclusion (in terms of race, ethnicity, nationality, and disabilities and economic background).</p> <p>Athletics is the strongest performing sport in terms of the range of age group engagement (for example Bray Runners A.C. has active members that range in age from 5 to 85, and Shanganagh parkrun has a similar age profile of participants).</p> <p>It makes no sense to include soccer facilities on the already overused GAA facility. Soccer is better catered for in the DLR area than any other sport. GAA is the most inclusive sport we have with all age groups and abilities catered for and a fantastic growth in ladies football and hurling. The already existing pitches are so heavily in demand by the GAA and in particular Cuala that it will be detrimental to the existing numbers and growth of the sports if they are to be shared with other sports.</p> <p>At the end of this phase there will still be no bridge capable of taking emergency access vehicles linking the two parts of the park. (The design precludes this in the future). It seems astonishing that the council will invest all that money in the park and still won't be able to access all areas with emergency vehicles.</p>	
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<p>The scheme involves resolving disabled access to the pedestrian bridge on one side only and not the other. This does not make sense.</p> <p>It is very difficult to see how the proposed pitches will not be fenced off to protect the pitch surfaces which will be sand-based and require significant investment and maintenance. This will result in lack of access to the public. There is no precedent for open sand-based pitches that we know of, and in due course it is inevitable these pitches will be fenced off and not accessible to the public when clubs are not using them. The Council should be transparent with people on this point. As it stands, the existing pitches are accessible to the public outside designated club hours – for example outside of the average 26 hours per summer week that Cuala stated they use them for organised training and matches.</p>	
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Biodiversity/Habitat</b></p> <p>Mentioned 114 times</p> <p>Habitat for birds will be gone (feeding ground for swallows, buzzards and kestrels, barn owl, sand martins on the cliffs).</p> <p>Habitat for bats will be gone - all Irish bats are protected under national and EU legislation.</p> <p>Impact on insects, fox, hedgehog, badger, etc</p> <p>General concern over the effects the redevelopment will have on nature and wildlife</p>	<p>An Ecological Impact Assessment and an Appropriate Assessment Screening Statement has been prepared for the Part 8. This clearly outlines impacts of the proposed development. The EciA concludes “The construction and operational mitigation proposed for the development satisfactorily addresses the mitigation of potential impacts on the terrestrial, mammalian, avian and aquatic sensitive receptors through the application the standard construction and operational phase controls. No significant effects on biodiversity are likely. Residual impacts on biodiversity are considered to be: Low adverse / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / short term.”</p> <p>The area to the east of the DART line will be retained and enhanced as a wild/biodiversity area as part of the masterplan. DLR will seek to engage with local groups/ volunteers to improve biodiversity in the park and undertake local tree planting and biodiversity projects. Once the pitches are operational, the current pitch closest to the Bray Road will be allowed to develop as a meadow and taken out of operational use.</p> <p>The project has been designed in consultation with an ecologist and lighting specialists. Light spill has been reduced through design to allow for bats to forage along the treeline even if lights are on. The lights will primarily be used during winter months when bats are in hibernation. However, they will also be used, to a lesser extent, during seasons of foraging activity. During these latter strict timing controls will be in place. Bats will continue to forage on site.</p> <p>The areas have been assessed for fauna of conservation importance. No resting or breeding places of mammals of conservation importance were noted. A fox den was noted on site. However, this is not a protected species. Approximately 1ha of trees will be provided which will provide additional habitats for foraging biodiversity. In addition, it is proposed to redevelop a further 1ha to pitches to grassland meadow within the masterplan.</p> <p>The proposed development has involved ecological input from the initial concept stages. This has not only resulted in a significant reduction in the potential ecological impacts but has resulted in design optimisation and the development of</p>

<p>Long grass between pitches encourages butterflies and bees.</p> <p>This section of the park is noted for its wildlife and is rich in biodiversity.</p> <p>Effect on the diurnal rhythms and habits of birds and small mammals in the area.</p> <p>There is a Biodiversity Crisis. The meadows &amp; local habitats need protection.</p> <p>Increase diversity corridors along the railway line suggested.</p> <p>The meadow lands have been identified as a Locally Important Biodiversity Site (DLR Hedgerow Review and Evaluation, p. 28) and comprise an integral part of the Shanganagh Park Biodiversity Education Programme, an action of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013.</p> <p>Contrary to the Council's Green County Strategy and its "policy to promote, protect and enhance sustainable and appropriate access to the natural heritage of the County.</p> <p>Destruction of natural habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>Will disrupt animals' nocturnal activity, interfering with reproduction and reducing populations.</p>	<p>enhancement opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is proposed to allow a meadow to develop around the perimeter of the pitches.</li> <li>• The biodiversity of the site has been assessed in the accompanying EclA.</li> <li>• This has been taken into account in relation to the design of the lighting where lightspill has been designed to be contained and would not be expected to be significant at treelines or forested areas. In addition, strict lighting times will be in place.</li> <li>• The masterplan seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity in Shanganagh Park.</li> <li>• It is proposed to increase the diversity corridors along the railway line.</li> <li>• As part of a LIB site any impacts of the proposed pitches on biodiversity will be assessed through the Ecological Impact Assessment. The Shanganagh Education Pack identifies a trail which can be updated to take into account any changes to the programme including the use of the pitches by wintering bird species, while the wild edge habitat created as part of the pitches will offer areas for exploration of insects and pollinators.</li> <li>• This project aligns with many of the Councils plans and policies.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy which will result in a lower biodiversity within the pitch area. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy which may result in a lower insect population within the pitch area.</li> </ul>
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<p>The insects in this area include many important and effective pollinators which should be protected.</p> <p>Suggest that parts of the park east of the railway line be left in their semi wild state to support biodiversity , a calm bucolic space for the public and to prevent opening up road access east of the railway line.</p> <p>Carrying out a one day Ecological Impact Survey and looking at entries on the National Biodiversity Data Centre is not a comprehensive wildlife assessment.</p> <p>Requests an increase in pond habitat</p> <p>Requests planting of more trees with the assistance of local children</p> <p>Suggestion for an “outdoor classroom” area for children to study and understand biodiversity</p> <p>Need to address the effects of nesting birds during the Bray air show.</p> <p>Correct balance between the amount of pitches available vis-a-vis biodiversity</p> <p>Wildflower meadow supports much</p>	<p>Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect population in these areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is proposed to retain this section of the park as a wild/biodiversity area with no road access as suggested.</li> <li>• The EcIA was carried out to standard ecological guidance. Numerous site visits were carried out on site.</li> <li>• A new bio-retention area is proposed to manage rainfall. In addition, there is a proposal to develop an attenuation pond close to the Bray Road as part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• It is proposed to significantly increase tree cover in the park with the assistance of the local community.</li> <li>• This will be considered in the area east of the DART line.</li> <li>• The impact of the Bray air show is outside of the scope of this proposed development.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy which may result in a lower insect population within the pitch area. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy which may result in a lower insect population within the pitch area. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be</li> </ul>
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<p>wildlife and this needs to be supported</p> <p>Concern over the depth of the wildlife assessment carried out as part of the plan</p> <p>Reduction of insects in the meadow will have a negative impact on the number of swallows in the park</p> <p>Request that an Environmental Impact Statement be made available for public inspection</p> <p>The impact the project will have on native birds of prey is too great a sacrifice</p> <p>Greater use of diversity corridors suggested (across the railway line, for example)</p> <p>Concern that the any noise and light pollution from the project will drive away all animals from the main park</p>	<p>planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EclA was carried out to standard ecological guidance. Numerous site visits were carried out on site.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy which may result in a lower insect population within the pitch area. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas. The swallows would still have the ability to forage over the entire site.</li> <li>• An Environmental Impact Assessment screening has taken place which concluded that a full EIAR is not required. In addition, this was appealed to An Bord Pleanála and it was determined that a full EIAR was not required.</li> <li>• The proposed development is within a public park with dogs present on site. Birds of prey will not be significantly obstructed by the proposed development.</li> <li>• There is an existing green bridge across the railway line. There is also a proposal for a further green bridge as part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• The proposed development is within an existing park with sports facilities and as a result biodiversity would have a certain tolerance. As part of the design strategy which was designed in conjunction with an ecologist the design has included the provision of approximately 1ha of trees. The design of the lighting where light spill has been designed to be contained and would not be expected to be significant at treelines or forested areas. In addition, strict lighting times will be in place.</li> <li>• The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a</li> </ul>
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<p>Concern raised that there will be a loss of many important and effective pollinators in the area (bees, hoverfly, dragon fly, grasshoppers, several types of moth &amp; butterfly)</p>	<p>more intensive mowing policy which may result in a lower insect population within the pitch area. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas. The design of the lighting where lightspill has been designed to be contained and would not be expected to be significant at treelines or forested areas. In addition, strict lighting times will be in place.</p>
<p>Concern the development is contrary to the dlr Biodiversity Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the DLR Biodiversity Action Plan a number of areas including Shanganagh Park have been identified as Locally Important Biodiversity Sites, this does not preclude development but requests that a full Ecological Impact Assessment and AA are carried out to determine and to address any significant impacts on biodiversity including local biodiversity. It also promotes the consideration of compensatory and enhancement measures for biodiversity. The EcIA determines if there are any residual impacts on biodiversity and therefore ensure that the development is not contrary to the DLR Biodiversity Action Plan.</li> </ul>
<p>Reduction in green space will result in a more vulnerable ecosystem in the park</p> <p>As a result of the grass being allowed to grow naturally in the passive area, there has been a notable increase of small birds in the park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The greenspace within the park will be the same post development, although there will be a modification in relation to use. The proposed development will result in the modification of the grassland management to a more intensive mowing policy. Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas.</li> <li>Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas.</li> <li>Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity</li> </ul>

<p>Request to enhance the central meadow area and increase hedgerows and wild wooded areas in the park</p> <p>Suggestion that sports pitches have a greater weighting than biodiversity by dlr</p> <p><u>Friends of the Earth:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate and biodiversity actions welcomed.</li> <li>• Suggest that the additional tree planting is based on a mix of Native Irish Woodland species and other suggestions including that the regime of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan is followed, inclusion of bird and bat boxes, a Community Garden for locals to plant fruit/veg and enjoy the fruits of their labour.</li> </ul> <p><u>National Parks &amp; Wildlife Services (NPWS):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notes and welcomes that the design of the flood lighting to be installed on the new hurling/ football pitches to be constructed as part of part of the current proposal has been modified be more 'bat friendly' by minimising light pollution.</li> <li>• There is the possibility that the currently proposed</li> </ul>	<p>and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas. While the central meadow area will be lost, there will be a meadow area developed around the perimeter of the pitches and significant additional tree planting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The masterplan seeks to find a balance between the active and passive recreation of Shanganagh Park. DLR Parks have numerous stakeholders and parks take into account and incorporate the needs and requirements of all DLR policies and users. DLR had appointed an ecologist from the initial masterplan design planning to ensure that biodiversity elements are incorporated into the design of the proposed project and to ensure that there are no significant impacts on biodiversity. The design has incorporated many biodiversity enhancement and mitigation measures to ensure that biodiversity is retained on site.</li> <li>• This submission is duly noted. The suggestions will be fully implemented and a community garden area will be considered in Shanganagh Castle grounds.</li> <li>• This submission is duly noted.</li> <li>• The seasonal pond/depression is not located within the site outline but is within the forested area to the south of the site on the far side of the southern footpath. A hydrological review is currently ongoing.</li> </ul>
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<p>development might affect the hydrology of the seasonal pond/depression for newts to the south-east of the proposed cricket and baseball area and this matter requires investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible negative impacts of the recently installed lighting along the path for newts and frogs and recommends an Amphibian Conservation Plan for the park.</li> <li>• This scrub area is regularly used by whitethroats and reed buntings for nesting, which do not otherwise nest in Shanganagh Park, except possibly along its seaward boundary. Stonechat formerly nested in this area as well and possibly still do. Other nesting birds also occur here. The presence of pygmy shrew (a protected species) was in addition noted here in the past and it almost certainly is still present. This area is botanically diverse too with numerous grasses and other flowering plants present.</li> <li>• On account of the high biodiversity value of the triangular area south of the footbridge, this Department recommends that the proposal to construct a new ramp up to the footbridge from the south should be omitted from the current development proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an undertaking to arrange an Amphibian Conservation Plan for the park following the Part 8 and to agree the scope of the plan with the National Parks &amp; Wildlife Services.</li> <li>• An alternative to the ramp has been designed to limit encroachment into this area while also retaining the required slope for universal access. The callisthenics are will also be moved and natural play altered.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>PROPOSED CHANGE:</u></b></p> <p>Change the extent of the ramp to minimise disturbance to the scrub area as highlighted by the National Parks &amp; Wildlife Services.</p>
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Loss of Passive Recreation Meadow:</b></p> <p>Mentioned 173 times</p> <p><u>Aesthetic/Visual:</u>  Beautiful, natural open space, a meadow is allowed to develop here every summer.</p> <p>Beauty and peace of the park will be totally changed with the pitches.</p> <p>Beautiful area for walking in a natural part of the park.</p> <p>Concern over visual impact of floodlights and pitches on the central meadow.</p> <p>The middle field is a beautiful, natural open space, a meadow is allowed to develop here every summer thanks to the work of Dún Laoghaire council.</p> <p>Would very sad to see the back fields replaced with pitches, this is a beautiful area for walking in a natural part of the park.</p> <p><u>Use &amp; Engagement:</u>  Space where children, families, the elderly, everyone, gets to enjoy our local environment in a holistic non organised and creative way.</p> <p>Less of this kind of engagement in nature and believe we must conserve and welcome it.</p> <p>Used by children flying kites, cricket players and baseball players offering a significant variety of choice. This use does not disturb the natural habitat of birds and wildlife.</p> <p>Loss of more open green space in this area is not in the long-term interests of existing park</p>	<p>The Shanganagh Park &amp; Cemetery Masterplan seeks to balance active and passive recreation and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a key aim of the plan.</p> <p>See Biodiversity section for responses to issues raised in relation to habitat impact and loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing meadow has been mapped and measured as part of the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) which is approximately 2.5 Hectares. A new meadow of approximately 1 Hectare will be developed when the existing pitch closest to the Bray Road is removed. In addition, a meadow will be developed around the perimeter of the pitches.</li> <li>• This area will retain much of its character because the pitches will be grass and the natural sense of enclosure of the trees and woodlands. In addition, there will be significant tree planting to integrate the proposed development into the parkland setting.</li> <li>• Whilst the floodlights and ballstop netting may be jarring on the eye, they are slim poles and will be blend into the background of the sky and woodland.</li> <li>• This area will be used for organised sport at certain times. However, it is a public park and the area will not be fenced off so can be used for the majority of the time by the public.</li> <li>• The area to the east of the DART line is designated as a biodiversity area. This is in close proximity to the proposed development and its biodiversity will be improved through volunteerism and engagement with the local community.</li> </ul>

<p>users and also of those future users from the new social and private dwellings currently being built. More open spaces required due to the expansion of the local population.</p> <p>Thoughtless development that gives no credit to an already very usable open meadow space for relaxation, unorganised sports and recreational events, natural beauty and fresh air, a habitat for birds and bats.</p> <p>Taking away areas for organised sport.</p> <p>Loss of walking area is a concern.</p> <p>The meadow area is a haven of peace in an increasingly built-up neighbourhood.</p> <p>Important to have a large open green space which is not occupied entirely by sports but is available for free play and exercise.</p> <p><u>Health:</u></p> <p>We all need to be surrounded by nature and green space in these times so good for mental health and well being.</p> <p>Saved many lives during covid. Regrets the loss of open space and resulting impact on peoples health. Regrets the loss of open passive area as it was particularly important during the pandemic.</p> <p>Please leave the meadow to grow and heal the souls of all who enter it and under no circumstances put in flood lighting which will kill nesting / migrating birds and small animal life in the meadows.</p> <p>Suggests the peace and beauty will be negatively affected by the introduction of more pitches.</p> <p>Requests more open spaces for the benefit of physical and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>In today's world we have less of this kind of engagement in nature and I believe we must conserve and welcome it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The masterplan seeks to find the balance between active and passive recreation. Sport and physical activity are known to have a significant positive impact on mental and physical health. It is proposed to strongly integrate the proposed development into the parkland setting by developing a meadow around the perimeter, ensuring the slopes are shallow and planting trees and woodlands throughout.</li> <li>• The area to the east of the DART line is designated as a biodiversity area. This is in close proximity to the proposed development and its biodiversity will be improved through volunteerism and engagement with the local community.</li> </ul>
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<p>At a time of unprecedented population expansion in Shankill &amp; surrounding areas, Open, Natural Green Spaces should ideally be Expanded, or at a minimum Protected. But certainly not contracted. There is clear scientific evidence of the benefits to mental and physical health of being out in nature.</p> <p>Feel the beauty and peace of the park will be totally changed with the pitches, we all need to be surrounded by nature and green space in these times so good for mental health and well-being.</p> <p>It is a haven for young and old a-like. We need open spaces like this for our physical and mental health.</p> <p>Removes much needed yet ever-diminishing open green spaces for passive recreation and important "headspace" during the pandemic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed population increase will lead to the requirement for additional facilities for organised sport.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Biodiversity/Climate:</u></p> <p>It has been managed very well to allow insect life etc. Concern over impact on insects if the passive area is reduced.</p> <p>Complete destruction / official vandalism of a mature natural green space, rich in biodiversity.</p> <p>Appeal to save our meadows and protect our biodiversity.</p> <p>Preservation of meadows, biodiversity and rural/natural character of centre of the park. Preserve the central meadowland as is has no price in a world where nature and oxygen has been abused on our planet. Nature, life for species both animals-birds-flowers-plants-bees.</p> <p>The preservation of the open meadow is the priority in a climate emergency.</p> <p>The proposed changes involve destroying a large meadow, source of food for the sand martins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas. While the central meadow area will be lost, there will be a meadow area developed around the perimeter of the pitches and significant additional tree planting.</li> <li>• This area is being developed as an active recreation area. The impact on biodiversity will be minimised through the development of a perimeter meadow, additional tree planting and eliminating or minimising the use of any artificial fertilisers on the pitch. Natural and organic fertilisers will be used where possible.</li> <li>• Approximately an additional 1ha of trees will be planted and an additional 1 ha of pitch area will be reverted to meadow grassland within the masterplan site which will increase biodiversity and the insect and biodiversity population in these areas. While the central meadow area will be lost, there will be a meadow area developed around the</li> </ul>



<p><u>Other:</u> Already two fields have been lost to the golf course.</p>	<p>perimeter of the pitches and significant additional tree planting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These were part of the tri-partied agreement which included Shanganagh Castle and the surrounding landscape being acquired by DLR.</li> </ul>
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Light Pollution:</b></p> <p>Mentioned 99 times</p> <p><u>Generally:</u> General light pollution and overbearing effect on residents.</p> <p>Visual impact of the high columns on an elevated site.</p> <p>Size and impact of the floodlights including blocking natural light.</p> <p><u>Biodiversity:</u> Impacts on wildlife and diurnal rhythms of birds and small mammals.</p> <p>Impacts on bats.</p> <p>Will lead to species and animal loss.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the floodlights proposed are tall (24.4m), they are slim columns and will not be visually overbearing. The columns are tall to minimise any light spill. A detailed floodlighting report has been undertaken with the Part 8 which details light spill. There is minimal light spill within the park and no light pollution within the residential estates.</li> <li>• There will be strict management of floodlight times by clubs and DLR to be part of any allocation.</li> <li>• Time restricted in line with the timing outlined in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) to minimize any impacts on bats including no floodlighting allowed in April, May, August and September.</li> <li>• The biodiversity impacts are covered and responded to in the “potential impacts” Section of the EcIA. It should be noted that detailed light spill assessment and mitigation in relation to bats, including the lighting times are outlined in Appendix I (Bat Assessment) of the EcIA.</li> </ul>

Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Legal/Contrary to the County Development Plan</b></p> <p>The Site Notice is invalid because it gave the wrong date for submission to An Bord Pleanála in relation to EIA assessment. This was implied to be 14 January 2022 but it did not take account of the extra time the Bord allows for submissions over the Christmas - New Year Holiday. In fact the correct deadline was 24 January. On grounds of the incorrect date for submissions to the Bord, this planning is INVALID. Therefore, this application as a whole is invalid and should be withdrawn immediately. It is completely unacceptable that the DLRCoCo, that is charged with ensuring that citizens comply with planning laws in its own area, does not itself comply with the same laws.</p> <p><b>Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment.</b></p> <p>Deficiencies in the application relating to Part 8 development. Despite the approval in principle in the Local Area Plan which in turn is based on the 2019 Masterplan that was approved despite the objections in many submissions to the proposal to locate a much less intensive sports facility in the Middle Field, this much more intensive application needs to stand on its own planning merits and be properly environmentally assessed. DLRCoCo could take advantage of the flawed Part 8 procedure that allows it to be the judge in its own case, without avenue of appeal (unless An Bord Pleanála requires DLRCoCo to do an EIA). If it takes this approach based on commissioning an inadequate EIA screening and ecological assessment, it will not engender public confidence that the Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 2 (ca) indicates, (ca) indicate its conclusion under article 120(1)(b)(i) or screening determination under article 120(1B)(b)(i), as the case may be (and, in the latter case, including, or referring to, the description, if any, provided under article 120(1A)(b) or 120(3)(cb)(ii), as the case may be). There is a requirement to indicate that a Local Authority has screened for EIAR. Article 120 3 (b), indicates, where any person considers that a development proposed to be carried out by a local authority would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, he or she may, at any time before the expiration of 4 weeks beginning on the date of publication of the notice referred to in article 81(2), apply to the Board for a screening determination as to whether the development would be likely to have such effects. Therefore, it is considered that the Site Notice is valid.</li> <li>An Environmental Impact Assessment screening has taken place which concluded that a full EIAR is not required. In addition, this was appealed to An Bord Pleanála and it was determined that a full EIAR was not required.</li> <li>The application for this Part 8 includes all the required information and is supported by additional drawings, surveys and reports. The proposed development is considered to be substantially compliant with the masterplan which was done at a very high-level. The Council are complying with the Planning and Development Act, 2000-2020 (as Amended) Planning and Development Regulations, 2001-2020 (as Amended) and is the only avenue available to proceed with this proposed development.</li> </ul>

<p>and the Councillors – as the decision makers on Part 8 proposals - are serving the whole of the community in a proper manner that a local authority should. Part 8 applications are fundamentally unjust because County Councils using this flawed procedure are the “judge in their own case”. Additionally there is no mechanism to appeal Part 8 decisions.</p> <p>Breach of European Directives - conservation.</p> <p>The reports, is that while they are relatively long due the inclusion of many maps and drawings of the development, as well as information about distant ecological sites, they are short and inadequate in providing solid scientific data to back their conclusions. Of course its necessary to include all the background material and its useful to DLRCoCo to give the impression that thorough assessments have been commissioned by the Co. Council on environmental and ecological impacts. But it’s very easy to list all the impacts a project won’t have! However, the cores of these reports have no or minimal fieldwork to back the conclusions they have come to. In particular the EIA screening report is entirely a desk exercise with no assessment of the usage and appreciation of the Middle Field in it’s current state, nor of the likely impacts on people due to traffic. DLRCoCo appears to have commissioned minimal reports to support its pre-existing and flawed view that this proposal will not have significant effects on people and on biodiversity – especially on protected species such as bats.</p> <p>Contrary to the draft County Development Plan as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.4.1.1 Policy Objective OSR9 – Sports and Recreational Facilities: “It is a Policy Objective to promote the provision, and management of high-quality sporting, and recreational infrastructure throughout the County... to ensure that the particular needs of different groups are incorporated into the planning and design of new facilities. It is important that facilities are located where they are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered that the Part 8 application is fully compliant with European Directives relating to conservation.</li> <li>This Part 8 is being assessed based on the 2016-2022 County Development Plan. It is considered that this proposed development accords with the provisions of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. The Part 8 report clearly outlines the manner in which</li> </ul>
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<p>of most value and accessible to the community being served. Accessibility should be promoted primarily through public transport links and by walking/cycling.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.4.1.2 Policy Objective OSR10 - Protection of Sports Grounds/Facilities: “It is a Policy Objective ... that existing sports facilities and grounds within the established urban area are protected, retained, and enhanced ... To maximise the use of playing pitches in the County and for playing pitches to be utilised seven days a week, subject to protecting adjoining residential amenity.”</li> <li>• 9.4.1.2 Policy Objective OSR10 - Protection of Sports Grounds/Facilities: “There will be a general presumption against proposals involving development of playing fields”.</li> <li>• The inclusion of nine 24.4 floodlight pylons conflicts with other policy objectives, including: 8.4.5 Policy Objective GIB6 - Views and Prospects: “It is a Policy Objective to preserve, protect and encourage the enjoyment of views and prospects of special amenity value or special interests, and to prevent development, which would block or otherwise interfere with Views and/or Prospects” “Where possible, DLR will seek to improve and retain the viewing potential of existing views and/or prospects.”</li> </ul>	<p>is accords with the County Development Plan.</p>
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Litter &amp; Noise</b></p> <p>Mentioned 25 times</p> <p>Significant litter and noise pollution/distress as a result of this development.</p> <p>Pitches will be in use from 7am to 10pm minimum, all year round, with several teams playing at the same time</p> <p>Noise from matches and training will be unbearable for existing residents.</p> <p>Increased swearing and shouting in the park as well as cheering, clapping and shouting.</p> <p>Noise will radiate throughout the park and impact mental health.</p> <p>Noise pollution from the anti-social activity under the sprint track canopy.</p> <p>Will lead to increased litter in the area and there are not enough bins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose to engage with the local residents to set up a group for sharing information and for reporting and resolving any issues that may arise. This will include members from the sports clubs.</li> <li>Propose to work with clubs to reduce litter and install re-fillable water fonts to avoid single use plastics. Additional bins will be considered at key locations.</li> <li>Propose to work with clubs to reduce noise pollution.</li> <li>It is accepted that the canopy over the sprint track may lead to anti-social activity and this area may be targeted for same.</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED CHANGE:</b></p> <p>Proposal to omit the covered canopy at the sprint track to reduce the likelihood of anti-social activity.</p>

Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Overdevelopment/Upgrade Existing:</b></p> <p>Mentioned 138 times (61 + 77)</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity due to the oversupply and overdevelopment of sports facilities.</p> <p>Overdevelopment of the park for the few. Too many pitches being proposed – consideration needs to be given to older and disabled people.</p> <p>Existing pitches should be upgraded rather than the proposed because of light pollution from the road, carpark, proximity to bus routes, cycle lanes and clubhouse.</p> <p>Support the upgrade of pitches but existing pitches are a much better solution.</p> <p>Upgrading existing pitches would have a greatly reduced impact on existing residents.</p> <p>Existing pitch upgrades would allow this area to be retained as a meadow.</p> <p>Upgrade Stonebridge Road pitches rather than these.</p> <p>Need to prevent is large traffic movements and dangerous parking and turns in residential estates such as Castle Farm, St Anne's Park , Corbawn and the new housing development during training sessions, before and after matches.</p> <p>You'll be looking for carparks next in St Anne's park. Save people dragging gear across park.</p> <p>There's already two pitches for Cuala at the front of the park. Away from housing and nearer parking and the road. Why move them? Why not put lights etc there.</p> <p>Instead of building two pitches that will occupy and flatten the majority of the area, why not build one pitch with a running track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Shanganagh Park &amp; Cemetery Masterplan seeks to balance active and passive recreation and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a key aim of the plan. There was a long process of public engagement in relation to the Shanganagh Park &amp; Cemetery Masterplan which had a high level of support. The masterplan was supported by a detailed Site Analysis and supporting Design Document and was adopted by Elected Members in January 2020. The proposed population increase will lead to the requirement for additional facilities for organised sport.</li> <li>• DLRCC has the highest participation rate in sport per capita in the country. Clubs are turning away children and adults on a near daily basis because of the lack of facilities in the county. There is a proposed net increase of one GAA sized pitch and a sprint track as part of this proposed development. The cricket and baseball facilities which take up large areas will be amalgamated so that they can share the space. Sport and physical activity are known to have a significant positive impact on mental and physical health.</li> <li>• The masterplan allows for the future development of Shanganagh Sports Building and associated car parking which will be in close proximity to the facilities. There is an existing building which will be re-purposed and will include changing rooms, club rooms, a hall/gym area, toilets and showers, a small kitchen, etc. Once the pitches are operational, the current pitch closest to the Bray Road will be allowed to develop as a meadow and taken out of operational use. It is proposed to strongly integrate the proposed development into the parkland setting by developing a meadow around the perimeter, ensuring the slopes are shallow and planting trees and woodlands throughout.</li> <li>• This area is being developed as an active recreation area. The impact on biodiversity will be minimised through the development of</li> </ul>

<p>around the outside. This leaves the rest of the field for mixed usage ( frisbee, kites, yoga, picnicing, reading, meditation etc. ).</p> <p>The space is too small to accommodate all the proposed changes.</p> <p>While I support proposals to increase active participation in the locality, I do not understand the logic of this "masterplan" or support the current plans for redevelopment of Shanganagh Park. It makes very little sense to destroy beautiful unspoilt open green spaces and meadows for the development of floodlit pitches and tracks, when there are existing sports pitches in the park which could be developed to meet the objectives of the project.</p> <p>I like the idea of all the amenities proposed but it seems like a lot being packed into a small area. Sometimes it's just lovely to walk around a wooded area and breathe.</p> <p>The park has lost much of its wild charm through the kids of land to Woodbrook already. There are loads of pitches already in the top end of the park. A park is about enjoying the grass and sitting out in the sun with your children. Pitches are taking this free space away.</p> <p>I feel the natural meadow and parkland is being sacrificed for new amenities for housing without respecting the existing parkland that local residents have come to use and enjoy.</p> <p>The plan's deviation from what was presented to the Councillors and the public despite huge opposition at public meetings, including greatly increased structures such as a 6-lane 100m covered running track, 9x 24.4metre floodlights on an elevated site far higher than the tree canopy, 2 full pitches with markings capacity for 4 half pitches, high ball-stop nets, spectator mounds, permanent seating, heavy duty chain fences, etc.</p> <p>The current park has 50% or more given over</p>	<p>a perimeter meadow, additional tree planting and eliminating or minimising the use of any artificial fertilisers on the pitch. Natural and organic fertilisers will be used where possible. The biodiversity impacts are further covered and responded to in the Biodiversity Section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area to the east of the DART line is designated as a biodiversity area. This is in close proximity to the proposed development and its biodiversity will be improved through volunteerism and engagement with the local community.</li> <li>• The facilities will be constructed to the highest industry standards and will be given the time to be grow in to a similar standard. Even with the development of the facilities to the highest industry standards, it is anticipated that usage on the pitches will be between 20 and 30 hours per week.</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED CHANGE:</b></p> <p>It is proposed to remove the canopy over the sprint track.</p>
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<p>to pitches. The proposed development of further pitches takes away the balance in Shanganagh Park to meet the needs of younger children, families that value a space for walking and casual play, and older residents who also want to enjoy a green area, not only from the tarmac path.</p> <p>The flood lights on these pitches will be right beside the houses of St Anne's and they will be on until 22.00 most nights. Would it not be better to keep the current pitches near the main road and add the flood light to those. This way they won't be so close to houses.</p> <p>A 15 hr per day * 365 sports campus that neighbours resent and tell their kids that this is what happens when councils and politicians don't respect local communities. Ironical at a time when DLR are spending a fortune promoting their green, health conscious &amp; community focused image.</p> <p>Putting playing pitches into open green space in a residential area that are intended for very intensive use 15hrs daily*365 is unfair, unjustifiable as well as financially &amp; environmentally questionable.</p> <p>The removal of the central meadow facing St Anne's Park and its replacement with covered tracks, floodlit pitches etc will have a significant impact on the easy availability of natural green spaces to those living in Shankill and its environs including the residents of new build in the area. It will reduce the footprint of the park and looks likely to shorten the distance that can be completed inside the park by walker, joggers and runners that are not affiliated to any clubs, including those of us in older generations. Surely there must be alternatives that would be less visually oppressive such as upgrading existing pitches and infrastructure in the park with some modest development of changing facilities, a move I would welcome to facilitate sports training of young people in the area</p> <p>I believe that the proposed development is</p>	
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<p>unnecessary and will provide a negative impact on the use of the land as the proposal is designed to cater for only a selected group of people. The proposed development is over-sized with no perception of scale and no specifications of necessary infrastructure, traffic management and Environmental Impact Assessment in place.</p> <p>Shanganagh Park, a public amenity located between the mountains and the sea in Shankill, Co. Dublin, is under immediate threat of over-development and intensified use.</p> <p>Excessive concentration of facilities in an unsuitable location</p> <p>The following were not provided for in the original draft plans so it is a surprise to now see these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The potential marking out of two full pitches into four half-pitches which will double the number of teams/matches</li> <li>- Spectator mounds around the pitches</li> <li>- A six- lane 100m synthetic sprint track with floodlighting, long/triple jump/hurdles facilities, fencing and canopy</li> <li>- A new entrance by No. 90 St. Anne's Park and services to include an ESB sub-station</li> <li>- Additional hard construction for shared baseball/cricket facility including practice area, batting cage/cricket cage (20x3x3m) with synthetic carpet and post, 20m seating areas; 9m high heavy duty chain link fencing, viewing mounds for spectators, ballstop netting etc.</li> </ul> <p>The floodlighting is completely unsuited to such a space and will not be accepted by residents under any circumstances given the undeniably negative impact it will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- visually in the park's most vista-rich location given the height of the nine floodlight pylons, each in excess of 25metres tall (24.4m structures built on an already elevated position) and far exceeding the tree canopy height.</li> <li>- irrespective of technology and bulbs used, light spillage will not be limited to St. Anne's</li> </ul>	
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<p>Park but into all neighbouring estates - the orange glow of the floodlights from Shankill Tennis Club can be seen in the estate which Below follows a selection of just some of the grounds on which I reject and oppose the existing plans for the proposed development on the following grounds.</p> <p>100 metres the length of your canopy that you want to inflict on the aging population of St Annes Park. This canopy will be an eyesore and run the length of south side for the residence. If this is to be built and, surely not for so many reasons, not on top of the residence to view on a daily basis. This will attract anti-social behaviour to the area and I see no reason why, if it is to be built, it could be where the playing fields are currently located and if the whole plan is to proceed it should be an upgrade and not a new build.</p> <p>The labelling as an “intense active recreation zone” of one of the quietest, most readily accessible areas of the park for those with mobility challenges, and an unwarranted ramping up of facility scale, intensity and positioning that Phase One entails, compared to what was presented to the public initially and noted by Council at its January 2020 meeting.</p> <p>The only viable solution is to reduce and manage the scale and ambition of the facilities and the clubs using them and to instead focus attention on exiting pitches which are ripe for proper drainage, floodlighting, access to transport links and existing parking facilities.</p>	
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Security &amp; Anti-Social</b></p> <p>Mentioned 20 times</p> <p>Concern about security of properties for nearby residents.</p> <p>Increase of anti-social activity in particular under the canopy of the sprint track which will be used as a drinking hut.</p> <p>A covered athletics track will attract an anti-social element at weekends, summer evenings and will increase litter, noise pollution and further harm the biodiversity.</p> <p>General overall risk of increase in anti-social activity.</p> <p>Floodlighting significantly reduces anti-social activity.</p> <p>Should be a higher fence around the sprint track to deter public access or a time-lock system/key holders.</p> <p>Recreational zone will need 24/7 physical security to keep it and the residential zone safe. Without this it will be a complete disappointment and disaster for yourselves, the amenity and the complete development as a whole.</p> <p>Disappointing to see a GAA pitch lost to a proposed duck pond. In my experience this will lead to an increase in anti social behaviour and rubbish dumping. A pitch is an open area where people can be seen engaging in anti social behaviour whereas a duck pond and related vegetation creates hiding spaces.</p> <p>Provision of a canopy over the running track would only encourage certain elements to congregate and engage in anti-social behaviour. This is a naive disregard to the reality of human nature. If you provide an unsecure covered area in an open park that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The more people using a parkland setting tends to lead to a safer environment with a reduced level of anti-social activity. Floodlighting and activity at night is likely to increase the number of walkers and cyclists in the park as can be experienced in Kilbogget Park.</li> <li>• It is not proposed to have high fencing around any of the facilities to allow and promote public access and public use. The facilities are for everyone to use.</li> <li>• The security and any anti-social activity will be monitored and managed on an on-going basis and we will liaise with An Garda Síochána as required.</li> <li>• Propose to engage with the local residents to set up a group for sharing information and for reporting and resolving any issues that may arise. This will include members from the sports clubs.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>PROPOSED CHANGE:</u></b></p> <p>It is proposed to remove the canopy over the sprint track.</p>

<p>is readily accessible at all times of the day certain types of undesirable people will utilise it. They will assemble there and possible drinking or drug taking could occur, criminal damage to the facilities will occur and there is the possibility that all this will overspill into the adjacent housing estates which are quiet residential areas. Note in the past the council has installed timber bins within the park and these were all set on fire and had to be replaced with more traditional (non combustible) metal bins so precedence of anti social behaviour in the park is already there.</p> <p>The location of the whole area in the north eastern corner would only attract undesirable element to hang out and cause nuisance and probable criminal damage to the facilities.</p> <p>Concern re location &amp; roof –5.4x9x100m Imposing metal structure, particularly at proposed elevated position. Significant negative visual impact. Roof covering invitation to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>It is interesting to see a good number of park users in Kilbogget outside of daylight hours due to street lighting within sections of the park. This reduces anti-social activity.</p> <p>Safety for women. The majority of clubs using the facilities are male teams. An increased presence of men in the park is not balanced and is intimidating for solo women and in particular elderly women.</p> <p>More cyclists will be traversing the park and with the rise in escooters, an accident is inevitable as walkers, joggers, dog walkers, cyclists, rollerbladers and teams all vie for space</p> <p>Adjacent to the railway ridge, these will attract youths and encourage anti-social behaviour. Already the playhouse in the children’s playground by the main road is regularly commandeered by teenagers and adults for drink and drugs use, creating a public health and safety hazard, and was set</p>	
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<p>on fire on more than one occasion. It will also make the bridge a no-go area for vulnerable persons as it gets dark with vandalism and loitering</p> <p>The risk to females and youths should be examined by relevant Safeguarding and Protection Officers.</p>	
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Suggestions &amp; Other:</b></p> <p><u>Suggestions:</u></p> <p>Sport is a luxury, not a necessity. It is beneficial, but not vital.</p> <p>No objection to the area already given over to sport and should the council like to consider spending money on providing changing facilities and making an all weather section at the front of the park, I have no objection to this. Suggest instead to upgrade the playground and move it away from the fumes of the busy road to the area where the changes are being proposed. The location of the playground could be used for changing facilities. A running track around the edge is also welcome as long as it does not include a fence. The recent planting of an orchard is much appreciated.</p> <p>Interference with tranquility of the adjoining cemetery for solemn events such as funerals</p> <p>Danger to park walkers from footballs and sliothers</p> <p>Reduced footpath for users especially the elderly and those with disabilities</p> <p>Strongly approve of the plan for a playground. This would benefit many families in the area and make use of what is now effectively waste ground.</p> <p>Local club not using the pitches.</p> <p>Suggest that parts of the park east of the railway line be left in their semi wild state to support biodiversity , a calm bucolic space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLRCC has the highest participation rate in sport per capita in the country. Clubs are turning away children and adults on a near daily basis because of the lack of facilities in the county.</li> <li>• It is proposed to move the playground as part of the masterplan and increase incidental and natural play throughout the park.</li> <li>• Other items are noted</li> <li>• There is a mature woodland in place between the cemetery and proposed development which will provide a natural noise barrier.</li> <li>• Ballstop netting will be in place behind the goals to reduce this risk. The pitches are set further back from the</li> <li>• One section of the footpath has recently been widened and another section will also be widened as part of this proposed development.</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• The allocation of pitches is outside of the scope of this proposed development.</li> <li>• The area to the east of the DART line is designated as a biodiversity area. This is in close proximity to the proposed development</li> </ul>

for the public .and to prevent opening up road access east of the railway line.	and its biodiversity will be improved through volunteerism and engagement with the local community.
Why not cut the trees in a narrow corridor directly in front of the eastern border of the Castle opening up views of the Castle along with a new entrance from the housing development and have a pavilion and pitches on the land in this area. There is adequate tree shielding in this spot to prevent spotlight pollution affecting housing in every direction . And it is close to existing pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some unsuitable trees may be cleared to improve views of the castle and there is a proposal for a new entrance and sports pavilion as part of the masterplan.</li> </ul>
There's spare fields empty by the re-cycling rather than pulling up an existing managed park land where there is already an abundance of wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This area is designated for a future crematorium.</li> </ul>
Looks amazing but why not go the whole hog with a 400m track. Even cage it in and charge a nominal €1 to use for upkeep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Space is limited the development of a running track which would require high fencing and limit public access.</li> </ul>
The park will lose its best free space where kids can just run around, fly a kite, have a picnic or play in the grass that's left to grow long in the summer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pitches will remain open and available for members of the public to use (except during organised training and matches).</li> </ul>
Maybe make a much larger dog park area, the one that is there now is not fit for purpose at all. The entire park doesn't need to be turned into a sports ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The masterplan seeks to find a balance between active and passive recreation. The dogs-off-leash area will be enhanced as part of the masterplan but is outside of the scope of this proposed development.</li> </ul>
Leave the beautiful existing field topography alone. Levelling the hill is not an improvement. The Council are pandering to GAA and football to the detriment of the wider community. More flat playing fields! Also floodlighting grass pitches doesn't work without significant maintenance costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The masterplan seeks to find a balance between active and passive recreation. The net increase is one GAA pitch and 100m sprint track while the cricket and baseball are now sharing facilities.</li> </ul>
A skatepark or bike pump track should be included in the forest area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Space is not available for a skate park or pump track in this location and we are trying to balance active and passive recreation.</li> </ul>
No Astroturf, REAL grass is better, both for biodiversity & hygiene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural grass is proposed – not artificial.</li> </ul>
DLRCoCo should buy the two farmed fields across the R119 from the Park - on either	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will be considered if it is put up for sale.</li> </ul>



side of the Allies River Road - and add them to the Park. This would provide more space for active and passive recreation and for biodiversity, for new and existing residents. DLRCoCo should reconnect the Allies River Road that was severed by the M11 for pedestrian and cyclist access. This would be a great walking and cycling route to Old Conna, and onto Knocksink Nature Reserve (just over the county bounds in Co. Wicklow) and the Scalp via the Ballyman Road, provided paths and cycle lanes were installed or upgraded, along with restrictions on motorist priority in narrow areas.	
Public water fountains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are being installed.</li> </ul>
Provide Temporary Parking in Shanganagh Castle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is not possible because of the housing development.</li> </ul>
Suggest a dedicated set down for drop offs to avoid unnecessary build-up of traffic in residential areas during busy periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are discouraging drop-offs and parking in local residential areas.</li> </ul>
Inclusion of an outdoor basketball court would also be beneficial to the community as basketball is a popular sport with growing numbers of players. Basketball clubs are turning away players due to availability of facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is proposed to now provide a basketball hoop and some hard surface space.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>PROPOSED CHANGE:</u></b> It is proposed to incorporate a basketball hoop close to the DART line crossing.</p>
The idea of shared soccer / GAA pitches does not work unless it is clearly outlined who has the right to train and play on them and who oversees this. Cuala GAA club is an outlet for hundreds of young people in the DLRCC area but access to suitable playing pitches is dreadful in comparison to many soccer clubs within the area. Our national sport play second and third fiddle to other sports in the DLRCC area when we look at the facilities provided to other clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space to Play, DLR Sports Facilities Strategy 2017 – 2022 sets out a logical, deliverable pathway for the optimum use of existing, and the development of new public sporting and physical activity facilities within the County. The proposed development at Shanganagh Park is multi-use and facilities will be shared and their uses maximised. As stated in the strategy ‘Collaboration and shared use must be a central part of future development of larger scale sporting facilities’.</li> </ul>
Add in a velodrome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space is not available for a velodrome or pump track in this location and we are trying to balance active and passive recreation.</li> </ul>
Preparing proper cross country routes through the trees is key to the park. With very little investment the park could be first class for off road running.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The woods need to be protected for biodiversity and regeneration.</li> </ul>

Outdoor showers are something that should be included at the beach entrance to the park. Even just cost showers would make sense. The sea is a natural resource this park has that is not used and should be included in the plans.	• This is not being considered at this location.
The smell of sewage in certain areas of the park needs to be dealt with. People will get very sick if the current issues are not dealt with.	• This will be investigated and managed by our parks maintenance staff.
Similar to the football pitches and for equality of the respective users, it would be great if the area was floodlit to allow play in the evenings.	• It will not be possible to floodlight these pitches except for organised sport.
I would like to see an area dedicated to French Boules / Petanque where older people and younger ones in our area can play the sport. The Courts or Pistes should be built in accordance with recommended size and materials and should consist ideally of at least 6 pistes.	• Additional facilities will be provided adjacent to Shanganagh Castle as part of the masterplan including a boules/ petanque court, yoga space, etc. This is outside the scope of this proposed development.
I suggest an extension to the bridge is included because the current one is too narrow to accommodate pedestrian and cycle traffic. Either widen the current bridge or build a parallel dedicated cycle bridge.	• This is currently being investigated with Irish Rail but is outside the scope of the proposed development.
I also suggest that the maps are amended to include a dedicated space for the Parkrun start finish area.	• This is outside the scope of this proposed development.
The plan should include safety measures at the back of the baseball diamond to ensure overthrows do not end up crossing over the path behind endangering pedestrians as sometimes happens with the current baseball diamond.	• Additional netting and safety measures are being implemented as part of the proposed development.
Collaboration and shared use must be a central part of future development of larger scale sporting facilities.	• This is noted and strongly aligns with Space to Play, DLR Sports Facilities Strategy 2017-2022.
We encourage DLR to strongly consider a risk and safety plan for those who use these facilities post completion, particularly for younger groups, more vulnerable and for	• With the changes being implemented around the perimeter of the park, it is likely that there will be additional pedestrian and cycle movements through the park which will add to

<p>those who will be using the facilities when the surrounding areas are perhaps dark (one example being Winter). The plans proposed by DLR will draw more people to a central point, which will increase risk to those more vulnerable.</p> <p>Also small block of habitat are much less ecologically useful than the current larger block of the middle and outer fields. DLRCoco should make the proposed new middle bridge over the railway an eco bridge - and add a wildlife underpass - to promote these two fields as an ecological unit.</p> <p>MOUNDS: FOR VIEWING MATCHES Could the mound proposed for pitch 2 be moved between both pitches to create a viewing area for 2 pitches rather than 1. Provision for storage facilities should be available within proximity to the pitches. Temporary storage facilities will be required in advance of permanent building being built in subsequent phases. Access to temporary and then full storage facilities (for training materials for example) lessens the requirement for teams, particularly coaching teams, to warrant bring a car to the park as the local clubs are a short walk from the facilities.</p> <p>There is a massive demand for astroturf - the small pitch is frequently used.</p> <p>Tables and chairs for art/picnics/games An area to lie down (made of stone) A huge chalk board A zip line (in the woods) A skatepark / tracks for bikes A sandpit A roundabout Climbing walls / challenge A race track for remote control cars Hopscotch Outdoor chess Cafe Area for exhibitions Summer cinema / viewing area for big sports events Hammocks A puppet show place A camping zone</p>	<p>the safety. The pitches are set into the field further away from paths than the existing pitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An eco-bridge is proposed as part of the masterplan but is outside the scope of the proposed development.</li> <li>• The space between pitches will be retained as a flat area for flexibility. Temporary storage will be provided until the sports building at Shanganagh Castle is delivered.</li> <li>• An additional astroturf pitch is not being considered is not part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• Some of these will be delivered as part of the masterplan and others will be further considered in the detail design of the various stages.</li> </ul>
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<p>Ground trampolines (Built into ground) Stepping stones that make noise Music zone - a place to practice! Karaoke fun Carrousel for all Mini golf A reading area A place for dressing up / role play Toilet</p>	
<p>The UK Fields in Trust organization has developed a formula by which it calculates the required amount of open playing fields per unit of population (no such formula currently exists in Ireland). The Trust calculated that 1.2 hectares of open playing fields are required per 1000 members of any population. Based on this calculation, the current total number of playing pitches within the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (DLR) area is about half of the UK Fields in Trust's average required figure. While we acknowledge the importance of protecting our environment, there is another pressing issue facing the population of DLR, namely the availability of playing pitches. The redevelopment of Shanganagh is a key factor to ensure the availability of usable playing pitches for the local population. The Masterplan was designed to strike a balance between all the various stakeholders using Shanganagh. In the context of concerns about the balance between active and passive usage of the park, it is important to understand the reality of what is proposed. The master plan proposals allocate 21% of the park to active recreation. This is just 20 acres (8 hectares). 76 acres (31 hectares) are reserved for passive recreation and habitat. Cuala believes an appropriate split would be 30% active versus 70% passive. The council should consider providing additional active facilities in the park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted. The masterplan seeks to achieve a balance between active and passive recreation and any facilities being developed will be to a high standard.</li> </ul>
<p>The pitch closest to the main road is Cuala's primary adult hurling pitch. Under the current Masterplan, Cuala's front pitch is required by the Parks Department for park development to facilitate a new entrance and the creation of an attenuation pond as well as a mosaic of different habitats in Shanganagh. It is understood that this will be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>

<p>an asset to the local biodiversity. The plan will include the planting of native plant and tree species to the front of Shanganagh, which will further mitigate any loss of habitat. Cuala cooperated with the proposal from DLRCoco to move from its current primary pitch (which is located to the front of Shanganagh). This was and is clearly on the understanding that a new pitch would be provided as a replacement of the primary pitch at the rear of Shanganagh.</p> <p>Make the pitch closest to the railway line the Replacement Cuala GAA Pitch.</p> <p>Provide additional warm-up areas.</p> <p>Provide a hurling wall</p> <p>Put in place spectator fencing between pitches and along the side-lines.</p> <p>Put artificial turf in the goalmouths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The allocation of pitches is outside the scope of the proposed development.</li> <li>• A small additional warm-up area will be considered to the rear of the pitch 2 as part of the detailed design.</li> <li>• A hurling wall is not being considered as it will be very difficult to integrate into the parkland setting and negatively impact the character of the site.</li> <li>• Spectator fences will not be put in place as this is a public park.</li> <li>• Impacts of synthetic turf goalmouths set the wrong precedent. Professional sporting bodies (FAI and IRFU) don't allow sections of their pitches artificial grass. It's is considered a backward approach for some of these reasons below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Synthetic turf goalmouths are NOT maintenance free and are highly concentrated area more prone to losing its playing standards</li> <li>○ Player safety risk – retaining a goalmouth synthetic turf standards to BS EN 15330-1:2013 will not be achievable. Head injury impacts on the surface (HIC), surface traction, surface hardness, ball bounce and roll will be totally inconsistent with the remaining playing surface</li> <li>○ Safety standards are based on hours usage to retain safety and this will not be possible in an open park.</li> <li>○ Soil biodiversity impacted which is at odds with our policy to promote and enhance carbon storage</li> <li>○ We will and ensure there is a programme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>for sodding of same included in the maintenance programme and monitor on an on-going basis.</p>
<p>Create a permanent metal lower back fence behind each GAA goal for convenience and health and safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A retractable net will be put in place to make it more inclusive and improve public access.</li> </ul>
<p>The two new pitches should be GAA only pitches as per the approved masterplan. It makes no sense to include soccer facilities on the already overused GAA facility. Soccer is better catered for in the DLRcoco area than any other sport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any new pitches are generally built for flexibility to allow Crossfield play in line with our Sports Facilities Strategy.</li> <li>• This will be considered if required.</li> </ul>
<p>Provide temporary changing room facilities in Shanganagh Castle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any temporary changing facilities will be considered at Shanganagh Castle if required.</li> </ul>
<p>Provide Two temporary Dressing Rooms at the Front of the park for Existing Pitches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will be provided at Shanganagh Castle and temporary storage may be required.</li> </ul>
<p>Provide Storage for Flags, Nets etc for the GAA clubs in addition to the storage planned for Athletics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will be reviewed but the available area would be minimal.</li> </ul>
<p>Place the Solar panels on the Back Net Uprights to minimise costs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sprint track is proposed in a busy and open area of the park.</li> </ul>
<p>Concern is for the safety for individual (particularly female and young) runners if the track is in a secluded area. Could the running track be closer to a busier area?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is being considered in other parts of the county.</li> </ul>
<p>What about including an outdoor cycle learning track, facility to give young children the opportunity to learn to cycle on a course designed to replicate a real roadway, with lines, signs, and a pedestrian crossing?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grass areas can be used for jogging throughout the park.</li> </ul>
<p>it would be really good to include a 500m/1km jogging track somewhere in the park, just inside the grass off the main walkway.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some paths will be widened as part of the masterplan.</li> </ul>
<p>It would be lovely to widen the path all through the park and mark/colour the edge to allow cycling there.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A high quality calisthenics area is being provided as part of the proposed development.</li> </ul>
<p>Would love to see a calisthenics area added to this. Similar to the one in Tymon Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural play will be incorporated into the proposed development and a new play space</li> </ul>

<p>which was was designed by local man Jamie Geraghty of Bar Monkey. Would save us having to travel to Tymon Park for our 3 kids to do Calisthetics.</p> <p>A 'playground' for older kids from age 10 Up.</p> <p>We would also ask DLR to look at overflow car parking in the main Shanganagh car park for peak periods to avoid dangerous over-crowding at peak times. The proposed crematorium land may offer opportunities for such a plan.</p> <p>Suggest CCTV and additional lighting around the soccer pitch area, through to the new sports area to ensure people walking through the park from the main car park can feel safe.</p> <p>Put lighting all round the park. Put floodlights at the pitches near the main road. Extend the astro pitches</p> <p>it makes little sense to put a pond really close to children play area.</p> <p>I kindly ask that you also consider proper pedestrian access points and appropriate sidewalks and lighting needed on Old Dublin Road to facilitate ease of access to the renovated park.</p> <p>Concern of the proposed outfall from the attenuation area into the existing surface water drainage system in St Anne's Park. In the past there have been instances where, in heavy rainfall, the system has become overloaded which has led to flooding in the northwest corner of the back section of the estate at numbers 72 &amp; 73 which is the low point of the estate. Also I would question where the point of outfall is shown on the proposed drainage layout. It is shown coming out adjacent to number 90 St. Anne's Park. However according to the drainage layout plans I have seen for St Anne's Park there is no connection to the existing drainage system in this area. There is a water main</p>	<p>is proposed as part of the masterplan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will be considered if required but there is currently no plan to extend the parking in Shanganagh Park.</li> <li>• Lighting will be installed form the carpark to the new active zone as part of the masterplan but outside the scope of this proposed development.</li> <li>• Lighting will be installed on some routes and there is no plan to extend the astro pitch as part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• There is an attenuation pond proposed at the front of the park as part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• This is part of the masterplan but outside the scope of the proposed development.</li> <li>• This will be investigated as part of the detail design.</li> </ul>
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<p>connection outside of number 90 and there is a combined branch drain to the rear of number 90. However the closest combined surface and foul sewer (there is no dedicated surface water drain) is at the opposite end of the proposed running track adjacent number 63. The only other closer connection is in parking bay across from numbers 68/69.</p> <p>Do not think that the drainage outfall strategy of the proposed development has been properly considered. This should be revisited and the proposals should clearly show how any proposed connection into the existing sewers are proposed to be achieved. The fact that the system being proposed to be connected into is a combined sewer and not a dedicated surface water system as the proposed drainage layout and report states is further proof that this needs to be done. A full historical report on flooding risks in the local area should also be carried out. If the development were to go ahead will the council accept liability for possible damage to households or vehicles caused by flooding which will be exacerbated by the additional water outfall from the proposed development?</p> <p>Ramp on one side of the bridge but very steep path on the other – this doesn't make any sense.</p> <p>It is unfortunate that the council chooses to show preferential treatment to sporting activities than to the everyday passive users of the park rather than choosing to find a harmonious mixture of both parties</p> <p>Essential infrastructure (emergency bridge) should be in place first before this central area is designed.</p> <p>- The "Adventure Walk" will certainly be used by regular park users who don't want to walk the long way around the ramp, There should be parallel walkways including a paved path and the adventure walk, thus safeguarding children from pedestrians/dogs using this way as the primary route to the railway crossing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any upgrade of the ramp on the east side of the bridge is outside the scope of the proposed development.</li> <li>The masterplan seeks to find a balance between active and passive recreation.</li> <li>Access to the east part of the park is via Quinns Lane.</li> <li>The ramp being proposed is the alternative but it will be refined during the detail design.</li> </ul>
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<p>- In general, while this natural play area is a great idea, I feel that there are aspects that haven't been given due thought in the design.</p> <p>The proposed 1.2m fence around the sprint track will be an eyesore - should be open for public use.</p> <p>There shouldn't be additional parking provided at either Castle Farm or St Annes Park, as this would only encourage increased use of these estates by sports teams. Can we get assurance from the council that none of the green areas around St Annes Pk or Castle Farm will be developed as parking in the future.</p> <p>Clubs should be instructed to use current parking facilities at the park, rather than parking in the housing estates.</p> <p>Parking facilities for the sports pitches should be provided at shanganagh Castle to avoid parking in St annes Park and Castle Farm.</p> <p>If local residents are not happy with amount of floodlights perhaps one pitch could be floodlight and the pitch at stonebridge could also be floodlit in order to maintain two pitches for winter evening use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage: athletics storage facility - 3m High fencing = This is adequate. However, ideally the storage space would be covered with its own roof, enclosed and dry. Ideally, there would also be sufficient space to store equipment (including, for example, hurdles x20, a high jump mat, starting blocks x6, and throwing equipment (javelins, shots etc.), and measuring equipment. The physical security of the storage space would be particularly important for health and safety reasons as some equipment would be heavy / sharp.</li> </ul> <p>Fencing: perimeter fencing - min 1.2m high = Ideally, this fencing would be slightly higher than 1.2m to deter potential anti-social behaviour or inappropriate use and / or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This ill be further refined during the detail design stage.</li> <li>• Some level of protection is required but fencing will be mash type.</li> <li>• No additional parking is proposed in the adjacent residential estates.</li> <li>• Clubs will be required to use the existing carpark adjacent to Shanganagh Cemetery.</li> <li>• This is proposed as part of the masterplan.</li> <li>• There is a requirement for additional sporting facilities with the current and projected future demand.</li> <li>• Noted and will endeavour to incorporate into the facilities.</li> <li>• Fencing is low to ensure there is some level of protection but are also publicly available.</li> <li>• Noted and happy to incorporate.</li> </ul>
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<p>wildlife access.</p> <p>We suggest rules be published and displayed on use restriction for certain activities to preserve the track surface – for example: use of appropriate footwear, no ball games, no football boots, no scooters, no bikes, etc.; that the sprint track is to be used for athletics, sports and fitness training only. All legitimate users should be welcomed and encouraged, not just athletics groups but also schools, fitness groups, other sports teams and so on, subject to balancing the need for appropriate protection of the facility. Wheelchair users should also be welcomed and encouraged.</p> <p>Certain equipment should be included or built-in to the proposed sprint track. For example, vertical crash pads would ideally be placed at the end of the sprint track / laid against the storage area to assist athletes / participants in stopping safely. In addition, a weatherproof / wildlife-proof cover of appropriate size should be included for the sandpit to preserve it. Both of these items should be very affordable.</p> <p>It would be important to put in place an appropriate access system to ensure access to the facilities and equipment for the appropriate groups, clubs, organisations, and schools with a focus on athletics, other sports or fitness training. We are very open to supporting whatever options the Council thinks appropriate in this regard, with a view to achieving the appropriate balance between access for legitimate public / community / club use while also maintaining the physical quality and usefulness of the facility. Such measures might include a time lock gate system, a group of local key holders, use of night-time shared security personnel with the Shanganagh Castle facility, or other security measures.</p> <p>Regarding Phase 2, the proposed relocation of the playground from its current point of high visibility to the proposed location behind a bank of trees and in the forest is of grave concern for child safety, and must be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted and happy to incorporate.</li> <li>• Noted and happy to incorporate.</li> <li>• A Play Strategy is currently being developed in DLR and best practice play incorporates nature and free/natural play.</li> </ul>
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re-considered. The proposed pond and relocation of the entrance are also unnecessary and unwanted features.	
Pedestrian Permeability to Shanganagh Grove must be revisited if any development of the intended scale is greenlighted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was strongly challenged during the public consultation process for the masterplan and is not proposed.</li> </ul>
Use clean technology for the crematorium - will be a source of dangerous air pollution unless water cremation is chosen over flame cremation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is outside the scope of the proposed development.</li> </ul>
Retain the meadow as envisaged in the 2008 Shanganagh Park Masterplan. Your colleagues in 2008 had the foresight to preserve the central meadow - we hope that you will do the same and honour that legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The masterplan seeks to find a balance between the active and passive recreation. The current masterplan is trying to future proof the park with the proposed increase in population.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Other:</u></p> <p>The South Shankill Residents Association (SSRA) represents the estates of South Shankill including Quinn's Road, Cherrington Estate, Shrewsbury Road/Hall, Aubrey Grove, St Anne's Court/ Park, Foxes Grove and Shanganagh Grove. While, it is welcoming to see the park is to be upgraded residents of South Shankill have concerns in relation to the plan (also covered in other sections). It is felt that the leafy open aspect of the park will be lost with the addition of these pitches. This will likely have an impact for the surrounding communities, with the reduced passive recreation and increase in intensive use of sporting facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The masterplan seeks to find a balance between the active and passive recreation. The current masterplan is trying to future proof the park with the proposed increase in population.</li> </ul>
Very disappointed with this proposal. The public spoke first time around and concerns were dismissed as DLR executives know some greater picture and what is best for us. Dismissing some submissions as "generic copy & paste " is indicative of this arrogance. Are ballot papers also generic? Is this not how a democracy works?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLR went through a lengthy process of engagement to develop the Shanagnagh Park &amp; Cemetery Masterplan and the submissions/ observations concluded a high level of support for the plan.</li> </ul>
You've gotten rid of two fields down the back and given them to the Golf Club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was part of a tri-partied agreement which allowed for land to be freed up for housing and Shanganagh Castle lands being provided to DLR to incorporate into Shanganagh Park.</li> </ul>
The lack of an updated master plan that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The timeframe for the other phases of the</li> </ul>

<p>allows phase 1 to be considered in the wider context is not transparent and makes it difficult to assess how much of this plan is driven by the needs of the citizens versus the desire to create an aesthetically pleasing grand entrance at the front of the park.</p> <p>There is no timeline for Phase Two onwards which make it very difficult to accept Phase One developments.</p> <p>There has been no attempt at engagement or consultation with the residents of St. Annes Park, the estate set to suffer the most if the proposed development goes ahead, to understand their specific concerns and broader impacts. The Council have made no effort to proactively or constructively engage openly and honestly with residents who will be impacted the most by these plans, a fact which has fuelled confusion, opposition and disbelief, creating genuine mental health problems, anxiety and fear for residents' families, personal and public safety. The Council must now intervene, exercise its powers and redraft sustainable plans that involve St Anne's Park residents.</p> <p>The plan makes no attempt to take local residents concerns into consideration.</p> <p>The street lighting continues to be on during the day, a waste of energy even if low energy bulbs. Can these also be on a timer to switch off between 0200-0500 to allow for more dark skies?</p> <p>All-weather pitches. Given the intensity of this proposed sports complex, especially because of the installation of floodlights, there will undoubtedly be pressure in the future to further intensify its sport usage by adding all-weather pitches. However, to protect their surfaces, all-weather pitches have to be fenced off from public use except when they are being used for sport – happens in Kilbogget park and with the small all-weather pitch in Shanganagh Park near the club houses. Such a development would effectively remove the Middle Field from all users except sport users. I understand that it</p>	<p>park are difficult to determine because funding has to be identified and grants will be sought where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLR Parks contacted residents associations in Castle Farm and the South Shankill Residents Association (which represent Cherrington, Quinn's Road, Shrewsbury, Aubrey, St. Anne's, Foxes Grove and Shanganagh Grove) on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2021 notifying them of the proposed development and an online meeting to present plans on Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021 from 19:00-20:00. We asked that those interested email to receive the link to the meeting but we did not receive any email or response.</li> <li>• This will be notified to the public lighting team and managed.</li> <li>• There is no proposal to develop an all-weather pitch here which would be at complete odds to DLR's policy.</li> </ul>
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is not current DLRCoCo policy to build all-weather pitches in it's parks but policy could change in the future. Better to keep the Middle Field as it is and develop the existing pitches to meet future needs and policy changes.	
6 lane 100m synthetic sprint track. Surfaced in polymeric material to world Athletics standard - Very supportive - the additional space included for a start line area and a run-off at the finish line is much appreciated.	• Noted
Long/triple jumps: 40m runway for long. Jump/triple jump including take-off line. For triple jump and board for long jump = Very supportive	• Noted
Sand pit: 9m x 5.2m sand pit suitable for 3. Jump lanes = Very supportive	• Noted
Run-off: 2m safety margin run-off = Very supportive - this is an ample run-off margin	• Noted

Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Traffic &amp; Parking:</b></p> <p>Mentioned 149 times</p> <p><u>Parking &amp; Traffic Generally:</u> Currently very congested on Saturday mornings with cars parked in the surrounding estates because of Park Run and soccer matches which causes havoc for residents.</p> <p>Strongly recommend that there may be consideration for parking permits for residents in the surrounding estates. Encourage DLR to look at parking management solutions for these estates/areas, such as parking permits, yellow lines etc. accompanied by additional enforcement, to ensure over-parking does not become a reality.</p> <p>Plan puts infrastructure at back of park away from parking. Cars will park in St Anne's park and Castle Farm instead. I would foresee a big increase in auto and foot traffic through these neighbourhoods.</p> <p>There is sure to be much disruption caused to local residents on Quinn's Road and in St. Anne's Park from increased traffic and parking in the area.</p> <p>Residents of St Anne's Park and Castle Farm trapped in their houses most weekends with people Dog walking, the 5k Run on a Saturday and that Baseball crowd that use the park.</p> <p>People are coming down and blocking cars in so residents cant get to work or simply go shopping.</p> <p>If these pitches go ahead we will have people coming down and parking in St Anne's Park and Castle Farm all day and night.</p> <p>The plans show the entrance been from St Anne's Park. There would be 60 plus cars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clubs to be allocated time when they provide a detailed plan showing how they will reduce impacts on neighbouring estates and this can be managed as part of the allocation. DLR will actively encourage clubs to incentivize sustainable modes of transport and require the clubs to park in the existing car park adjacent to Shanganagh Cemetery. As part of the masterplan, there will be a sports building and associated parking at Shanganagh Castle. DLR will employ a facilities manager to manage allocations, users and car parking. Although they will not have any enforcement powers, this can be used in the on-going management of allocations.</li> <li>• Propose to engage with the local residents to set up a coordination group for sharing information and for reporting and resolving any issues that may arise. This will include members from the sports clubs.</li> <li>• The Parking &amp; Road Safety Section will support double yellow lines and parking permits for residents if there is overwhelming support for same.</li> <li>• It should also be highlighted that under the current County Development Plan, 2022 – 2028, the site of the sports facilities in question is located within Parking Zone 2 (see Map T2), which includes areas characterised by access to a good level of existing or planned public transport services and a good level of service accessibility, existing and planned, by walking and cycling. It is the policy of the Council, to seek to control destination car parking (non-residential uses) on sites within Zone 2, which are well served by public transport.</li> </ul>

<p>arriving for each training secession or match. Where there are back to back sessions, this would mean 60 cars leaving while 60 are arriving. The majority of this would be imposed on St Anne's Park and the existing car parks on the southern side of the park which are already fully subscribed. This would make living in St Anne's Park a misery. They have already been badly let down by a lack of traffic management during park runs.</p> <p>Clubs should be instructed to use current parking facilities at the park, rather than parking in the housing estates.</p> <p>Note that the location of the proposed sprint track is in relative close proximity to two park entrances linked to two local residential areas: St. Anne's park and Castle Farm. Based on our collective experience (and for the reasons set out below), we consider that there will be a very minimal (if any) impact on car parking or access in these residential areas as a result of the sprint track.</p> <p>In terms of a mobility management plan, we consider that the proposed park entrance behind Shanganagh Castle (once opened) would likely become the primary access point for users of the sprint track.</p> <p>We consider Shanganagh parkrun to be an excellent example of a weekly large (or very large) sporting and recreational event that occurs in the Proposed Sports Area every week which causes little or no disruption to local residents. It is unlikely that any event in the Proposed Sports Area would match or exceed an event the size of the Shanganagh parkrun (including GAA, soccer, cricket and baseball), even following the development of the Proposed Sports Area. In the 7 years since Shanganagh parkrun has been established, the extent of complaints in relation to parking or access from local residents has been very minimal. The official Shanganagh parkrun email address (shanganaghoffice@parkrun.com / shanganaghhelpers@parkrun.com) has received a total of only 7 email chains that even mention the word "parking" at all</p>	
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<p>between 2015 and 2022. Only 3 of these might be considered to be "complaints" and, in any event, are relatively minor in nature (2 of those chains are from the same individual). The remainder are unrelated to parking issues or complaints at all. Taken together, the email chains also illustrate that the Shanganagh event team encourages responsible parking and endeavours to foster good relations with its neighbours. Overall, we consider that a total of 3 access / parking complaints from 2 local residents over the course of 7 years in light of 37,262 sporting participations to be a remarkably low incidence of any issue /complaint. On a cost / benefit analysis, the health and social benefit significantly outweighs the extent and frequency of any (limited) disruption caused.</p> <p>There is no capacity for narrow, often single-lane approach roads to absorb additional capacity due to limited off-street parking.</p> <p><u>Safety:</u></p> <p>Safety concern relating to the increase in Traffic in St. Annes Park which is a very congested narrow street where many young children live and play. The greatly enhanced risk of accident, injury or death is a valid concern given blockages for emergency services (Gardai, ambulance and fire engines) and increased vehicle movements threatening both the elderly and the greater numbers of young children in the area and using the park.</p> <p>Access for emergency services to St. Annes and Castle Farm.</p> <p>Very worried about the influx of cars driving through and parking in Castlefarm to access games/ matches e.t.c at busy times, children play freely and safely in this estate as they should as part of their development in life. I wouldn't wish for any road accident to occur for the sake of organised sporting facilities which could be facilitated elsewhere in the park.</p> <p>Increased levels of traffic and the associated risks of road traffic accidents to residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic Section Comment: Just to note that double yellow lines are not generally installed within estates as they can cause issues for residents parking and also there can be an increase in the speed of traffic within the estate as there will be no parked cars to create a natural "Give – Take", scenario, that serves to reduce the speed of traffic. Resident Parking Permits are only used in areas where there is Pay and Display Parking. Residents can apply to have their area designated Pay and Display, this involves getting a consensus from the residents in the Estate and for an application to be made formally to the Council. Car parking spaces available in estates are to cater for the Public Parking are taken on a first come basis for cars that are legally taxed. There is no evidence of streets being blocked to the extent that Emergency Services cannot access a given location. Traffic speeds are also generally slower in estates that have on street parking as the parked vehicles serve as deterrents to speeding.</li> </ul>
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<p><u>Additional Parking:</u></p> <p>Consideration should be given to additional parking in the plan. The residential estates do not have the required infrastructure to cater for the massive increase in car parking.</p> <p>Lack of parking to service additional pitches.</p> <p>There is mention of 40 extra spaces but this will be nowhere near sufficient for the number of visitors, already currently using the park and all the new visitors using these proposed facilities. Parking is already an issue around the park especially at weekends when cars are parked on both sides of the road leading to the car park and it can be difficult to get in and out. Residents in St Anne's Park have complained about traffic chaos and inconsiderate parking on the mornings "Park Runs". That is usually for an hour once a week. If these pitches are in use 7 days a week from morning until 22.00, this chaos will be non-stop.</p> <p>Shouldn't be additional parking provided at either Castle Farm or St Annes Park, as this would only encourage increased use of these estates by sports teams. Can we get assurance from the council that none of the green areas around St Annes Pk or Castle Farm will be developed as parking in the future.</p> <p>Cuala in a previous submission estimate that the scheme needed 140 additional car park spaces.</p> <p><u>Traffic Management &amp; Modelling:</u></p> <p>Traffic management should be the central aspect, Shankill GAA welcomes Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Councils commitment to actively work with club users to encourage more sustainable modes of transport and to refrain from parking in nearby housing developments. As the local club we continue to encourage members to walk and cycle to the park, because they can as our members are the local community, and for all visiting teams to use the designated parking areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a proposal to provide car parking spaces at Shanganagh Castle as part of the masterplan. DLR will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. There is a large carpark adjacent to Shanganagh Cemetery which will also serve the proposed facilities.</li> </ul>
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<p>Encourage DLR to also include all of the Quinn's Road and Crinken Lane/Glen in your traffic management plan. They are in close proximity to the park also and can foresee issues between clubs who's majority of members are not living in Shankill.</p> <p>Should, include a full traffic management plan to assess the effect that the proposal will have on access and parking in all the adjacent housing estates, including Quinn's Road. Should the proposal go ahead a traffic management plan should also be included as a pertinent condition of the development with its implication a stipulation of the development.</p> <p>A full independent Traffic Management and Public Parking plan needs to be undertaken for DLRCC in consultation with local residents.</p> <p>With no traffic surveys or modelling available to provide accurate data for analysis, the net result is that there is no traffic mitigation management plan in place, robust or otherwise.</p> <p>DLRCOCO must acknowledge the anticipated volumes and knock-on effects the expected surge in traffic will bring, a direct result of the far greater scale of facilities, their increased intensity of use (realistically 0600-2300 by the time teams set-up and depart), and far greater numbers of athletes, coaches, teams, support staff and spectators travelling to and from the park daily, all seeking to park as close to the facilities as they can i.e. neighbouring estates</p> <p><u>Sustainable Transport:</u></p> <p>"Hard" measures such as the proposed improvement to cycling infrastructure and secure cycle parking at the Proposed Sports Area will encourage greater use of bicycles assist in de-emphasising any existing reliance on cars by park users, especially for those engaged in sporting activities.</p> <p>Athletics groups have a particular advantage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLR Traffic agree that traffic modelling is not required and highlight that demand management through limiting destination parking supply is a major plank in the Council's policy on sustainable transport as expressed in the current County Development Plan. Major improvements to public transport provision are planned for this area, which will significantly improve the efficiency and attractiveness of public transport for those wishing to access facilities within Shanganagh Park. In particular, the planned BusConnects project will see an increased frequency of bus services operating along the adjacent Dublin Road with bus stops, shelters and pedestrian crossing points all located adjacent to the park entrance. The project also includes enhanced bus priority measures in the form of both bus only lanes and priority traffic signalling, which will greatly improve the reliability and attractiveness of the services. In addition, BusConnects also includes the provision of fully segregated cycle facilities between Bray and Shanganagh Park as well as the introduction of a 35km/hr speed limit through Shankill. Both of these measures, together with the proposed East Coast Cycle Trail, which will also serve the park directly, will improve the safety and attractiveness of cycling and other soft mobility modes for access to the park's facilities. There is also a new Dart station planned for Woodbrook – Shanganagh, which is immediately adjacent to the park with direct pedestrian and cycle access to the park's facilities.</li> </ul>
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<p>in relation to "soft" measures for mobility management. This is because participants in athletics groups are naturally more inclined to walk / run / cycle to their training / event than the average person or park user. This is also something that local athletics groups actively encourage, for the associated health, fitness and training it brings.</p> <p>Walking, cycling and public transport cannot be relied upon to ferry sufficient quantities of users to/from the park.</p> <p>Cuala will Encourage Members to use Public Transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are proposals for future improved pedestrian and cycle infrastructure and linkages in and through Shanganagh Park via the East Coast Greenway, the masterplan and Bus Connects. In addition, there will be a new DART station constructed at Woodbrook and major improvements to the bus services. This proposed development includes additional cycle parking in close proximity to the facilities. In addition, there will be cycle parking provided at Shanganagh Castle.</li> </ul>
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<p><b>Support</b></p> <p>69 submissions/observations supporting the proposed development *</p> <p>* The sports clubs were requested to put in one submission only so support for the project is much greater than the 69 submissions received</p> <p><u>Sample:</u> More sporting resources particularly for children are badly needed.</p> <p>Exercise is so vital to children's physical and mental well-being.</p> <p>Improvements in this area are badly needed. Great to see the development of the dedicated baseball and cricket area which includes children and adults of all ages.</p> <p>Sprint track is a great idea.</p> <p>Wonderful proposal and will be great for the area.</p> <p>The plan looks fantastic. Anything that encourages more high intensity physical activity is great for the community.</p> <p>Calisthenics would be fantastic to see installed for both adults and kids.</p> <p>Fantastic initiative and use of space.</p> <p>I think more sporting resources, particularly for children, are badly needed so I would strongly support this plan. Exercise, particularly outdoor exercise is so vital to children's physical health and well-being.</p> <p>Provision and improvements of baseball facilities, building on the existing utilisation, would be of great value to our community.</p> <p>I think this is a fantastic idea, any improvement in sporting facilities should be</p>	<p>The submissions and observations from the Shanganagh Park &amp; Cemetery Masterplan demonstrated a high level of support for the plan. In this phase 1 development, sports clubs were requested to put in one submission only because of the risk of major duplication. It is therefore considered that support for the project is much greater than the 69 submissions received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submissions and observations are duly noted</li> </ul>

<p>welcomed and supported, particularly the baseball facility, this is a growing sport in Ireland that includes children and adults of all backgrounds.</p> <p>Excellent development of current facilities.</p> <p>Fantastic initiative and use of space. Sad to see the senior hurling pitch go adjacent to the road but excited about the prospect of 2 additional fully floodlit pitches to the rear of park.</p> <p>This looks like a great asset to the area. I'm completely in favour.</p> <p>Delighted to see that extra resources are being allocated to Shanganagh Park. I've been using the Park for 20 years and I'm always delighted to see the Park being enjoyed by all ages for many types of activities.</p> <p>Regular users of the park need more lights so we can run in the evening. The lack of appropriate lighting and very limited lighting make it unsafe, especially for women to go jogging. Please create a decent circuit lap which starts in a well lit carpark by the cemetery, with strong lighting right around the lap that we can run along in the evenings. Cameras along the route would also be appreciated.</p> <p>Shankill GAA club welcome the proposed development to Shanganagh Park. As the fastest growing club in the local community with over 650 active current male and female participating members, who live in the local community, this new development is crucial to the continued development of our club and will provide fantastic facility for our local community to encourage participation in sport for all ages, abilities and genders. The planned increase in population outlined in the Woodbrook / Shanganagh local area plan will require these facilities and the local clubs at the heart of this new community to cater for the increase in demand for Gaelic games across all age groups and genders.</p>	
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<p>Thank you for your continued support of the Shankill community.</p> <p>The running track is a great addition for encouraging healthy exercise.</p> <p>Shankill FC is broadly in favour of this plan. We believe it will deliver a number of positive improvements to overall sports activity within the park.</p> <p>I think this is an amazing proposed development and will only make Shankill a safer and healthier place for all.</p> <p>I am a shankill GAA coach and resident for 44 years. These floodlit pitches are needed in the area for so long, we travel all over south Dublin renting this space every winter which is unfair and has cars on the road constantly.</p> <p>Great to see more sports areas being implemented to tackle child obesity and mental health issues in the area! A very big step for sports teams in the area to grow and bring the community closer.</p> <p>As a landowner in Olcovar and a parent of a young boy who plays football at Joey's across town, I'd appreciate this development in Shankill. The space is presently underutilized, and this would bring much needed accessibility for a larger range of people.</p> <p>I very much welcome the opportunity for a minority sport like baseball to have the opportunity to develop through the provision of the new facilities foreseen.</p> <p>As a mother of 2 boys in the Mariners Baseball team just wanted to say how incredible this sports club is, and how much they will benefit from an upgrade in the facilities available to them.</p> <p>It's a shame they have to share (with cricket) as you'll be aware of how many hours of training and Hanes they provide.</p> <p>They are growing so fast, and succeeding due the wonderful efforts of their members and</p>	
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<p>volunteers. Hope they are rewarded and encouraged with support for their facilities. Thank you</p> <p>The Mariners Baseball Club supports the redevelopment plan for Shanganagh Park – Proposed Sports Area. We appreciate the DLRCC for taking into account the needs and aspirations of alternative sports like baseball, which has been played at an organised level in Shanganagh Park for nearly 20 years and is impacted directly by the plan’s design, which eliminates the existing standalone space for baseball activities. With regard to the plan for the combined baseball and cricket playing field, we are supportive of the design for baseball-specific features such as chainlink backstop and other protective fencing, which will increase player and public safety significantly while also enhancing game play and reducing field maintenance requirements. The club believes that as a result, baseball will continue to flourish in DLR and that with the new pitch dedicated to bat and ball sports, it will be able to increase local participation in Baseball Ireland programmes at both youth and adult levels.</p> <p>I think the proposed development of 3 floodlight pitches, a warm-up area, a covered athletics track is a brilliant idea &amp; I hope its comes to fruition. I cant understand why people are objecting to it-that area is never used &amp; would be ideal for the proposal. People complain all the time that there are not enough amenities in an area for young people to be involved in leisure pursuits to keep them occupied &amp; out of trouble so full marks to the council for proposing this.</p> <p>I think the playground and running tracks are fantastic facilities to add to the park as these are facilities not currently available elsewhere.</p> <p>As per the masterplan the front area of the park should be developed and prioritising non sporting park users and open spaces.</p> <p>we wish to thank the Council for its excellent and diligent work on all aspects of the</p>	
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<p>Shanganagh Master Plan to date. All of the local athletics groups are very supportive of the Proposed Sports Area, and the proposed sprint track in particular. We look forward to assisting the Council in whatever way we can in delivering these excellent and much needed sports facilities for the County and its community.</p> <p>We acknowledge and appreciate the detailed consideration that the Council has given to all aspects of the Master Plan and the impact it would have on all types of citizens, park users and wildlife. In particular, we commend the Council on striking the balance between "active" and "passive" recreation spaces, preserving significant areas of open meadow in the park, mitigating any loss of (and even enhancing) biodiversity, and ensuring that other installations such as the spring track and floodlighting involve only a very minimal visual impact through good design and increased tree planting.</p> <p>The proposed sprint track will have a long-term positive impact on the Shanganagh / Woodbrook area, particularly in light of the substantial proposed housing developments.</p> <p>Support the proposed housing development in the Castle grounds and accept the development of the park to provide recreation facilities for the new residents as well as the wider community.</p> <p>Fabulous proposal, go raibh míle maith agat</p> <p>The recently created master plan for Shanganagh Park, and the current part 8 plans are excellent proposals which we fully support. We recognize that the council faces a challenge in balancing demands for passive amenity and active recreation as well as the requirements of different clubs and sporting organisations for scarce resources. On many occasions both training and matches have to be cancelled or postponed due to insufficient pitch capacity. With projected growth the challenge to find pitches to cater for teams of all ages will become even greater. This is particularly so,</p>	
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<p>given the planned housing developments on either side of Shanganagh Park. We believe it is crucial that the sporting facilities in Shanganagh Park are enhanced to cater for the extra families who will live in the proposed accommodation.</p>	
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Submission/Observation	Chief Executives Response
<b>Frequently Asked Questions</b>	
The playground seems to be geared towards older kids. Will there be area for toddlers?	This is an incidental play area but will be suitable for a wide variation of ages.
The pitches seem isolated from changing rooms. Why?	The masterplan has identified a building adjacent to Shanganagh Castle as a future community sports centre which will serve this area.
Why is there no new dressing/changing rooms?	
Will there be additional public toilets?	As part of the masterplan, public toilets will be provided at Shanganagh Castle.
As the main soccer club in the park will preference for use of the soccer pitches be given to Shankill fc?	The allocation of pitches is outside the scope of this proposed development.
Will GAA and Football have equal access to the playing pitches?	
Football is booming in Shankill. Why does this proposal say POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE 2 x CROSSFIELD PITCHES on these GAA pitches. Are the kids that play football not getting to train or play matches on these pitches?	
Will the local community sports groups have priority access and what DLR expect this access will look like?	
Will the additional GAA pitch (currently there are 2 pitches, after the plan there will be 3) be allocated to Cuala GAA or Shankill GAA?	
What extra parking facilities will be provided?	Additional car parking will be provided at Shanganagh Castle as part of the masterplan.
Where are the people using these new facilities are expected to park?	The pitches are being designed for flexible use and sharing in accordance with our Sports Facilities Strategy.
Why are new GAA pitches being used as soccer pitches also?	Both separately are very space hungry, and we are trying to balance active and passive recreation in the park. The space is designed for sharing in accordance with our Sports Facilities Strategy.
I don't see the point in merging cricket and baseball. Why not keep the 2 separate?	
Don't see the point in a 100m sprint track.	There is not the available space for a 400m track.

Why not a 400m track?	
Being a nearby resident, what arrangements are being made in relation to parking, for the clubs & people who will use these facilities?	Clubs will use the existing carpark adjacent to Shanganagh Cemetery.
what security measures will be put in place to counteract anti-social behaviour?	The facilities are being designed to be visible and to discourage anti-social activity.
Can secure area for parking bicycles and a cycle path be included in these plans?	Yes, these are included in the proposed development.
What about nature and wildlife and experience of these?	These are covered in the Biodiversity Section.
How important are these open green spaces for the natural habitat of Shanganagh Park, Shankill & its hinterland?	
Why reduce the natural open space?	The masterplan seeks to find a balance between active and passive recreation in the park.
Will there ever be a cycle path from Bray to DunLaoghaire that might go through the park?	Yes this is called the East Coast Greenway and the exact route is not yet fully known.
Why change what is a success for so many generations of people?	The residential developments around the perimeter of Shanganagh Park are going to bring major change and the masterplan is ensuring that the changes required are undertaken in a holistic and meaningful manner.
With full size GAA pitches comes lots of traffic, teams officials & supporters alike. Where will they park?	They will park in the existing carpark adjacent to Shanganagh Crematorium with future parking also being provided at Shanganagh Castle.
Are there any changes to the entrance to the park from St Anne's Park propped? Will there will only be one entrance?	There will be some minor upgrades to the existing entrance and only one entrance is proposed.
There is no timetable or funds for subsequent Phases 2, 3 etc. risking a further reduction in available space given the loss of two meadows to a private golf club	The timeframe for the other phases of the masterplan are difficult to determine because funding has to be identified and grants will be sought where possible.
Where is the carbon budget for this proposal and how does it compare to the carbon budget for the residents' proposals both of which end up with the same pitches etc?	The climate action aspects of this proposed development can be seen throughout the drawings and documents and section 5 of the Part 8 report summarise these.
How suitable is it to have the adventure walk	This will be further refined at the detail design.

on a relatively sharp incline? A more meandering route could be better.	
From the diagrams, it looks like wood chips will be used for the surface of the adventure walk. how will migration of the surface down the slope be mitigated?	Bound bark chip is proposed in this location.
Can dip bars be included in the calisthenics area?	Yes these are included.
Will the sprint track be open for access to all?	Yes the sprint track will be for public access with a low fence around the perimeter.
Can we get assurance that the GAA pitch closest to the main road will be closed down as soon as the new pitches are constructed?	Yes this is proposed as part of the masterplan and will be undertaken once the pitches are fully operational.
Who should have the most authority on what happens to community land in a village suburb? Should it be the local residents who live there, bring up their families there and use the amenities on a daily basis? Or should it be an executive team of town planners who live somewhere else, visit the area on a brief work basis only, and have never used the amenities? Which authority best serves the democracy which we hold in high esteem in Ireland?	The Shanganagh Park & Cemetery Masterplan seeks to balance active and passive recreation and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a key aim of the plan. This is phase 1 of the masterplan which should be fully considered in the context of the overall plan. The submissions and observations from the Shanganagh Park & Cemetery Masterplan demonstrated a high level of support for the plan. Once an appropriate level of facilities are provided, Shanganagh Park will be designated as a Regional Park in DLR.
Was this "masterplan" simply dreamed up in an office by someone who was charged with meeting another DLRCoCo target?	
I believe these are all weather pitches so does that mean our grass will be removed?	These are grass pitches with the addition of some sand to improve performance.

## **11. RECOMMENDATION:**

The proposed development is considered to be in accordance with the provisions of the 2016 - 2022 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan and with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. In accordance with the legislation, the proposed development may be carried out as recommended in the Chief Executive's Report, unless the Council, by resolution, decides to vary or modify the development otherwise than as recommended, or decides not to proceed with the development.

Subject to the above, members are hereby notified in accordance with Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2001, as amended, of the intention to proceed with the proposed development subject to any such minor or immaterial alterations to the plans and particulars of the development.

**Therese Langan, Director of Community & Cultural Development Department**

**Appendices:**

***Updated General Arrangement Plan (2422-02 General Arrangement – Rev A)***

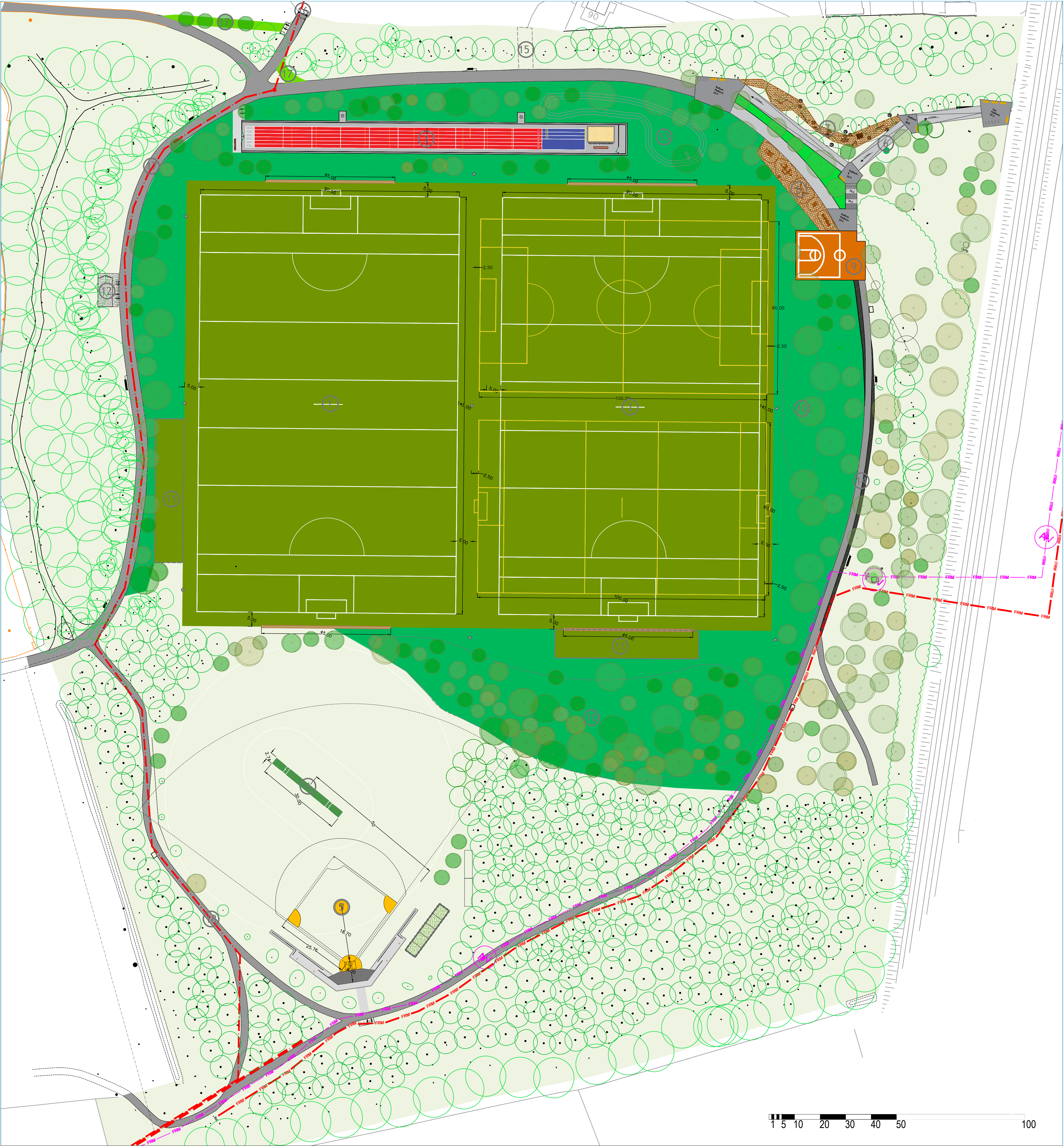
***Updated Pitches and Sprint Track (2422-03 Pitches and Sprint Track Layout Plan – Rev A)***

***Updated Bridge Crossing Plan (2422-05 Crossing & Callisthenics Layout – Rev A)***

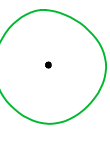
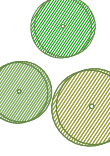
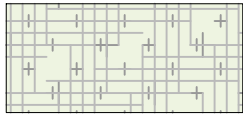


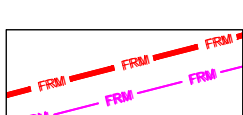
**Updated Ecological Impact Assessment**

**Appropriate Assessment Screening Statement**





LEGEND:

-  **EXISTING TREES**  
See Tree Survey. To be read in conjunction with Drawing 2422-01
-  **PROPOSED TREE PLANTING:**  
See Drawings 2422-35
-  **PROPOSED SUBSOIL AREAS:**  
ALL AREAS OUTSIDE OF PITCHES AND WARM UP AREAS
-  **PROPOSED TOPSOIL AREAS:**  
PITCHES AND WARMUP AREAS TO BE TOPSOILED
-  **EXISTING GRASS:**  
AREA TO BE OMITTED FROM EARTH WORKS. AREAS WHERE INTERVENTIONS ARE PROPOSED IN THESE AREAS ARE TO BE REINSTATED AND REGRADED INTO EXISTING LEVELS
-  **FOUL SEWER:**  
TO BE COMPLETED AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF PHASE 1 MASTERPLAN (by others)

LEGEND:

- 1. 145x100m NATURAL GRASS PITCH (for details see drawing 2422-03)
- 2. 145x90m NATURAL GRASS PITCH (for details see drawing 2422-03)
- 3. ATHLETICS FACILITIES:(for details see drawing 2422-06)
- 4. CRICKET CREASE (for details see drawing 2422-04)
- 5. BASEBALL FIELD (for details see drawing 2422-04)
- 6. RAMPED ACCESS BRIDGE CROSSING (for details see drawing 2422-05, )
- 7. PLAY AREA (for details see drawing 2422-05)
- 8. CALLISTHENICS: (for details see drawing 2422-05)
- 9. BASKETBALL HALF COURT
- 10. MOUNDS: FOR VIEWING MATCHES (for details see Engineer's Drawings)
- 11. WARM UP AREAS: (for details see drawing 2422-03)
- 12. STORAGE: (see details 2422-09 & 2422- 34)
- 13. DRAINAGE/ATTENUATION AREA: BIO-RETENTION AREA FOR WATER TO INFILTRATE INTO THE GROUND (for details see Engineer's Drawings)
- 14. PATHS: WIDEN FROM 2.5m TO 3.5m. WIDENED AREAS HIGHLIGHTED IN BLUE.(for details see drawing 2422-31)
- 15. SERVICES: WATER, SURFACE WATER, ESB (INCL. SUB-STATION)
- 16. PARK ENTRANCE: for details see drawing 2422-36)
- 17. REMOVED PATHS: PATHS TO BE REMOVED HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN
- 18. FOUL SEWER: RISING MAIN AROUND THE WESTERN PERIMETER OF THE PITCHES TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (by others)



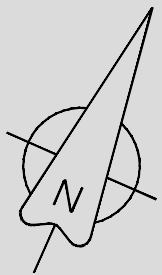


- LEGEND:**
- EXISTING TREES**  
See Tree Survey. To be read in conjunction with Drawing 2422-01
  - PROPOSED TREE PLANTING:**  
See Drawings 2422-35
  - PROPOSED SUBSOIL AREAS:**  
ALL AREAS OUTSIDE OF PITCHES AND WARM UP AREAS
  - PROPOSED TOPSOIL AREAS:**  
PITCHES AND WARMUP AREAS TO BE TOPSOILED
  - FLOODLIGHT COLUMNS:**  
INDICATIVE LOCATION. SEE M&E DRAWINGS
  - BENCH LOCATION:**  
EMAU BENCH. SEE DETAIL 2422-30

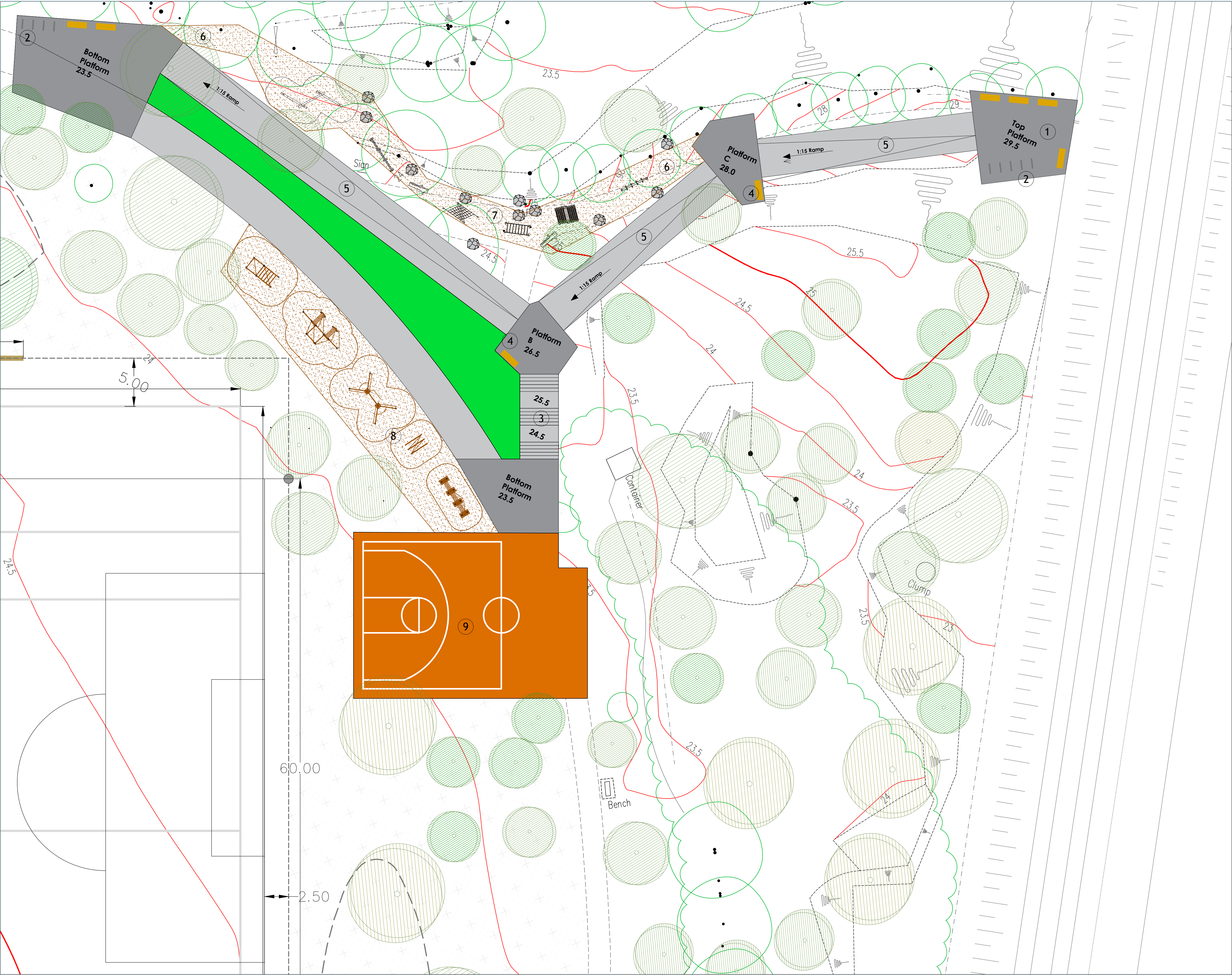
- PITCHES:**
- NOTE: TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS & DRAWING 2422-07**
- 145x100m NATURAL GRASS PITCH
  - 145x90m NATURAL GRASS PITCH
  - BALLSTOP NETTING:** SEE DRAWING 2422-08. TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS.
  - DRAINAGE/ATTENUATION AREA:** SEE ENGINEER'S SPECIFICATION.
  - WARM UP AREA:** 50x10m WITH DRAINAGE AND SAND AMELIORATED INTO THE SURFACE TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE.
  - MOUNDS:** FOR VIEWING MATCHES (for details see Engineer's Drawings)
  - STORAGE:** (see details 2422-09 & 2422- 34)

- ATHLETICS :**
- NOTE: TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS. FOR DETAILS SEE DRAWINGS 2422-06 & 2422-10**
- ATHLETICS TRACK:** 6 LANE 100m SYNTHETIC SPRINT TRACK SURFACED IN POLYMERIC MATERIAL TO WORLD ATHLETICS STANDARD.
  - SAND PIT:** 9m x 5.28m SAND PIT SUITABLE FOR 3 JUMP LANES
  - STORAGE:** ATHLETICS STORAGE FACILITY - 2.8M HIGH PALADIN FENCING
  - PATH:** ENTRANCE PATH WITH 4m SPECTATOR FEATURE BENCH AND 6x KENT BICYCLE STANDS. SEE DETAIL 2422-34

- ACTIVE RECREATION:**
- CALISTHENICS AREA**
  - BASKETBALL HALF COURT**
- PATHS:**
- PATHS:** WIDEN FROM 2.5m TO 3.5m. WIDENED AREAS HIGHLIGHTED IN BLUE. (for details see drawing 2422-31)







- LEGEND:**
- EXISTING TREES TO BE PROTECTED AND RETAINED
  - PROPOSED TREE PLANTING: TO IMPROVE WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AND BIODIVERSITY
  - PROPOSED MEADOWS: AROUND PERIMETER OF PITCHES
  - EXISTING CONTOURS: 0.5M INTERVALS
  - PROPOSED CONTOURS: 0.5M INTERVALS

- BRIDGE CROSSING:**
- VIEWING AREA: RESTING AND SEATING AREAS WITH VIEWS OVER THE PARK
  - BIKE STANDS: STAINLESS STEEL SHEFIELD BIKE STANDS
  - STEPS: ACCESS TO CALISTHENICS & BASKETBALL FACILITY AND TO ADDRESS EXISTING DESIRE LINE.
  - SEATING: RESTING AND SEATING AREAS
  - RAMP: 4m WIDE 1:15 ACCESS RAMP FOR IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY OVER TRAIN LINE. ALIGNMENT OF NEW RAMP & STEPS TO TRACE EXISTING ROUTE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

- PLAY:**
- ADVENTURE WALK: EXISTING PATH TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH UNDULATING ADVENTURE ROUTE INCLUDING NATURAL PLAY ELEMENTS AND CHALLENGES
  - NATURAL PLAY SPACE: EARTH MOUNDING AND SLOPES INCORPORATING NATURAL PLAY INCLUDING BALANCE BEAMS, CRAWLING PYRAMID, BRIDGE, STEPPING STONES, HOPING BLOCKS, CLIMBING NET, ETC.

- CALLISTHENICS & BASKETBALL:**
- CALLISTHENIC AND FUNCTIONAL WORKOUT AREA: DESIGNED FOR COMPETITIVE TRAINING TO INCLUDE OVERHEAD LADDER, INCLINE PRESS, TRIPLE BARS, PULL-UP STATION, DECLINE BENCH, DIP BENCH, SIT UP BENCH, MULTI-EXERCISE COMBI- STATION.
  - HALF COURT BASKETBALL AREA: DESIGNED FOR RECREATIONAL PLAY. 14325 LONG X 15240 WIDE. ONE HOOP, COURT LINE MARKING AND RUN OFF AREA.



Do not scale from this drawing. Use figured dimensions only. Check all dimensions on site before commencing works. Report any discrepancies to the ER before proceeding. All levels to be clarified on site by the ER. These drawings and designs thereon are copyright of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

Drawing Title: SHANGANAGH PARK MASTERPLAN - PHASE 1 Bridge Crossing & Callisthenics Area		Drawing Number:	Revision:	Scale:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:
Senior Parks Superintendent : Ruairí O'Dulaing County Hall, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.		DRP 2422-05	REV A	1/200 @ A1	April 2022	EOB/PC	ROD



Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) for the proposed development of  
Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.



28<sup>th</sup> April 2022

**Prepared by:** Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) of Altemar Ltd.

**On behalf of:** Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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[www.altemar.ie](http://www.altemar.ie)

Document Control Sheet			
Project	Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.		
Report	Ecological Impact Assessment		
Date	28 <sup>th</sup> April 2022		
Project No:		Document Reference:	
Version	Author	Reviewed	Date
Draft A	Bryan Deegan	Jack Doyle/Eoin O’Brien	6 <sup>th</sup> December 2021
Draft B	Bryan Deegan		7 <sup>th</sup> December 2021
Final	Bryan Deegan		28 <sup>th</sup> April 2022

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# Introduction

## Background

Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) has been defined as ‘the process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components’ (Treweek, 1999). “The purpose of EcIA is to provide decision-makers with clear and concise information about the likely ecological effects associated with a project and their significance both directly and in a wider context. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and landscapes and maintaining natural processes depends upon input from ecologists and other specialists at all stages in the decision-making and planning process; from the early design of a project through implementation to its decommissioning” (IEEM, 2010).

The following draft EcIA has been prepared by Altemar Ltd. at the request of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council. The project relates to the development of Shanganagh Park Shankill, Co. Dublin, Masterplan – Phase 1.

## Study Objectives

The objectives of this EcIA are to:

1. Outline the project;
2. Undertake a baseline ecological feature, resource and function assessment of the site and zone of influence;
3. Assess and define significance of the direct, indirect and cumulative ecological impacts of the project during its construction, lifetime and decommissioning stages;
4. Refine, where necessary, the project and propose mitigation measures to remove or reduce impacts through sustainable design and ecological planning; and

The following guidelines have been used in preparation of this EcIA:

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EPA, 2002);
- Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in EIARs (2018);
- Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) (IEEM, 2019);
- Advice Notes on current practice in the preparation of EIS’s (EPA, 2003);
- Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for EIA (IEEM, 2005).

## Altemar Ltd.

Since its inception in 2001, Altemar has been delivering ecological and environmental services to a broad range of clients. Operational areas include: residential; infrastructural; renewable; oil & gas; private industry; Local Authorities; EC projects; and, State/semi-State Departments. Bryan Deegan, the managing director of Altemar, is an Environmental Scientist and Marine Biologist with 27 years’ experience working in Irish terrestrial and aquatic environments, providing services to the State, Semi-State and industry. He is currently contracted to Inland Fisheries Ireland as the sole “External Expert” to environmentally assess internal and external projects. He is also chair of an internal IFI working group on environmental assessment. Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) holds a MSc in Environmental Science, BSc (Hons.) in Applied Marine Biology, NCEA National Diploma in Applied Aquatic Science and a NCEA National Certificate in Science (Aquaculture). Bryan Deegan carried out all elements of this draft Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA). However, Hugh Delaney (ornithologist) has carried out a Wintering Bird Assessment. Hugh Delaney is a freelance ecologist (Birds primarily) with an experienced background in bird surveying on numerous sites with ecological consultancies over 10+ years. Hugh, a lifelong birder, is local to the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area in Dublin and is especially familiar with the bird life and its ecology in the environs going back over 30 years. He has carried out numerous ornithological surveys for Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

## Project Description

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council intend to apply for Part 8 permission for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin as part of the Shanganagh Park Masterplan. As outlined in the Part 8 report prepared by the Parks Section, Community & Cultural Development Department of DLR “The Shanganagh Park Masterplan identifies an intense active recreation zone towards the rear of the park. Currently DLR clubs are renting grass and all-weather pitches outside of the county for training and matches. Given the proposed significant increase in population as a result of the Woodbrook Shanganagh Local Area Plan, the development of this facility is a priority for Shanganagh Park Masterplan. The development of these facilities will increase active participation in the county through a multiple of different sports including GAA. Soccer, Baseball, Cricket, Athletics, etc. It strongly aligns with Space to Play, DLR Sports Facilities Strategy 2017-2022. The provision of these facilities ensures access to high quality active recreation facilities for the community.”

The proposed site outline, location, general arrangement plan, and details of the proposed sports facilities are demonstrated in Figures 1-7. The Part 8 report outlines further details as follows:

### Nature & Extent of the Proposed Development

“The nature and extent of the proposed development is outlined below. This description of the proposed works should be read in conjunction with the supporting drawings and reports.

#### **Sand Based Grass Pitches:**

The topsoil will be stripped and set aside on the site for re-use. The area is to be re-graded using a cut and fill method to create a level platform for the two pitches with falls and crossfalls. The topsoil will then be placed on the final levels and sand will be ameliorated into the surface. A warm-up area will also be located north of the proposed pitches between them and the sprint track.

#### **Cricket & Baseball Facilities:**

The cricket and baseball facilities will be amalgamed to an area to the south of the proposed pitches where the cricket pitch stands currently. This will include a standard baseball field with synthetic surface 60/90 dimensioned diamond and a competition standard cricket field with synthetic crease. In addition, it is proposed to install a fixed batting cage/cricket cage with 16z soft netting and artificial surface for practice including all associated fencing, netting and storage.

#### **Sprint Track:**

It is proposed to install a 6 lane 100m sprint/hurdles track on polymeric surfacing to World Athletics standards with long and triple jump facilities. This will include a storage area, a perimeter path and weldmesh fencing at a height of 1.2m.





**Figure 1.** Proposed site outline and location





0 100 200 300 400 500 m

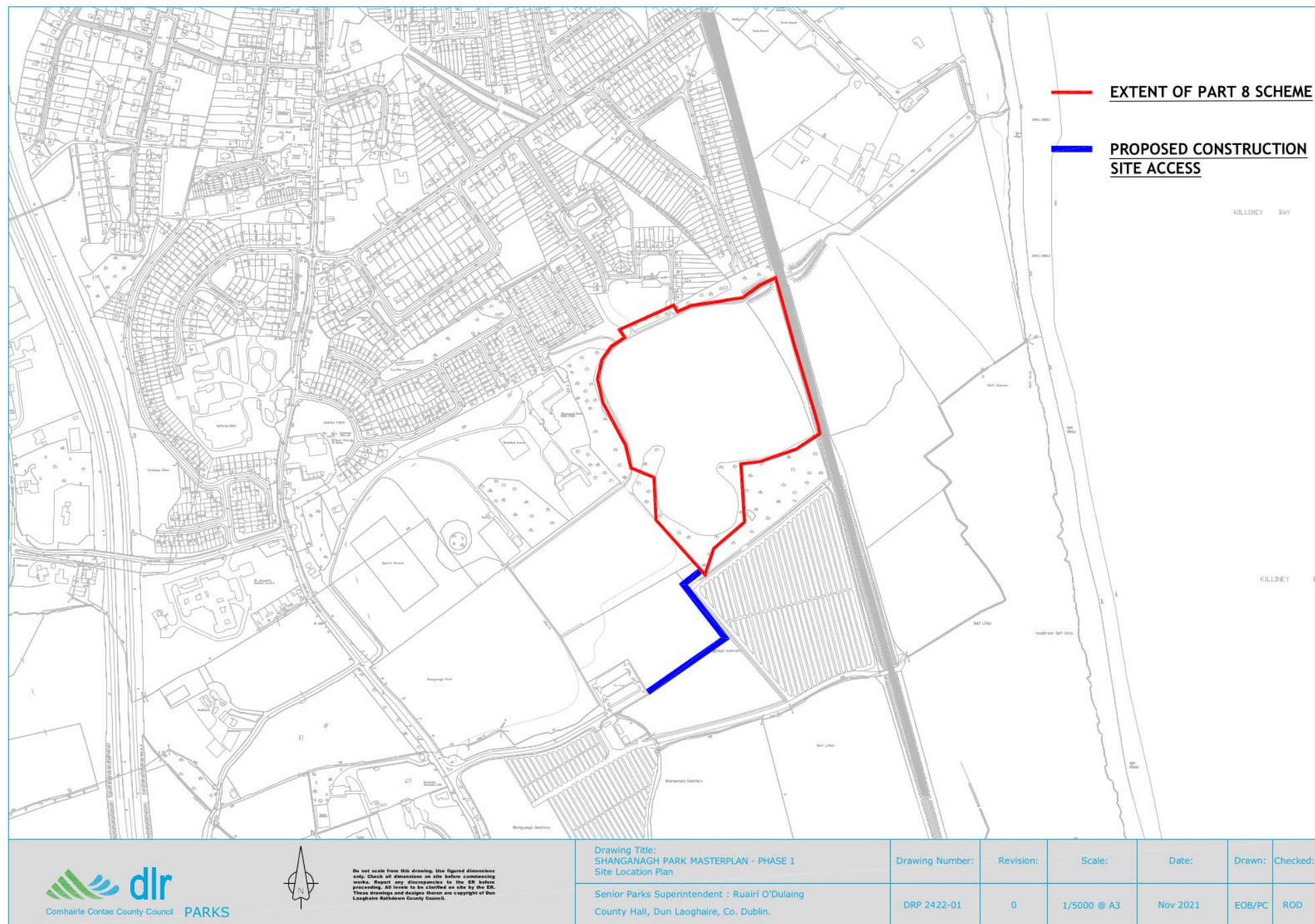
Project: Shanganagh Park  
 Location: Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin  
 Date: 1st December 2021  
 Drawn By: Bryan Deegan (Altamar)

ALTEMAR  
 Marine & Environmental Consultancy



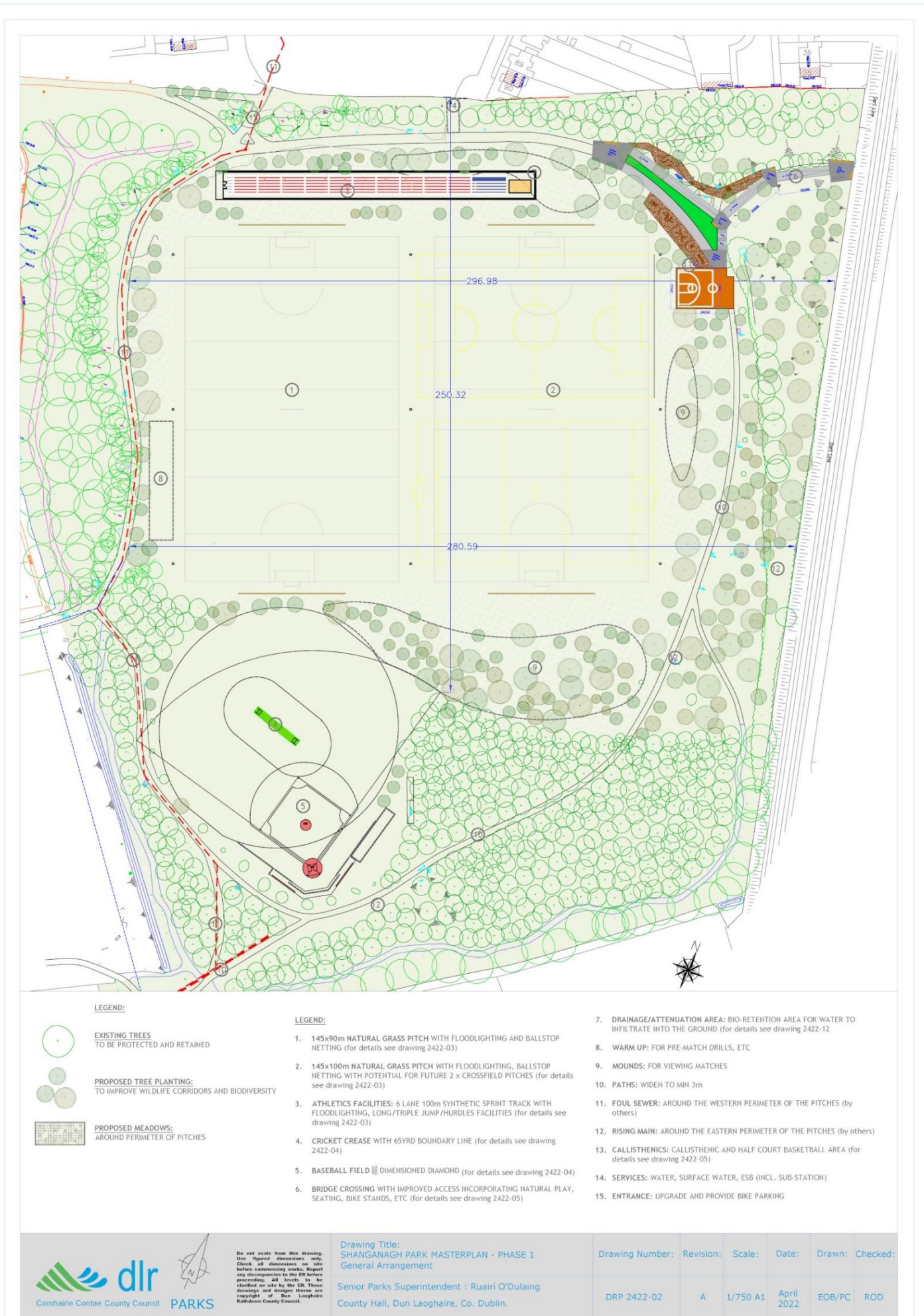
**Figure 2.** Proposed site outline





**Figure 3.** Site location plan





**Figure 4. General arrangement plan**



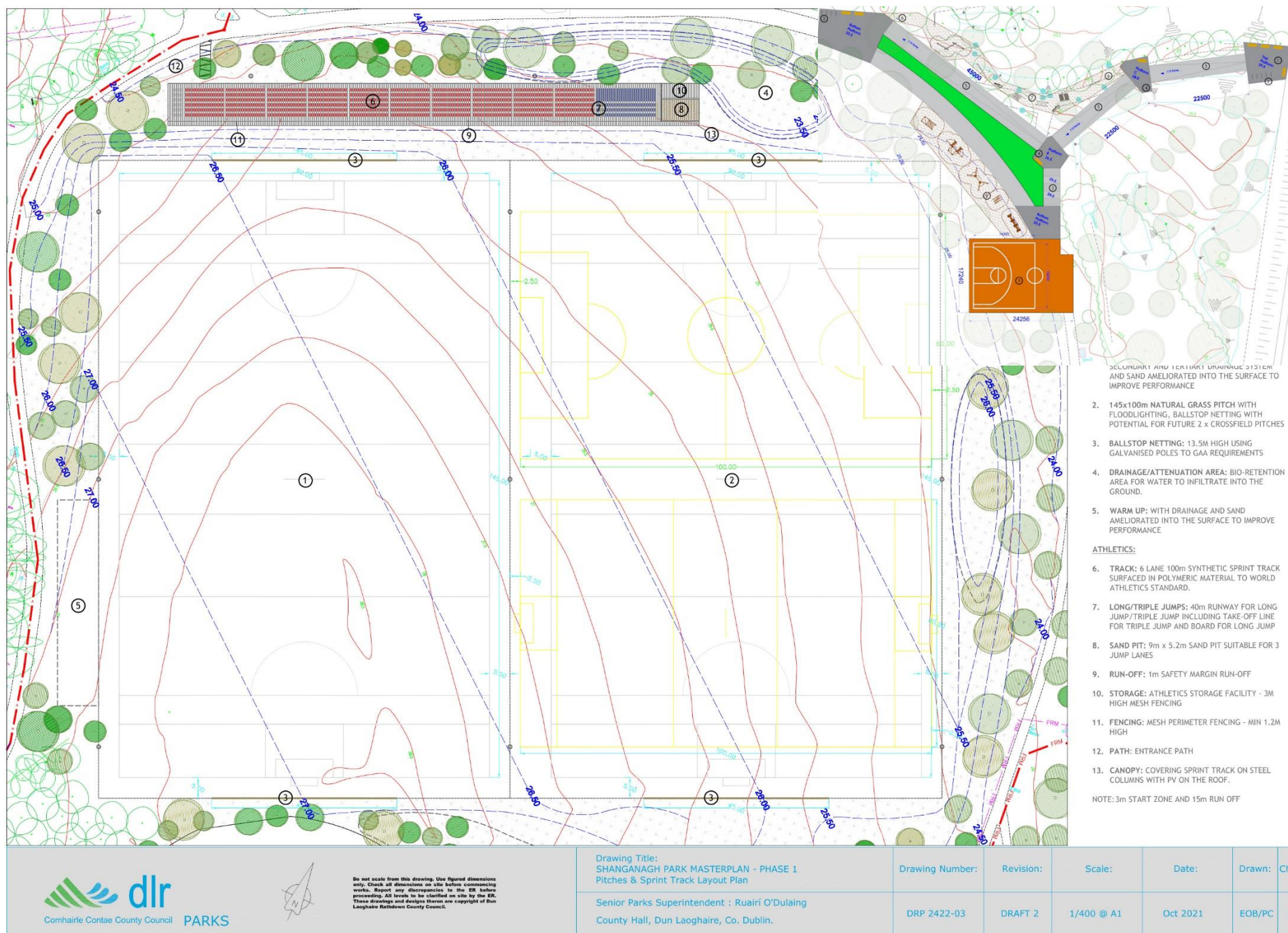
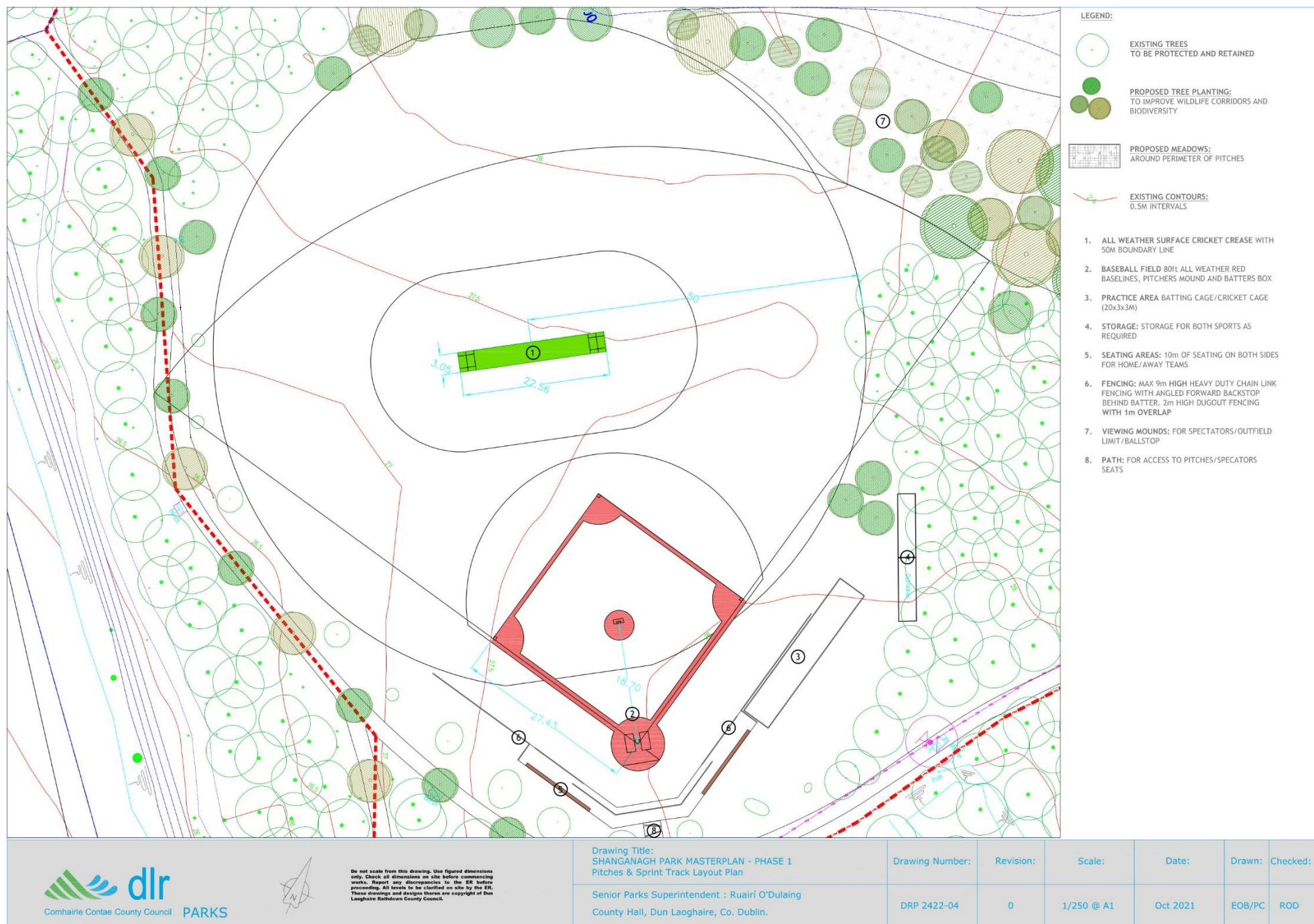


Figure 5. Pitches and sprint track layout plan





**Figure 6. Baseball and cricket pitch**



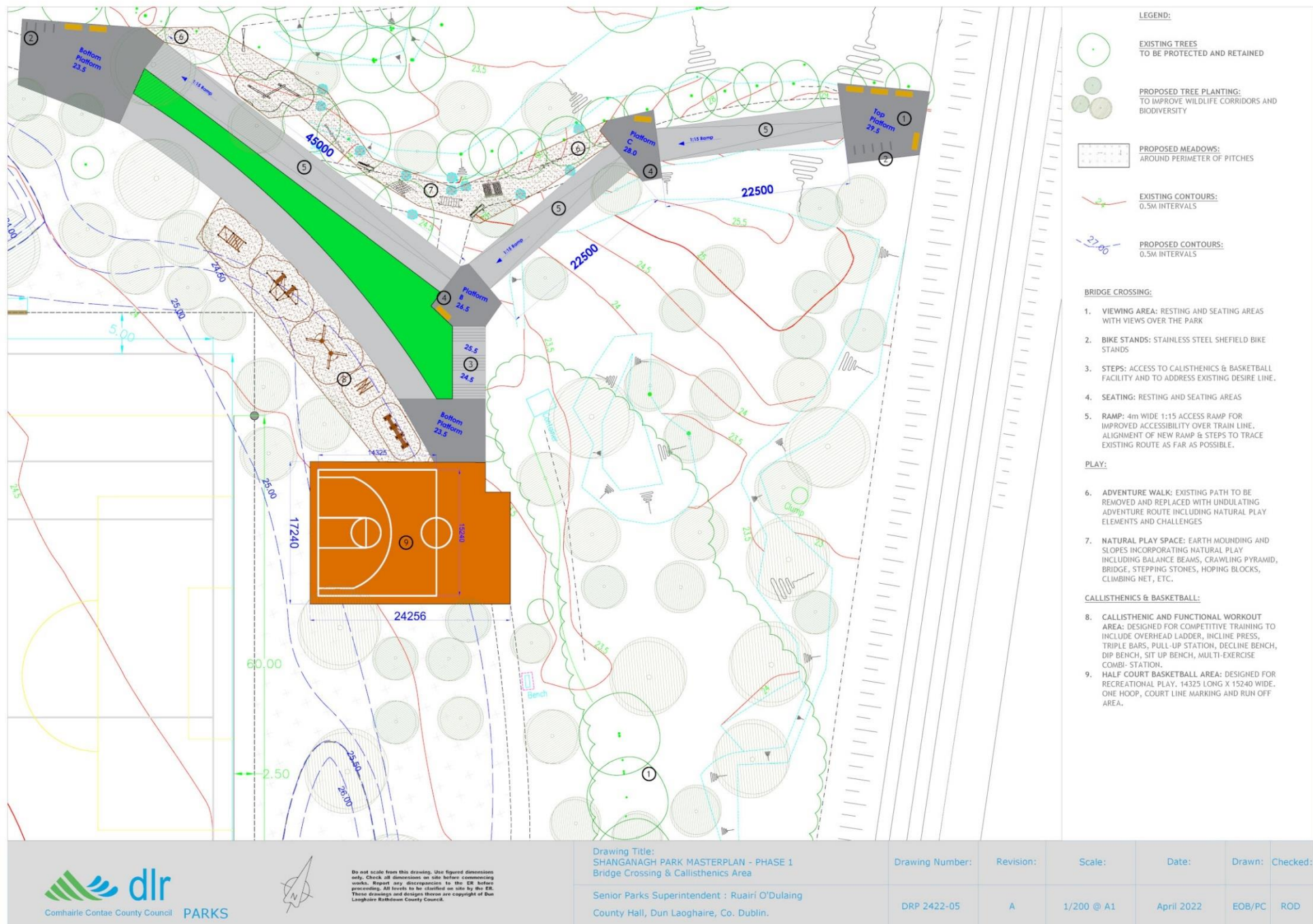


Figure 7. Bridge crossing and calisthenics area





## Floodlighting

Details of the proposed lighting plan for the development at Shanganagh Park are demonstrated in Figures 9-12. Discussions took place between Altamar and Musco Lighting consultants to ensure that the proposed floodlighting did not significantly impact on foraging bat activity within the park and introduce excessive light spill into the surrounding environment. Several iterations of the lighting strategy were prepared and assessed for potential negative impact on bats. The strategy proposed represent the final version of this consultation process. As seen in Figure 10 the ground light levels in the vicinity of the surrounding woodland is primarily < 1 lux (blue contour) and would therefore not prohibit bats from using existing foraging corridors. The lighting report states that *“The floodlighting design undertaken uses the latest floodlighting design technology to reduce the impact of light spill on adjoining lands, trees and hedgerows. The floodlighting for the grass pitches has been designed to achieve an average light level of 500 lux which is suitable for competitive hurling. The other potential sporting uses (soccer, gaelic football, rugby) require 250 lux level so this system can be dimmed and this lighting level will be most commonly used. The lighting design uses 9no. 24.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in dlrs all-weather pitches. The floodlighting for the sprint track has been designed to achieve an average light level of 200 lux in accordance with World Athletics Standards. The lighting design uses 2no. 15.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in dlrs tennis courts. The luminaires will be LED which are much more energy efficient than the metal halide alternative. Associated civil works (ducting, foundations for columns, installation of mini pillars etc) will be undertaken whilst all electrical controls and switches will be brought to an area adjacent to the substation at the tree line.*

*A three-phase power connection and associated ESB substation will be required and this will be located in close proximity to the St. Annes maintenance access gate in the tree line. The lighting design has been prepared in compliance with the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Lighting Guide 4: Sports Lighting (CIBSE LG4) & the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP), Guidance Note for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2021 and Guidance Note for Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK GN08:2018. All lighting will be designed to be bat sensitive. The lights will provide only the amount of light necessary for the task in hand and shield the light given out in order to avoid creating glare or omitting light above the horizontal plane. The lighting design and report has been undertaken by MUSCO Lighting and is included as an appendix to the main Part 8 report (see appendix 7).”*

In discussion with Altamar a lighting strategy was prepared to further limit the potential impact of lighting on bats. The floodlighting will be operational, when required, potentially from 7am until 22:00, 7 days a week from October 15<sup>th</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>, during the main bat hibernation period. From April 1<sup>st</sup> to October 14<sup>th</sup> should lights be deemed necessary they will cease operation at civil twilight (rounded hour) e.g. 8pm in April, 9pm in May, 9pm in August and 8pm in September, in order to further protect bat foraging activity. This in effect reduces the potential lighting times i.e. cease lighting before 10pm for only 4 months of the year as seen (Table 1.)

**Table 1.** Proposed lighting times

	<b>Time ON Civil Twilight 1<sup>st</sup> of each month</b>	<b>Time OFF Mon to Thu</b>
Jan	16:15	22:00
Feb	17:07	22:00
Mar	18:02	22:00
Apr	19:59	20.00
May	20:53	21.00
Jun	21:42	22.00 (Not used)
Jul	21:56	22.00 (Not used)
Aug	21:20	21.00
Sep	20:15	20.00
Oct	19:02	22:00
Nov	16:53	22:00
Dec	16:10	22:00



## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### Lighting System

Pole / Fixture Summary						
Pole ID	Pole Height	Mtg Height	Fixture Qty	Luminaire Type	Load	Circuit
P1	24.4	24.4	5	TLC-LED-1500	7.15 kW	B
		24.4	4	TLC-LED-900	3.56 kW	B
P2	24.4	24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	B
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	C
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	B
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	C
P3	24.4	24.4	4	TLC-LED-1500	5.72 kW	C
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	C
P4	24.4	24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	C
		24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	A
P5	24.4	24.4	10	TLC-LED-1500	14.30 kW	A
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	C
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	B
		24.4	1	TLC-LED-900	0.89 kW	A
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	C
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	B
P6	24.4	24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	A
		24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	B
P7, P9	24.4	24.4	5	TLC-LED-1500	7.15 kW	A
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	A
P8	24.4	24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	A
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	A
P10	15.2	15.2	4	TLC-LED-900	3.56 kW	D
P11	15.2	15.2	3	TLC-LED-900	2.67 kW	D
<b>T1</b>			<b>131</b>		<b>170.05 kW</b>	

Circuit Summary			
Circuit	Description	Load	Fixture Qty
A	Pitch 1	77.16 kW	60
B	Football 1 / Pitch 2	43.6 kW	32
C	Football 2 / Pitch 2	43.06 kW	32
D	Track	6.23 kW	7

Fixture Type Summary							
Type	Source	Wattage	Lumens	L90	L80	L70	Quantity
TLC-LED-900	LED 4000K - 70 CRI	890W	89,600	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	32
TLC-LED-1500	LED 4000K - 70 CRI	1430W	160,000	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	99

### Light Level Summary

Calculation Grid Summary								
Grid Name	Calculation Metric	Illumination					Circuits	Fixture Qty
		Ave	Min	Max	Min/Max	Min/Ave		
Football 1	Horizontal Illuminance	516	376	734	0.51	0.73	B	32
Football 2	Horizontal Illuminance	508	364	771	0.47	0.72	C	32
GAA Pitch 1	Horizontal Illuminance	503	367	701	0.52	0.73	A	60
GAA Pitch 2	Horizontal Illuminance	543	386	775	0.50	0.71	B,C	64
Spill Blanket	Horizontal	269	0	926	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Spill line	Horizontal	1.11	0	2.98	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Spill line	Max Candela (by Fixture)	7148	27.3	43144	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Track	Horizontal Illuminance	242	121	373	0.33	0.50	D	7

From Hometown to Professional



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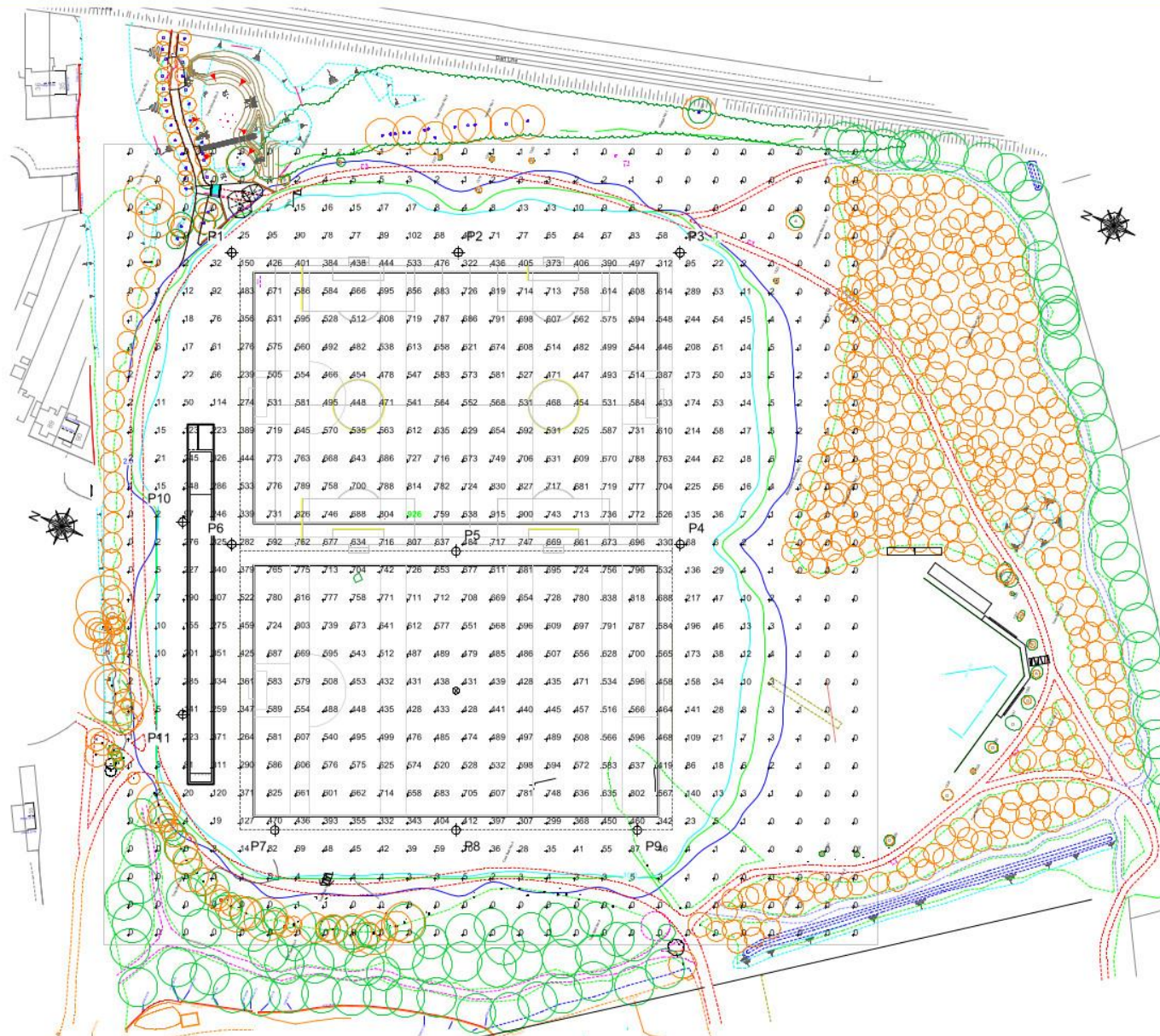
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Figure 9. Proposed lighting – project summary





## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### GRID SUMMARY

Name: Spill Blanket  
Spacing: 10.0m x 10.0m  
Height: 1.0m above grade

### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL LUX

Entire Grid

Scan Average: 268.75  
Maximum: 926  
Minimum: 0  
Min / Avg: 0.00  
Min / Max: 0.00  
UG (adjacent pts): 130.37  
CU: 0.99  
No. of Points: 783

LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

Applied Circuits: A, B, C, D

No. of Luminaires: 131  
Total Load: 170.05 kW

**Guaranteed Performance:** The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

**Field Measurements:** Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

SCALE 1: 1500

0 15m 30m

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Pole location(s) Ⓢ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



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### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

Figure 10. Proposed lighting – spill blanket

## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### GRID SUMMARY

Name: Spill line  
Spacing: 10.0m  
Height: 1.0m above grade

### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

HORIZONTAL LUX  
Entire Grid  
Scan Average: 1.1053  
Maximum: 2.98  
Minimum: 0.00  
No. of Points: 102

### LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

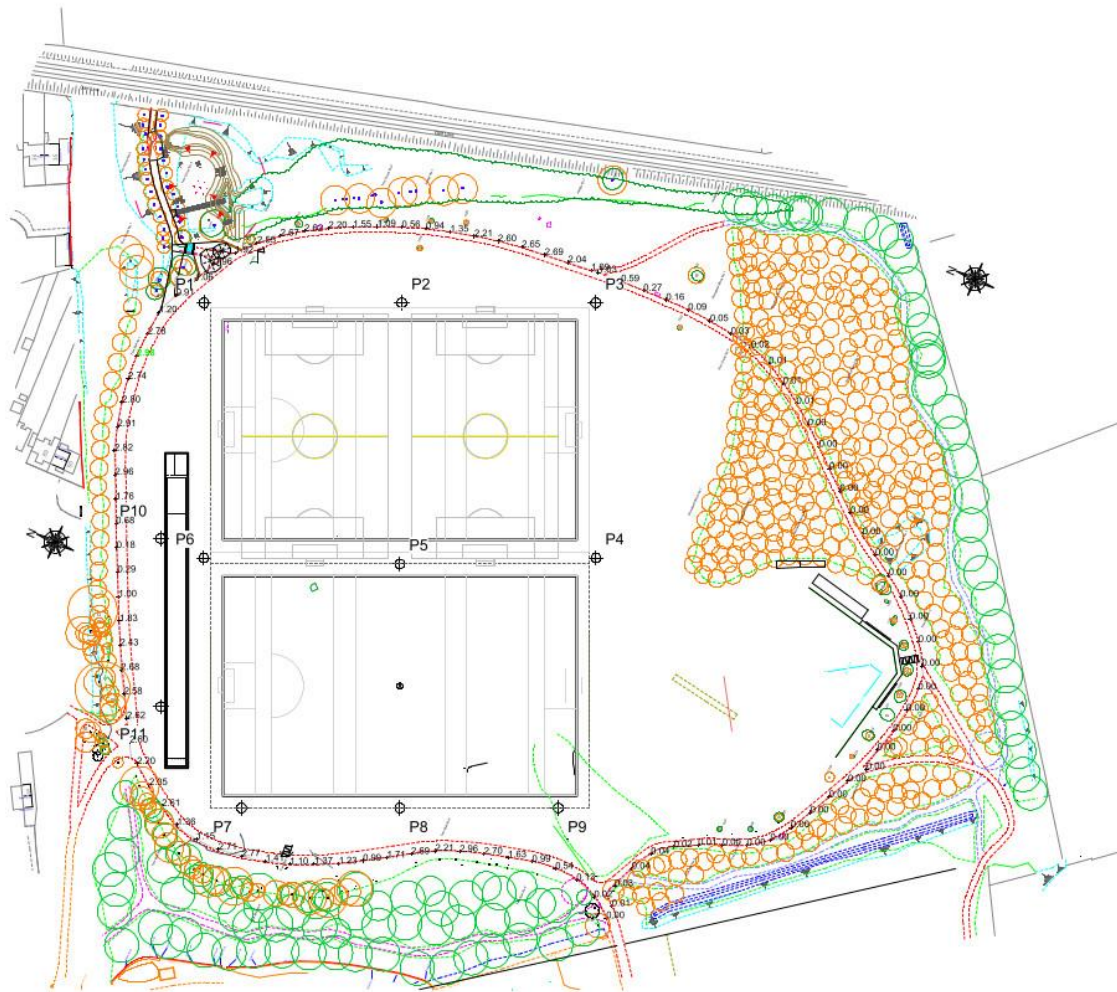
Applied Circuits: A, B, C, D  
No. of Luminaires: 131  
Total Load: 170.05 kW

**Guaranteed Performance:** The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document.

**Field Measurements:** Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.



SCALE 1: 2000  
0 20m 40m

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0.0 reference point(s) ⊗

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### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

**Figure 11.** Proposed lighting – spill line



## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

#### INCLUDES:

- Football 1
- Football 2
- GAA Pitch 1
- GAA Pitch 2
- Track

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

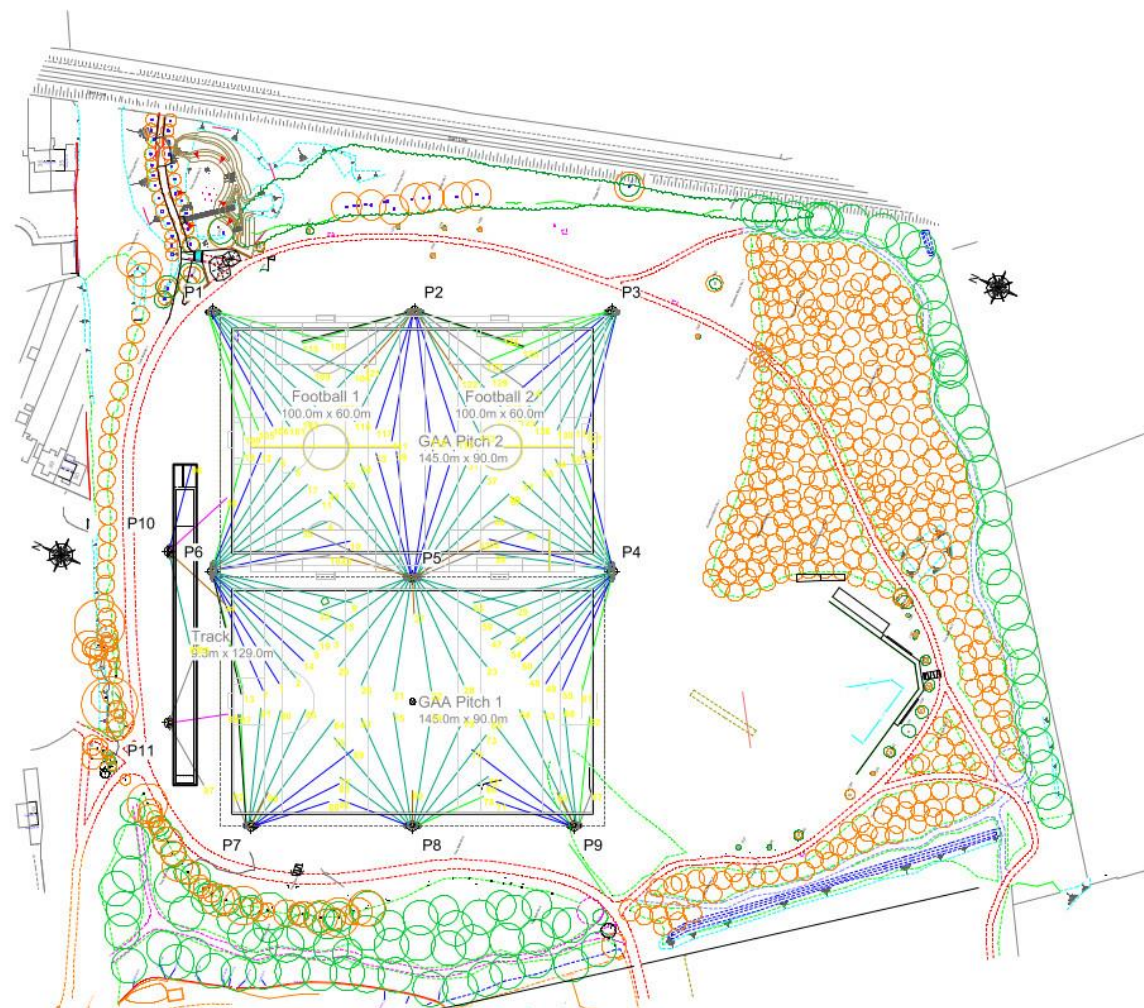
### EQUIPMENT LIST FOR AREAS SHOWN

QTY	LOCATION	Pole		MOUNTING HEIGHT	Luminaires		QTY / POLE
		SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION		TYPE		
1	P1	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	5	5
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900	4	4
1	P2	24.38m	-	18.29m	TLC-LED-1500	2	2
				24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	12	12
1	P3	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	4	4
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900	5	5
2	P4, P6	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	18	18
1	P5	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	0/12*	0/12*
				18.29m	TLC-LED-1500	2	2
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900	1	1
2	P7, P9	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	5	5
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900	5	5
1	P8	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500	6	6
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900	5	5
1	P10	15.24m	-	15.24m	TLC-LED-900	4	4
1	P11	15.24m	-	15.24m	TLC-LED-900	3	3
11	TOTALS						131

\* This structure utilizes a back-to-back mounting configuration

### SINGLE LUMINAIRE AMPERAGE DRAW CHART

Ballast Specifications (.90 min power factor)	Line Amperage Per Luminaire (max draw)					
Single Phase Voltage	220 (50)	230 (50)	240 (50)	380 (50)	400 (50)	415 (50)
TLC-LED-900	5.0	4.8	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.7
TLC-LED-1500	8.1	7.7	7.4	4.7	4.4	4.3



SCALE 1: 2000  
0 20m 40m

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: Carlos Castañeda Ortiz - File #214399C - 16-Sep-21

Pole location(s) Ⓢ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗

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EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

Figure 12. Proposed lighting – equipment layout

## Drainage

A Part 8 Report has been prepared by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to outline details of the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin. In relation to Surface Water Drainage, this report outlines the following:

### 'Surface Water Drainage:

*Slit drains and perforated lateral drains will be installed across the pitches and directed to a bio-retention area via collector drains that will be installed around the perimeter of the pitch. Further minor drainage will take place at the cricket/baseball field as required, the sprint track and at the bottom of any steep slopes. The attenuation system will be an above ground bio-retention pond is to be located along the northern boundary of the pitches and will be designed so that attenuation will be provided for the 1.0% AEP (1:100 year) storm event. The attenuation system outflow will be controlled by a hydrobrake connected to the existing surface water drainage system with the outflow restricted to 2l/s/ha or Qbar, whichever is the greater, in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy (GDSDS). The exact size of attenuation system will be determined by a drainage engineer following further geotechnical site investigation and will be subject to the agreement of the Water & Drainage Section.'*

After consultation with Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, it has been concluded that surface water overflow will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay.

### **"Callisthenics:**

*A callisthenics and functional workout area is proposed to the east of the pitches in close proximity to the bridge crossing. This will provide an opportunity for citizens to access high quality facilities for exercise and play in a less structured manner.*

### **Fencing & Netting:**

*The cricket and baseball zone will include a zone of fencing to the rear of the batting area to protect members of the public. The fencing is to be a maximum height of 6m to the rear of the baseball diamond. The sprint track will be enclosed by a 1.2m high sprint welmesh fence with associated pedestrian and vehicular access gates.*

### **High Ballstop Netting:**

*The ballstop netting will be installed to the rear of the goals on the GAA pitch. The netting will be supported by galvanised steel uprights to a height of 13.5m.*

### **Bicycle Parking:**

*Bike stands will be located adjacent to the St. Annes entrance and the bridge crossing at the DART line.*

### **Car Parking:**

*The main car park at Shanganagh Park & Cemetery will be the car parking to serve this site. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council will actively work with club users to encourage more sustainable modes of transport and to refrain from parking in nearby housing developments.*

### **Entrances:**

*The entrance into St. Annes will be upgraded to improve permeability and promote access for all.*

### **Mounding:**

*Earth mounding will be provided to the south and east of pitch 2 for viewing. These mounds will be also planted with trees likely to be managed as a meadow.*

**Access Over DART Line:**

*Access over the DART line is to be improved by reducing the gradient of the slope, adding handrails and resting areas. In addition, some natural play will be incorporated into the space as well as a seating and viewing space.*

**Footpaths:**

*The footpath along the eastern section of the pitches and to the south of the cricket/baseball field will be widened to approx. 3m wide and a no dig method will be used when traversing through the woodland.*

**Services:**

*The ESB and water connections will be brought to the site via the nearby St. Annes estate. A small galvanised and powder coated substation will be placed in the tree-line close to the maintenance access gates from St. Annes. In addition, the surface water connection from the attenuation system will be brought out in the same trench to minimise any impacts to trees and hedgerows.*

**Refillable Water Fonts:**

*Refillable water fonts will be placed at appropriate locations throughout the site.*

**Tree Planting:**

*Significant additional tree planting will take place throughout the site to add to the sense of enclosure and provide shelter for the sports. The majority of the proposed planting will be native species with some suitable non-native species to be considered. The new planting will primarily consist of whips and standards but will also include some semi-mature trees to have immediate impact on the site. This will help to sequester carbon, improve air quality and increase biodiversity.*

**Meadows:**

*The areas that are not sports related will be managed as meadows where paths can be cut through if appropriate. This will add a buffer to the woodland and hedgerows while adding interest and improving biodiversity."*

A Condition Assessment of Trees within the site area at 'Shanganagh Park', Shankill, Co. Dublin has been prepared by Arborist Associates Ltd. to accompany this planning application. This report outlines the following:

### **'Findings**

*The site area is irregularly square in shape and is bordered by private residencies to the north, by the railway line to its east and by the grounds of 'Shanganagh Park' to its south and west. Metal fencing makes up the boundaries on the north and east side and the tree belts make up the boundaries on the south and west sides. There is a large open grass area in the middle of the site with a public footpath around its perimeter and tree belts and hedges outside of these paths. This area has also been rejuvenated with young tree planting over the last few years.*

*The following gives a brief summary of the vegetation within the site area.*

**Tree Belt No.1** extends east to west across the northern boundary and it is a prominent group of trees with a good mix of young to early- mature trees with diverse species such as Ash, Poplar, Field Maple, Hazel and Larch, to name but a few.

**Tree Group No.1** is located at the western end of 'Tree Belt No.1' and they are a prominent group of trees within this area. It is an early -mature group of trees consisting of Ash, Sycamore and Willow.

**Tree Group No.2 and Tree Group No.3** are growing in the north-east corner of the site area on either side of the pedestrian footpath/ bridge that extends over the railway line. They are semi-mature trees with good potential for the long-term tree cover in this area and they contain mixed species such as Ash, Alder and Larch.

**Tree Nos.0301-0309** are located to the south of the above tree belts and groups and consists of a mix of tree species generally of a semi-mature to early-mature age class establishing well with some having the potential to provide good quality tree cover for the future.

**Hedge No.1** extends north to south along the eastern boundary with the railway line and it is a broad scrubby hedge consisting predominantly of Bramble with some Hawthorn, Holly and Elder in places. Within Hedge No.1 is **Tree Group No.4** and **Tree Nos.0311 & 0321** all Ash of a semi-mature to early-mature age class and some, in particular Tree Group No.4 are of prominence within this hedge. This hedge and the trees within have value as screening in this area and act as a buffer between 'Shanganagh Park' and the railway line to the east.

**Tree Nos.0312-0320, 0322 & 0323** are located west of 'Hedge No.1' and consists of a mix of tree species planted either side of the perimeter path. These are of a young age class having been planted in recent years and most of them are establishing well with good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

**Woodland Block No.1** is located in the south-west corner of the site area and it is a large prominent group of mixed species of varying age-classes. The most predominant species is Ash and Sycamore with a lot of Field Maple in the lower canopy and seedling trees developing throughout the undergrowth. Pedestrian footpaths break up this woodland block into sub-compartments and the crowns of these trees overhang these paths. On either side of the pedestrian path on the north side of this woodland block is **Tree Group No.5** which consists of a group of young mixed-Pine trees with good potential for the long-term tree cover in this area and it adds to the species diversification of 'Woodland Block No.1'.

**Tree Belt No.2** extends east to west across the southern boundary and the crowns of these trees overhang the public footpaths in this area. It consists of mixed species of predominantly early-mature trees and as a tree belt; they are of prominence within the treescape of the area. It is comprised of mainly Ash with some Beech and Horse Chestnut in places.

**Tree Nos. 0324 – 1337** are located on the northern side of the public footpath out from 'Tree Belt No.2' and consists of a mix of tree species. These are of a young to semi- mature age class having been planted in recent years and most are establishing well with potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

**Tree Belt No.3** is located north of 'Tree Belt No.2' and it protrudes out into the open grass area. It is a prominent tree belt in this area consisting of mixed species such as Ash and Sycamore throughout the upper-canopy and Field-Maple and Rowan within the lower canopy. This tree group is made up of mainly early-mature trees.

**Tree Belt No.4** extends north to south along the western boundary and it is a prominent tree belt in this area. This tree belt consists of mostly early-mature trees with self-seeded trees, such as Sycamore developing throughout the lower canopy. It is comprised mainly of Ash and Sycamore trees with some Poplar towering above the rest of the upper-canopy at the southern end. Hazel and Alder can be found within the lower canopy and the crowns of these trees overhang the public footpath at the southern end of this tree belt.

**Tree Nos.1338-1341** are located on the eastern side of the public pathway out from the northern end of 'Tree Belt No.4' and consists of a mix of tree species. These are of a young age class having been planted in recent years and most are establishing well with good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

Within the site area, 41Nol trees have been tagged with one woodland block, five tree groups, four tree belts and one hedge numbered numerically.

**The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:**

<b>Category Grade</b>	<b>No. of trees</b>
Category U <b>0 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos. No Trees</b>
Category A <b>1 Tree</b> <b>+ 2 Tree Belts</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Group</b> <b>+ 1 Woodland Block</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1304</b>  <b>Tree Belt Nos. 1 &amp; 4</b> <b>Tree Group No. 1</b> <b>Woodland Block No. 1</b>
Category B <b>8 Trees</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Belt</b> <b>+ 3 Tree Groups</b> <b>+ 1 Hedge</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1303, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311 &amp; 1321</b> <b>Tree Belt No. 3</b> <b>Tree Group Nos. 2, 3 &amp; 4</b> <b>Hedge No.1</b>
Category C <b>32 Trees</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Group</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1301, 1302, 1305, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340 &amp; 1341</b>  <b>Tree Group No. 5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 Trees + 4 Tree Belts + 5 Tree Groups</b> <b>+ 1 Woodland Block + 1 Hedge</b>

## **Management**

All tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the development of this site area will require their root protection areas enclosed by fencing to the recommendations of BS5837 2012 and this will need to be retained in place for the duration of the development works on this site area.

The tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be reviewed once the site layout has been completed and the necessary remedial tree surgery works have been carried out to promote safety to the end users of this area. All tree works both felling and pruning are to be carried out to the specifications of BS 3998:2010 by a competent tree surgery firm with adequate insurance.'

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (including the markup provided by DLR Consulting) is demonstrated in Figure 8.



# Ecological Assessment Methodology

## Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken to gather and assess ecological data prior to undertaking fieldwork elements.

Sources of datasets and information included:

- The National Parks and Wildlife Service
- National Biological Data Centre
- Satellite, aerial and 6" map imagery
- ESRI (QGIS)

A provisional desk-based assessment of the potential species and habitats of conservation importance was carried out in June 2021. Altamar assessed the project, the proposed access, construction methodology and the operation of the proposed development. It was determined that the proposed development had the potential to impact beyond the site outline and into the surrounding environment, primarily via lighting, dust, noise, surface water runoff and drainage which includes the proposed outfall of overflow surface water drainage to an existing surface water network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the site. As this network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay, there is an indirect hydrological pathway to designated conservation sites located within the marine environment. In relation to lighting considerable consultation has been carried out with the lighting designer in relation to spill and the bat foraging routes along woodland boundaries. This has resulted in a design with contained light spill and restricted hours during summer months in order to ensure that bat foraging remains on site.

## Spatial Scope and Zone of Influence

As outlined in CIEEM (2018) *'The 'zone of influence' for a project is the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. This is likely to extend beyond the project site, for example where there are ecological or hydrological links beyond the site boundaries.'* In line with best practice guidance an initial zone of influence be set at a radius of 2km for non-linear projects (IEA, 1995).

The potential ZOI of the construction phase of the project in the absence of mitigation was deemed to be within the site outline and habitats proximate to the proposed works. However, due to the self-contained nature and limited temporal/ geographical scale of the project, within a public park space, in addition to compliance requirements in relation to SUDS, Water Pollution Acts and on site discharges, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed works, following mitigation, would not extend beyond site outline, with the exception of mammal and avian activity where the proposed site may form part of a larger territorial range. The project would also involve reprofiling, which may impact beyond the site through noise, dust. In addition, lighting of the pitches could impact beyond the site outline. However, as previously discussed considerable consultation has gone in to limit the potential for light spill from the proposed lighting. Standard but robust construction phase controls need to be implemented to limit the potential impact of the proposed development into the surrounding environment. The ZOI of the operation of the proposed development would be the immediate area of the proposed development site with potential for noise and surface water impacts beyond the site outline.

## Field Survey

Field survey of the proposed development site was carried out by Altamar Ltd. on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2021, 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021, 16<sup>th</sup> September 2021, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and the 25<sup>th</sup> April 2022. The purpose of the field surveys was to identify habitat types according to the Fossitt (2000) habitat classification and map their extent. In addition, more detailed information on the species composition and structure of habitats, conservation value and other data were gathered.

A bat survey (emergent and detector) was also carried out on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021 and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2021 and assessed the site for roosting potential. At dusk a bat detector survey was carried out onsite using an echo meter touch 2 pro detector to determine bat activity. Bats if present were identified by their ultrasonic calls coupled with behavioural and flight observations. A mammal assessment was carried out on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2021. A Wintering Bird Survey was carried out on October 8<sup>th</sup> 2021, October 29<sup>th</sup> 2021, November 10<sup>th</sup> 2021, November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021, December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2021, December 19<sup>th</sup> 2021, January 8<sup>th</sup> 2022, January 29<sup>th</sup> 2022, February 9<sup>th</sup> 2022, February 26<sup>th</sup> 2022, March 11<sup>th</sup> 2022 and March 27<sup>th</sup> 2022. Following communication from NPWS a further site visit was carried out on the 25<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the seasonal pond adjacent to the proposed development site.



## Survey Limitations

The surveys covered appropriate seasons for flora and bat assessments. The survey was outside the optimal time of year for terrestrial mammal and wintering bird assessments. The site consisted primarily of open ground with a small area of woodland. There was no evidence of protected terrestrial mammal activity on site. All areas of the site were accessible and there are no limitations seen in relation to the surveys. However, a further in season mammal assessment and wintering bird surveys will be carried out.

## Consultation

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) were consulted in relation to species and sites of conservation interest. Data of rare and threatened species were acquired from NPWS. The National Biological Data Centre records were consulted for species of conservation significance.

## Impact Assessment Significance Criteria

This section of the EclA examines the potential causes of impact that could result in likely significant effects to the species and habitats that occur within the ZOI of the proposed development. These impacts could arise during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed development. The following terms are derived from EPA EIAR Guidance and are used in the assessment to describe the predicted and potential residual impacts on the ecology by the construction and operation of the proposed development.

### Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
High	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Medium	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Low	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.

### Criteria for Establishing Receptor Sensitivity/Importance

Importance	Ecological Valuation
International	Sites, habitats or species protected under international legislation e.g. Habitats and Species Directive. These include, amongst others: SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserves, including sites proposed for designation, plus undesignated sites that support populations of internationally important species.
National	Sites, habitats or species protected under national legislation e.g. Wildlife Act 1976 and amendments. Sites include designated and proposed NHAs, Statutory Nature Reserves, National Parks, plus areas supporting resident or regularly occurring populations of species of national importance (e.g. 1% national population) protected under the Wildlife Acts, and rare (Red Data List) species.
Regional	Sites, habitats or species which may have regional importance, but which are not protected under legislation (although Local Plans may specifically identify them) e.g. viable areas or populations of Regional Biodiversity Action Plan habitats or species.
Local/County	Areas supporting resident or regularly occurring populations of protected and red data listed-species of county importance (e.g. 1% of county population), Areas containing Annex I habitats not of international/national importance, County important populations of species or habitats identified in county plans, Areas of special amenity or subject to tree protection constraints.
Local	Areas supporting resident or regularly occurring populations of protected and red data listed-species of local importance (e.g. 1% of local population), Undesignated sites or features which

Importance	Ecological Valuation
	enhance or enrich the local area, sites containing viable area or populations of local Biodiversity Plan habitats or species, local Red Data List species etc.
Site	Very low importance and rarity. Ecological feature of no significant value beyond the site boundary

#### **Quality of Potential Impacts on Biodiversity**

	Impact Description
<b>Negative /Adverse Impact</b>	A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
<b>Neutral Impact</b>	No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
<b>Positive Impact</b>	A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).

#### **Significance of Impacts**

Significance of Impact	Description of Potential Impact
<b>Imperceptible</b>	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
<b>Not significant</b>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
<b>Slight Effects</b>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
<b>Moderate Effects</b>	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
<b>Significant Effects</b>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<b>Very Significant</b>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<b>Profound</b>	An impact which obliterates sensitive characteristics.

#### **Duration of Impact**

Duration of Impact	Description
<b>Momentary</b>	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
<b>Brief</b>	Effects lasting less than a day
<b>Temporary</b>	Effects lasting less than a year
<b>Short-term</b>	Effects lasting one to seven years.
<b>Medium-term</b>	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
<b>Long-term</b>	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
<b>Permanent</b>	Effects lasting over sixty years
<b>Reversible</b>	Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
<b>Likely Effects</b>	The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<b>Unlikely Effects</b>	The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<b>Extent of Effects</b>	Description
<b>Extent</b>	Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.

As outlined in IEEM (2010) 'assessment of impacts should be undertaken in relation to the baseline conditions within the zone of influence of the proposed development'. Impacts during site preparation, construction and occupation upon ecological receptors were quantified and characterised based on IEEM impact characterisation (IEEM, 2010) (Table 2) Following an evaluation of ecological receptors, the potential impact (positive, neutral or adverse) of the project on the ecological receptors was carried out based on the criteria in an impact significance matrix (based on NRA, 2009) (Table 3).

## Results

### Proximity to Designated Conservation Sites

Designated conservation sites (National and international) within 15km of the proposed development are seen in Figures (13-16) and Table 4. It should be noted that the proposed development site is not within a designated conservation area. The closest Natura 2000 site is Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, located 2.6 km from the proposed development site (Figure 13). The nearest SPA to the proposed development site is the Dalkey Islands SPA which is located 4.8 km from the subject site (Figure 14). There are no designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) within a 15km radius, however, the nearest Proposed NHA (Loughlinstown Woods pNHA) is located 1.6 km from the site (Figure 15). The closest RAMSAR Site is Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary at 7.9 km (Figure 16). There is no direct hydrological pathway to designated conservation sites. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to Natura 2000 sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of Natura 2000 sites. Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the designated sites. Watercourses and designated conservation sites within 10km of the subject site (with the potential for an indirect hydrological pathway) are demonstrated in Figures 17-20.

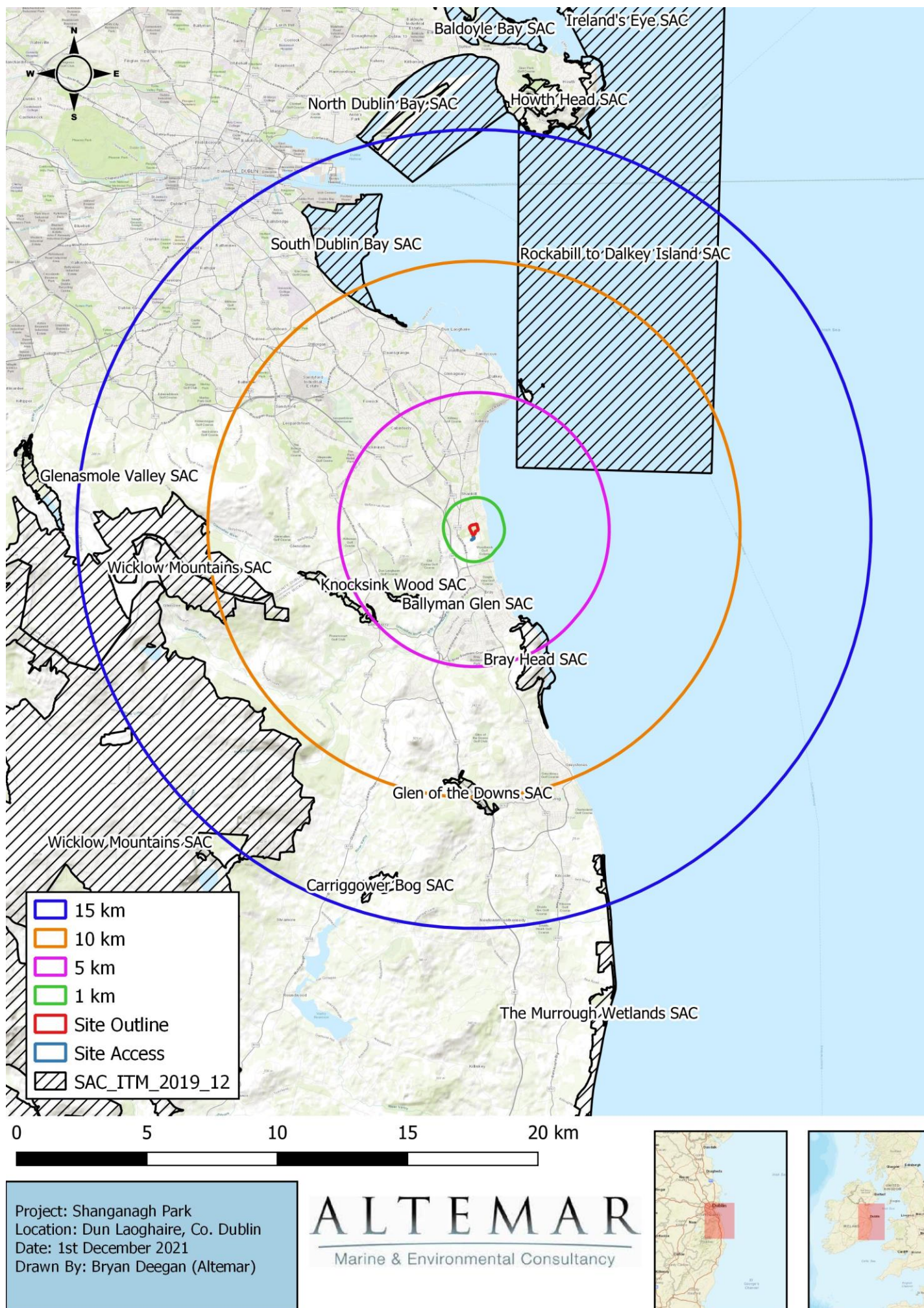
Table 1. Natura 2000 sites within 15km of the proposed site

Site Code	NATURA 2000 Site	Distance
Special Areas of Conservation		
IE003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	2.6 km
IE000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	3 km
IE000714	Bray Head SAC	3.5 km
IE000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	4.7 km
IE002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	7.5 km
IE000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	7.9 km
IE000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	8.9 km
IE000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	13.2 km
IE002249	The Murrough Wetlands	13 km
IE000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	13.2 km
IE000202	Howth Head SAC	14.8 km
Special Protection Area		
IE004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	4.8 km
IE004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	7.8 km
IE004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	7.9 km
IE004006	North Bull Island SPA	13.1 km
IE004186	The Murrough SPA	14 km

Table 2. (proposed) NHAs within 15km of the proposed development site

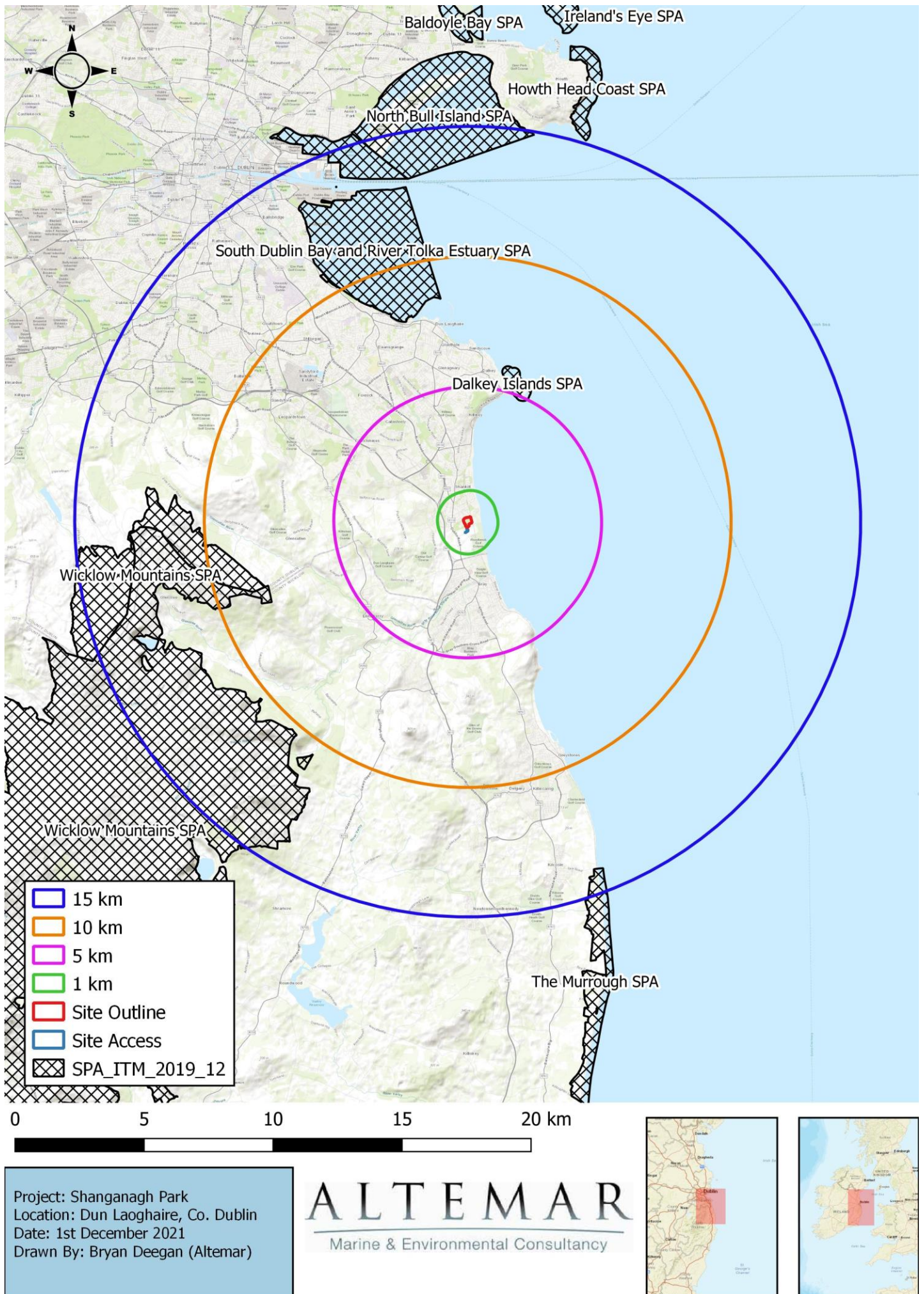
Status	Site Name	Distance
Ramsar	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary	7.9 km
Ramsar	North Bull Island	13.2 km
Proposed NHA	Loughlinstown Woods	1.6 km
Proposed NHA	Ballyman Glen	3 km
Proposed NHA	Bray Head	3.5 km
Proposed NHA	Dargle River Valley	4.4 km
Proposed NHA	Dingle Glen	4.1 km
Proposed NHA	Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill	1.9 km
Proposed NHA	Knocksink Wood	4.7 km
Proposed NHA	Ballybetagh Bog	5.3 km
Proposed NHA	Powerscourt Woodland	5.3 km
Proposed NHA	Great Sugar Loaf	5.8 km
Proposed NHA	Kilmacanoge Marsh	6.5 km
Proposed NHA	South Dublin Bay	7.8 km
Proposed NHA	Glencree Valley	8.2 km
Proposed NHA	Fitzsimons Wood	8.7 km
Proposed NHA	Glen of the Downs	8.9 km
Proposed NHA	Boooterstown Marsh	10.5 km
Proposed NHA	The Murrough	12.2 km
Proposed NHA	Carriggower Bog	13 km
Proposed NHA	North Dublin Bay	13.2 km
Proposed NHA	Dolphins, Dublin Docks	13.6 km
Proposed NHA	Grand Canal	14.5 km
Proposed NHA	Howth Head	14.8 km
Proposed NHA	Vartry Reservoir	14.8 km





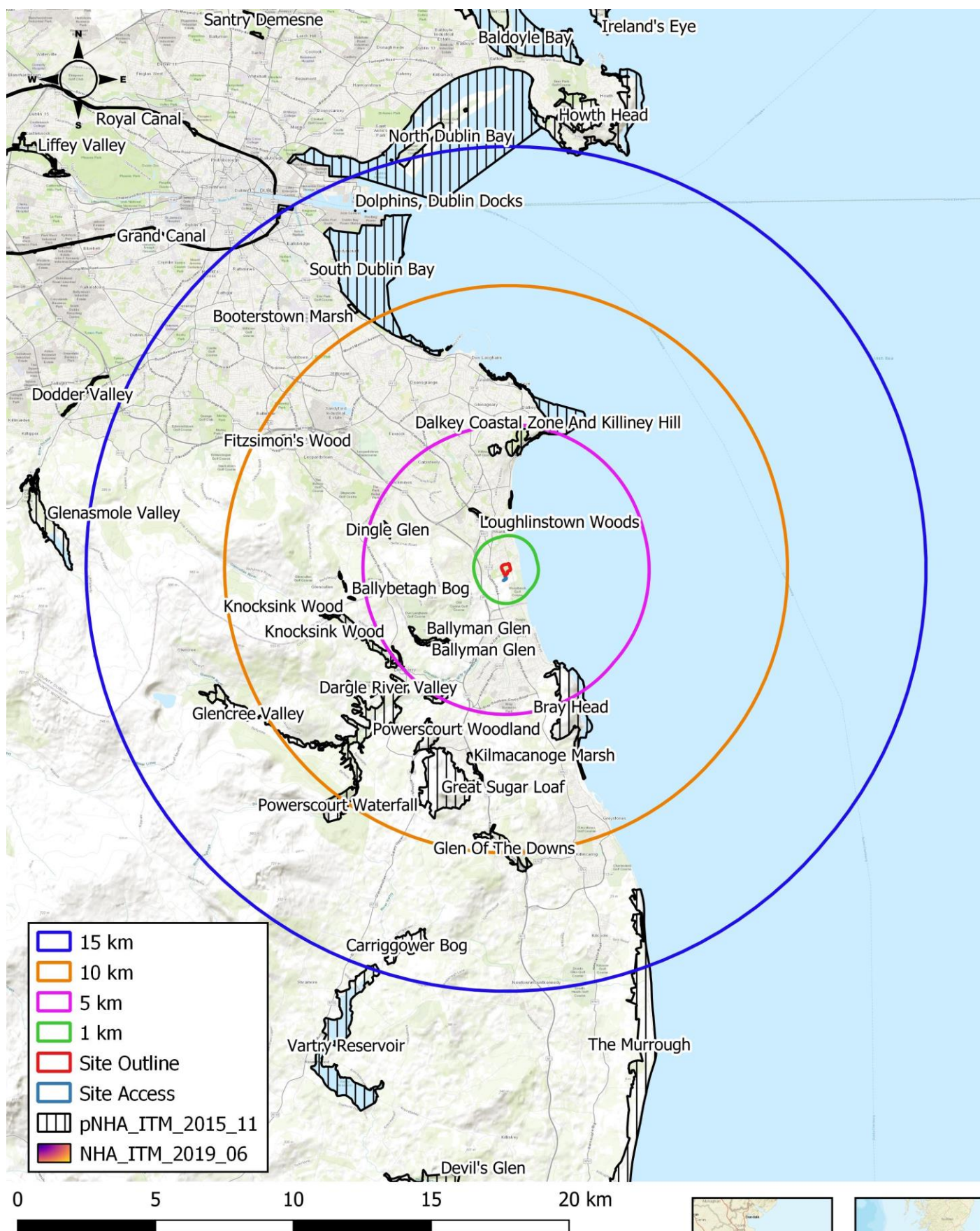
**Figure 13.** Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 15km of proposed development





**Figure 14.** Special Protection Areas (SPA) within 15km of proposed development



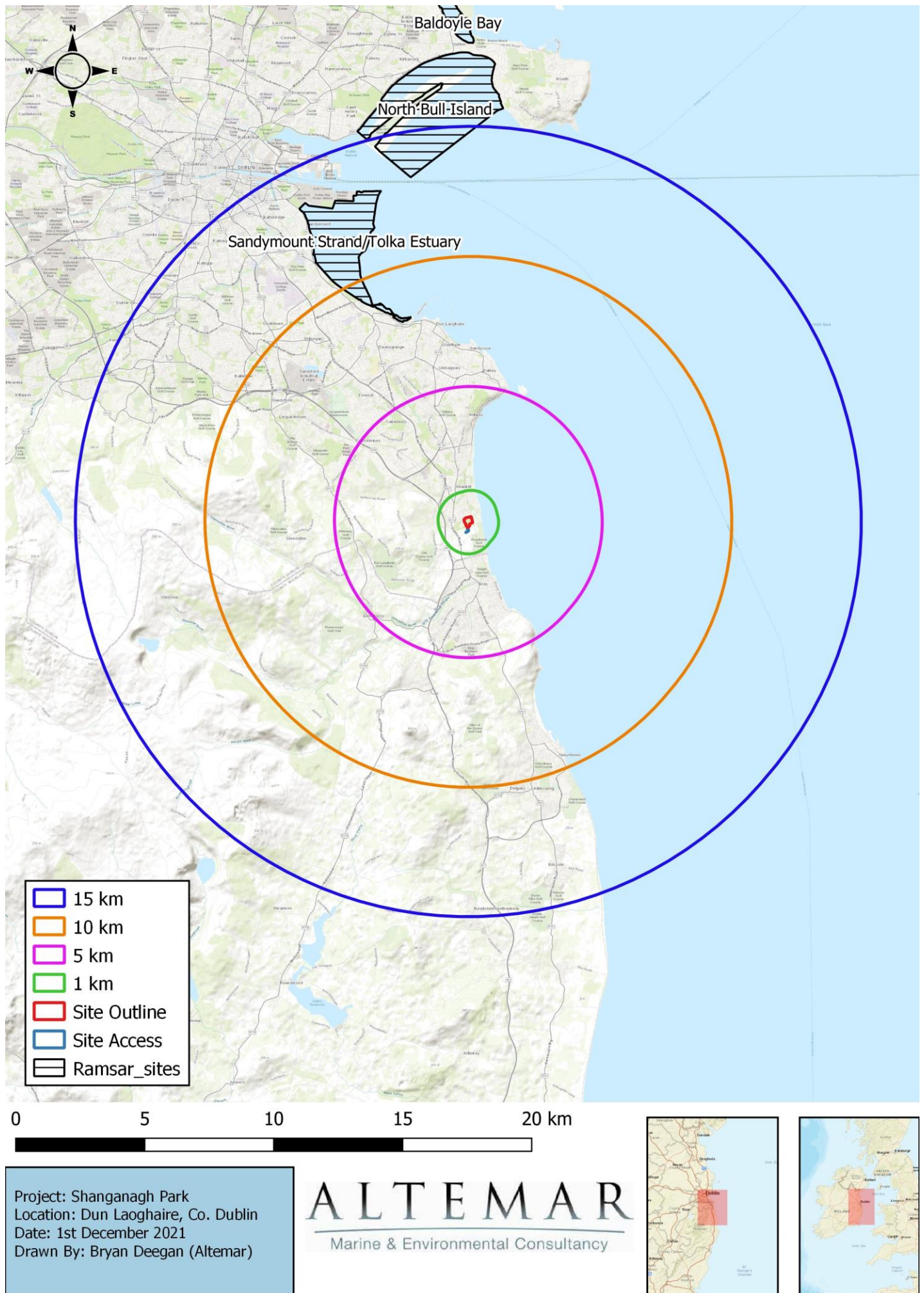


Project: Shanganagh Park  
 Location: Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin  
 Date: 1st December 2021  
 Drawn By: Bryan Deegan (Altamar)

**ALTEMAR**  
 Marine & Environmental Consultancy

**Figure 15.** Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) and proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) within 15km of proposed development





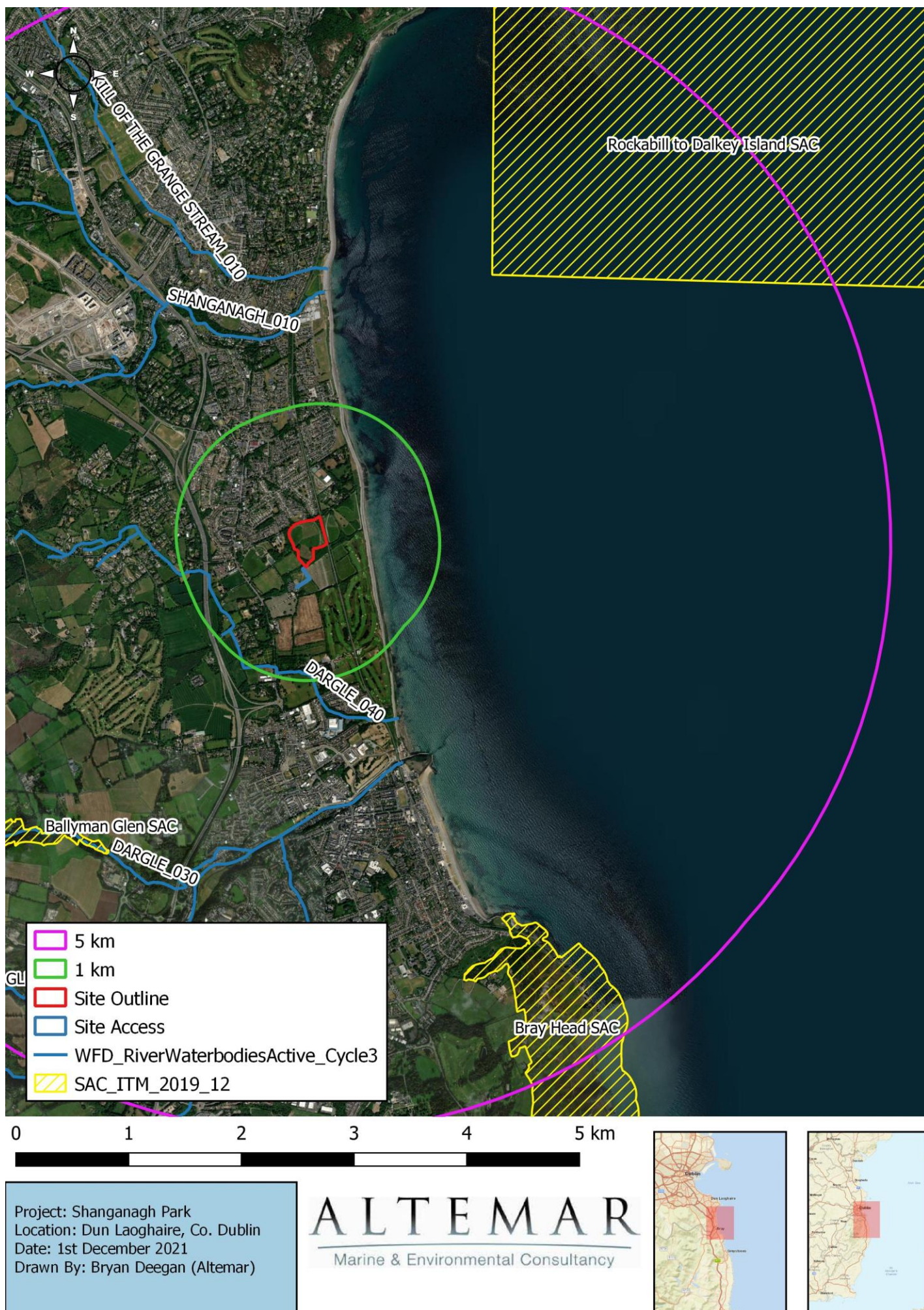
**Figure 16.** Ramsar sites within 15km of proposed development





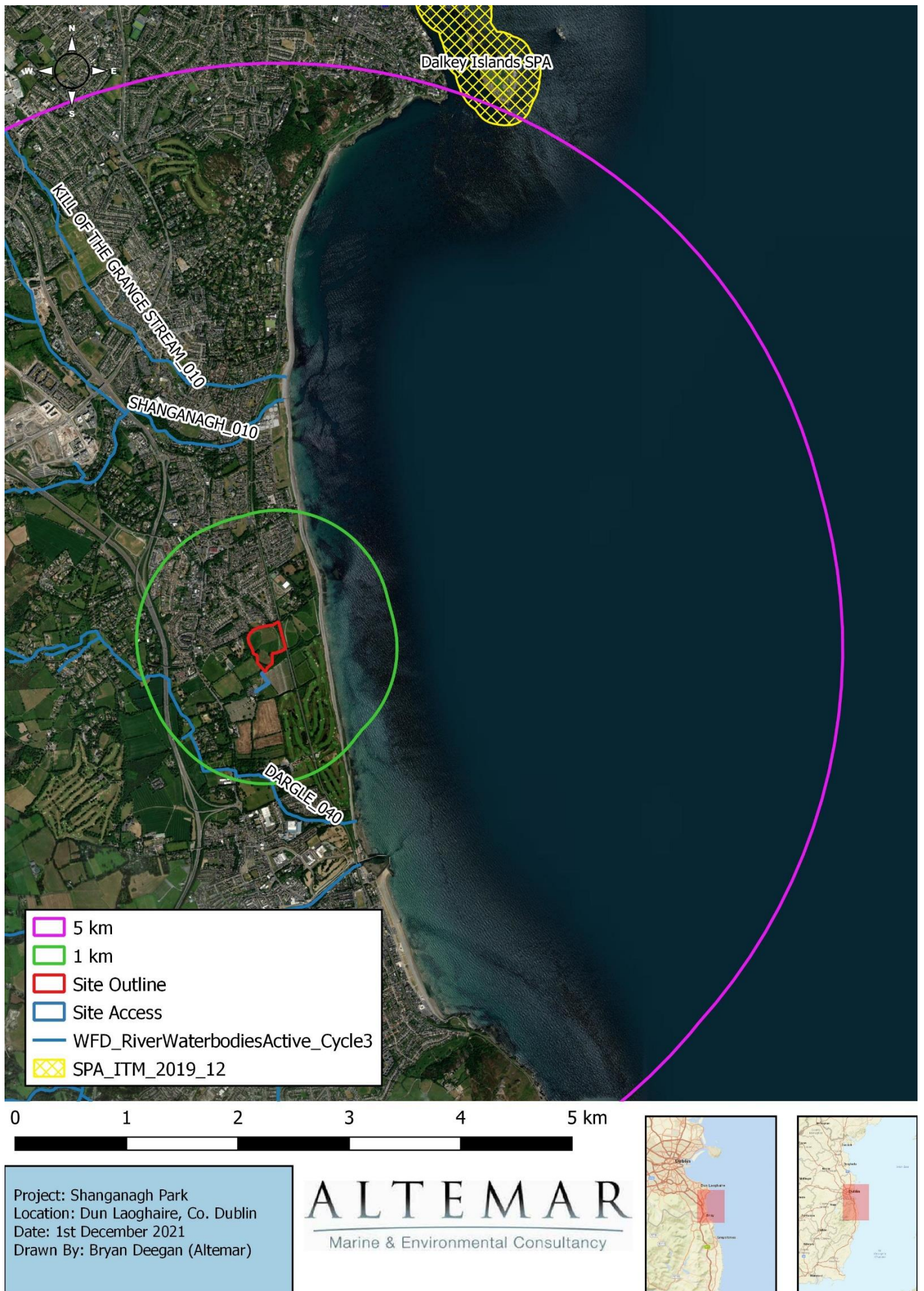
**Figure 17.** Watercourses within close proximity to proposed development





**Figure 18.** Watercourses and SACs within 5km of the proposed development









**Figure 20.** Watercourses and pNHAs within 5km of proposed development



Habitats and Species

The habitat assessment was carried out on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2021. Habitats within the proposed site were classified according to Fossitt (2000) (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Habitats based on Fossitt Classification within the proposed development site



### **GA2-Amenity grassland**

Amenity grassland occupies approximately two thirds of the proposed site. The amenity grassland is well maintained and had a short sward. Biodiversity in this area was poor. Species within the amenity grassland included, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), dandelion (*Taraxacum spp.*), docks (*Rumex spp.*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), clover (*Trifolium repens*), plantains (*Plantago spp.*), thistles (*Cirsium vulgare*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*). No flora or fauna of conservation importance were noted in these areas. A wintering bird assessment has been carried out and is seen in Appendix III.



**Plate 1. GA2 Amenity grassland**

### **GS2- Dry meadows and grassy verges**

Two areas of Dry meadows and grassy verges are noted on site. These areas are managed with a long grass policy to promote biodiversity within the main grassland area. Species included buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), plantains (*Plantago spp.*), thistles (*Cirsium sp.*), docks (*Rumex spp.*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dandelion (*Taraxacum spp.*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), lesser trefoil (*Trifolium dubium*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), upright hedge-parsley (*Torilis japonica*), common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*). No flora or fauna of conservation importance were noted in these areas. A wintering bird assessment has been carried out and is seen in Appendix III.





**Plate 2. GS2- Dry meadows and grassy verges**

#### **WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland**

As can be seen from figure 21 a portion of the proposed development site consists of an area of WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland. The small woodland sections form part of the larger Shanganagh Park woodland. However, it is important to note that these areas of woodland are relatively young and densely planted. As a result of this species biodiversity within these areas is relatively low. Low light levels within these areas has resulted in a poorly developed underflora and the trees are overcrowded, resulting in tall slim specimens. Species within this area included ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), larch (*Larix decidua*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), cherry (*Prunus avium*), oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula pendula*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) primarily with an ivy (*Hedera helix*) and/or bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) under flora. Of note within the north eastern section of woodland are two freshly dug single entry burrows. A camera trap confirmed that these are fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) burrows. Outside the site outline to the south east of the site within the woodland is a seasonal pond. During the site visit in 2022 this area was dry with no standing water. A hydrogeological assessment is carried out in Appendix II.





**Plate 3. WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland**



**Plate 4. Dry Seasonal Pond**



## Evaluation of Habitats

No rare or protected habitats were noted.

## Plant Species

The plant species encountered at the various locations on site are detailed above. No protected species were noted. No rare or threatened plant species were recorded in the vicinity of the proposed site. No invasive plant species were noted on site.

## Mammals

No signs of mammals were noted on site. Hedgehogs have been recorded by NBDC within the 2km of the subject site. No hedgehogs were seen during the site visit. No evidence of badger activity was noted on site. However, two fox burrows are noted on site. Further site visits are required to definitively assess the species creating the two single entry burrows.

## Amphibians

The common frog (*Rana temporaria*) or newts (*Triturus vulgaris*) were not observed on site. There are no watercourses or drainage ditches in the vicinity of the proposed works. NPWS outlined the presence of a seasonal pond to the south east of the site outside the site outline. This was dry during site assessments. An hydrogeological assessment of the potential impact on the proposed project on the pond is seen in Appendix II. Frogs have been recorded by the NBDC within the 2km square grid, but not at finer resolution. Newts are located within the Shanganagh Park, but not in the vicinity of the proposed works. Given the presence of Newts within the Shanganagh Park and the potential for dust and surface water impacts within the Park mitigation measures are required in relation to newts.

## Bats

A bat survey was carried out. There are no buildings or trees of bat roosting potential on site. There was foraging activity on site (Appendix I) particularly along the treelines at a height just above the existing public lighting along the paths.

## Birds

Birds noted on site included blackbird (*Turdus merula*), dunnoek (*Prunella modularis*), chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), great tit (*Parus major*), robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*) and magpie (*Pica pica*).

This site is 7.9 km from South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA where the Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*) is a qualifying interest. This species is known to frequent terrestrial grassed sites near the SPA. During high tide when *Zostera* sp. (and *Ulva intestinalis*) is not available to feed on due to the presence of overlying water, Brent geese move inland to feed in large managed greenfield sites. Twice monthly Bird Surveys were undertaken at Shanganagh Park in South Dublin between October 2021 and March 2022 by Hugh Delaney (ornithologist). As outlined in the wintering bird survey report “37 bird species were recorded in Shanganagh Park during the 12 winter bird surveys. The species diversity being a typical representation of that which might expected in a suburban Dublin parkland context. In the context of wintering bird species that are red listed as species of conservation concern in the revised Birdwatch Ireland List of birds of conservation concern in Ireland (2020-2026) Redwing was recorded. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded in the first half of the surveys was noteworthy, likely emanating from the expanding Wicklow population. Three gull species listed in the amber wintering species category were recorded, these being Black-headed, Herring and Lesser black-backed Gull.

On the pitches and playing areas the species foraging frequently were dominated by Black-headed Gulls (counts averaging < 50 to <100) and to a lesser extent, Herring Gulls, the pitches closest to the Bray Road being most preferential. Other species foraging in these areas were dominated by Corvid species, specifically Rook (nesting in the park) and Jackdaw with smaller numbers of Hooded Crow and Magpie. The species diversity recorded within the park in the survey period was quite typical of that expected in a suburban Dublin context with a range passerines species found in the patches of woodland around the park – Species like Thrushes (Song and Mistle Thrush and Blackbird), Robin, Dunnock, Wren, Tit species, Finches such as Chaffinch, Bullfinch, Goldfinch etc, and Goldcrest. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded early in the winter was notable (a species expanding its range from recent colonisation in Wicklow).

The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Close monitoring of the pitches did not record any visitations whatsoever of Brent Geese or

wader species (in a Dublin context that would be Curlew, Oystercatcher and Black-tailed Godwit). Consultation with locals regularly visiting the park and birders living nearby the surveyor is familiar with concluded (albeit anecdotal information) that such species have not been seen within the park in recent years. Despite large areas of grass playing areas the site is nonetheless very heavily visited by recreational users (walkers, dog walkers etc.) and this is likely a disincentive to the aforementioned species visiting the site."

### Historic Records of Biodiversity

The National Biodiversity Data Centre's online viewer was consulted in order to determine the extent of biodiversity and/or species of interest in the area. First, an assessment of the site specific area was carried out. Species of interests recorded within the site area are outlined in the table below.

Table 3. Recorded species, associated designations and grid references

Date of Record	Species Name	Designation
16/12/2015	Barn Swallow ( <i>Hirundo rustica</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
02/01/2016	Eastern Grey Squirrel ( <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> EU Regulation No. 1143/2014    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)

Following this, two 2km<sup>2</sup> reference grids (O22K & O22Q) were assessed. Two reference grids were assessed as the entire site outline is not encompassed within a singular reference grid. Table provides a list of all species recorded in both grid areas that possess a specific designation, such as Invasive Species or Protected Species.

Table 7. Recorded species, associated designations and grid references

Date of Record	Species Name	Designation
22/02/2020	Common Frog ( <i>Rana temporaria</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
21/05/2016	Smooth Newt ( <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
21/05/2016	Barn Swallow ( <i>Hirundo rustica</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
31/12/2011	Black-headed Gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
31/12/2011	Common Kestrel ( <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
31/12/2011	Common Linnet ( <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
31/12/2011	Common Pheasant ( <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
21/05/2016	Common Wood Pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
31/12/2011	Eurasian Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

Date of Record	Species Name	Designation
21/05/2016	Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
21/05/2016	House Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
19/01/2016	Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
14/06/2019	Giant Hogweed ( <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
22/04/2019	Three-cornered Garlic ( <i>Allium triquetrum</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
29/05/1922 29/05/1922	Andrena (Andrena) fucata Andrena (Melandrena) nigroaenea	Threatened Species: Near threatened Threatened Species: Vulnerable
29/05/1922	Andrena (Taeniandrena) wilkella	Threatened Species: Data deficient
29/05/1922	Great Yellow Bumble Bee ( <i>Bombus (Subterraneobombus) distinguendus</i> )	Threatened Species: Endangered
23/03/2020	Large Red Tailed Bumble Bee ( <i>Bombus (Melanobombus) lapidarius</i> )	Threatened Species: Near threatened
25/03/1928	Lasioglossum ( <i>Lasioglossum</i> ) lativentre	Threatened Species: Critically Endangered
17/07/2015	Moss Carder-bee ( <i>Bombus (Thoracomus) muscorum</i> )	Threatened Species: Near threatened
29/05/1922	Nomada striata	Threatened Species: Endangered
15/04/2018	Eastern Grey Squirrel ( <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> EU Regulation No. 1143/2014    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
28/07/2017	Eurasian Badger ( <i>Meles meles</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
12/09/2018	European Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
22/10/2020	West European Hedgehog ( <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
22/05/2016	Barn Swallow ( <i>Hirundo rustica</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
21/07/2017	Black-headed Gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
31/12/2011	Common Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
21/05/2016	Common Starling ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
21/05/2016	Common Wood Pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species

Date of Record	Species Name	Designation
31/12/2011	Eurasian Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive    Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
02/11/2017	Eurasian Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
02/11/2017	European Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
30/10/2017	Great Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
21/07/2017	Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
06/04/2011	Northern Gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
21/07/2017	Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
19/08/2017	Sand Martin ( <i>Riparia riparia</i> )	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern    Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
20/09/2020	Butterfly-bush ( <i>Buddleja davidii</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
13/05/2017	Spanish Bluebell ( <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
07/04/2021	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
07/04/2021	Three-cornered Garlic ( <i>Allium triquetrum</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
17/07/2015	Field Cuckoo Bee ( <i>Bombus (Psithyrus) campestris</i> )	Threatened Species: Vulnerable
17/07/2015	Large Red Tailed Bumble Bee ( <i>Bombus (Melanobombus) lapidarius</i> )	Threatened Species: Near threatened
17/07/2015	Moss Carder-bee ( <i>Bombus (Thoracomus) muscorum</i> )	Threatened Species: Near threatened
08/05/2012	Bottle-nosed Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
26/07/2014	Common Porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention
12/05/2019	Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
16/04/1987	Leathery Turtle ( <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts    Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention
22/06/2017	Brown Rat ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)



Date of Record	Species Name	Designation
28/12/2018	Eastern Grey Squirrel ( <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> )	Invasive Species: Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> EU Regulation No. 1143/2014    Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
16/07/2007	Lesser Noctule ( <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
16/07/2007	Natterer's Bat ( <i>Myotis nattereri</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
16/07/2007	Pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
16/07/2007	Soprano Pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> )	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive    Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV    Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

An assessment of files received from the NPWS (Code No. 2020\_185) which contain records of rare and protected species and grid references for sightings of these species was carried out as part of this EclA. There has been a sighting of Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*) within a grid that encompasses a north-westerly portion of the subject site (Sample 20347 in the table below). Further, there are some records for grids that are in close proximity to the subject site. The following table provides a summary of the species identified, the year of identification, survey name and Grid Reference.

Table 8. Recorded species within NPWS Records

Sample ID	Species	Survey Name	Sample Year
20347	Common Frog ( <i>Rana temporaria</i> )	Frog IPCC data from National Frog Survey 2011	2010
20509	Sharp-leaved Fluellen ( <i>Kickxia elatine</i> )	NPWS Rare/Threatened and Scarce (Final) Plant Database	1989
6228	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Otter Survey of Ireland 1982 – Vincent Wildlife Trust	1980
1303	West European Hedgehog ( <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> )	AFF Mammals, Reptiles & Amphibians Distribution Atlas 1978 (II)	1972
13163	Eurasian Badger ( <i>Meles meles</i> )	Animal Survey IBRC – Location Species List	1968
16846	Sika Deer ( <i>Cervus nippon</i> )	Deer data Coillte	2004

## Potential Impacts

This report has been prepared to outline the construction and operational phase measures in addition to detailing the potential impacts on sensitive receptors within the Zone of Influence (ZOI).

### Construction Impacts

The overall development of the site is likely to have direct negative impacts upon the existing habitats, fauna and flora. Direct negative effects will be manifested in terms of the removal of the site's habitats during site clearance and reprofiling. This will result in the loss of areas of grassland and woodland that are relatively poor in biodiversity value. The removal of these habitats will result in a loss of species of low biodiversity importance. However, the perimeter woodland would be considered locally important and would provide nesting habitat for birds. Some foraging was noted within the grassland areas.

### Designated Conservation sites within 15km

The proposed development is not within a designated conservation site. The nearest designated conservation site is the Loughlinstown Woods pNHA (1.6km). The nearest Natura 2000 site is Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC (2.6 km). There is no direct hydrological pathway to any designated conservation site. There is no direct pathway to designated sites during construction. In relation to black headed gull that were noted on site, based on Cummins *et al.* (2019) there is a national breeding population of 7,810 pairs (15,620 individuals) in Ireland and the peak numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population. Piscivorous bird species such as terns will not be impacted by the proposed works. However, as outlined in the Wintering Bird Assessment *"The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's."*

Impacts: Low adverse / local / Negative Impact / Not Significant / Short term.

### Terrestrial mammalian species

No protected terrestrial mammals were noted on site. Loss of habitat and habitat fragmentation may affect some common mammalian species. Further assessment is required in relation to the two burrows on the north east portion of the site.

Expected Impacts: Low adverse / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / short term. Mitigation is needed in the form of a pre-construction survey for terrestrial mammals of conservation importance.

### Flora

No protected flora was noted on site. Site clearance will remove the flora species on site.

Impacts: Low adverse / local / Negative Impact / Not Significant / Short term. Mitigation is required to offset tree loss.

### Bat Fauna

Three bat species were noted foraging on site. No bats were noted roosting on site. No bats were noted emerging from trees on site. Lighting during construction could impact on foraging activity.

Impacts: Low adverse / international / Negative Impact / Not significant / short term. Mitigation is needed in the form of control of light spill during construction.

### Aquatic Biodiversity

Due to the lack of any watercourse or drainage ditch within the site boundary, and the lack of hydrological pathway to a watercourse, there is little potential for downstream impacts on biodiversity from silt or petrochemicals. Frogs were not observed on site, and given that there is no waterbody within the site boundaries, it is unlikely that there are any present. However, newts have been recorded within the Park and would be susceptible to dust and surface water impacts. As outlined by NPWS a seasonal pond is located (see Appendix II)

Impacts: Low adverse / local / Negative Impact / Slight Effects / short term. Mitigation is needed in the form of ecological supervision and the control of silt, petrochemical and dust during construction. A pre-construction survey should be carried out for newts and frogs.

## **Bird Fauna**

A Wintering Bird Survey was carried out. Significant numbers of wintering birds were not noted on site. The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Tree or ground nesting birds may be in the vicinity of the proposed works during site clearance. As discussed with the ornithologist ground nesting birds would be unlikely due to the high levels of pedestrian and canine activity on site. Construction will result in the temporary loss of grassland on the site.

Impacts: Low adverse / local / Negative Impact / Slight Effects / short term. Mitigation is required to offset nesting resource loss and carry out a pre-construction assessment.

## **Operational Impacts**

### **Designated Conservation sites within 15km**

During operation, there is the potential for an indirect hydrological pathway to designated conservation sites located within the marine environment via surface water drainage. Overflow surface water will be directed to an existing surface water network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately discharges to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. Given the distance to the nearest conservation site along this network (2.6 km to Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC), in the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the watercourse and marine environment prior to reaching a designated conservation site. In the absence of mitigation, it is considered that significant impacts on designated conservation sites would be unlikely. It should be noted that no buildings will be placed on site and the majority of the grassland habitat on site will remain, although will have increased maintenance and activity. It would be expected that wintering birds observed on site would continue to use the site for foraging/roosting. However, the altered management and increased disturbance in the area may alter the numbers on site, particularly in busy periods. For example, it would be expected that existing canine activity would reduce in the area while human activity would increase.

Impacts: Low adverse / local / Negative Impact / Not Significant / long term.

## **Biodiversity**

Biodiversity value of the site will improve as landscaping matures. However, it should be noted that the landscaping on site is being carried out in consultation with Altamar and is designed to encourage biodiversity on site.

### **Terrestrial mammalian species**

No protected terrestrial mammals were noted on site. Additional habitat will be created on site.

Impacts: Low adverse / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / short term.

## **Flora**

No protected flora was noted on site. Landscaping will increase flora diversity on site.

Impacts: Negligible beneficial / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / long-term

## **Bat Fauna**

The proposed development will change the local environment as new lights are to be erected and some of the existing vegetation will be removed. No bat roosts will be lost due to this development and the species expected to occur onsite should persist. Minor loss of foraging areas through the site (not at the perimeter) will be seen when lighting is on. However, mitigation has been placed within the design and operation of the proposed lighting. Landscaping is provided to enhance bat foraging on site.

Impacts: Low adverse / International / Negative Impact / Not significant / long term.

## **Aquatic Biodiversity**

Due to the lack of any watercourse or drainage ditch within the site boundary, and the lack of a direct hydrological pathway to a watercourse, there is little potential for downstream impacts on biodiversity from silt or petrochemicals. Standard controls will be in place. Mitigation will be in place to protect the seasonal pond to the south east of the site.

Impacts: Neutral / local / Not significant / long term

## **Bird Fauna**

A Wintering Bird Survey was carried out. Significant numbers of wintering birds were not noted on site. The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. It should be noted that in the long term an existing 1ha of highly managed grassland will be

Impacts: Low adverse / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / long term.

## **Mitigation Measures & Monitoring**

Standard construction and operational controls will be incorporated into the proposed development project to minimise the potential negative impacts on the ecology within the Zone of Influence (Zoi) are outlined in Table 9.



**Table 9.** Sensitive Receptors/Impacts and mitigation measures.

Sensitive Receptors	Potential Impacts	Designed-in Mitigation
Local Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat degradation</li> <li>• Dust deposition</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Silt ingress from site runoff</li> <li>• Downstream impacts</li> <li>• Negative impacts on aquatic and bird fauna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best available technology (BAT) mitigation measures will be monitored by an appointed project ecologist</li> <li>• Preconstruction surveys for mammals and amphibians will be carried out.</li> <li>• Staging of project to reduce risks to biodiversity</li> <li>• Local drains will be protected from dust, silt and surface water throughout the works.</li> <li>• Local silt traps established throughout site.</li> <li>• Mitigation measures on site include dust control, stockpiling away from drains</li> <li>• Stockpiling of loose materials will be kept to a minimum of 20m from drains.</li> <li>• Stockpiles and runoff areas following clearance will have suitable barriers to prevent runoff of fines into the drainage system and watercourses.</li> <li>• Fuel, oil and chemical storage will be sited within a bunded area. The bund will be at least 50m away from drains, excavations and other locations where it may cause pollution.</li> <li>• Bunds will be kept clean and spills within the bund area will be cleaned immediately to prevent groundwater contamination. Any water-filled excavations, including the attenuation tank during construction, that require pumping will not directly discharge to the stream. Prior to discharge of water from excavations adequate filtration will be provided to ensure no deterioration of water quality.</li> <li>• On-site inspections will be carried out by project ecologist who will be appointed at least 1 month prior to the commencement of any works on site.</li> <li>• A project ecologist must be appointed and be consulted in relation to all onsite drainage during construction works. Consultation with the project ecologist will not involve the formulation of new mitigation measures for the purposes of protecting any European Site, and relate only to the implementation of those mitigation measures already stated in the submission or the formulation of mitigation for other purposes.</li> <li>• Concrete trucks, cement mixers or drums/bins are only permitted to wash out in designated wash out area greater than 50m from sensitive receptors including drains and drainage ditches.</li> <li>• Abstraction of water from watercourses is not to be permitted.</li> <li>• Spill containment equipment shall be available for use in the event of an emergency. The spill containment equipment shall be replenished if used and shall be checked on a scheduled basis.</li> <li>• All site personnel will be trained in the importance of good environmental practices including reporting to the site manager when pollution, or the potential for pollution, is suspected. All persons working on-site will receive work specific induction in relation to surface water management and run off controls. Daily environmental toolbox talks / briefing sessions will be conducted to outline the relevant environmental control measures and to identify any environment risk areas/works.</li> </ul> <p><b>Air &amp; Dust</b></p> <p>Dust may enter the drainage ditches via air or surface water or impact on biodiversity. Mitigation measures will be carried out reduce dust emissions to a level that avoids the possibility of adverse effects on biodiversity. The main activities that may give rise to dust emissions during construction include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excavation of material;</li> </ul>

- Materials handling and storage;
- Movement of vehicles (particularly HGV's) and mobile plant.
- Contaminated surface runoff

*Mitigation measures to be in place:*

- Consultation will be carried with an ecologist throughout the construction phase;
- Trucks leaving the site with excavated material (if required) will be covered so as to avoid dust emissions along the haulage routes.
- Speed limits on site (15kmh) to reduce dust generation and mobilisation.

*Site Management*

- Regular inspections of the site and boundary should be carried out to monitor dust, records and notes on these inspections should be logged.
- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

*Monitoring*

- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces within 100 m of site boundary, integrity of the silt control measures, with cleaning and / or repair to be provided if necessary.

*Preparing and Maintaining the Site*

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
- Fully enclose specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below.
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.
- Any road that has the potential to give rise to fugitive dust will be regularly watered, as appropriate, during dry and/or windy conditions.
- Maintain a vegetated strip and vehicle exclusion zone between the works and the Dawsons Demesne Stream in consultation with the project ecologist.

		<p><i>Measures Specific to Earthworks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles/new pitches to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.</li> <li>• Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable.</li> <li>• Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.</li> <li>• During dry and windy periods, and when there is a likelihood of dust nuisance, a bowser will operate to ensure moisture content is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust.</li> <li>• Due to the proximity of the watercourse an ecologist will oversee works in particular the excavation of material from the perimeter of the site.</li> <li>• The Contractor will be required to consult with an ecologist prior to the beginning of works to identify any additional measures that may be appropriate and/or required.</li> </ul> <p><i>Storage/Use of Materials, Plant &amp; Equipment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drip trays will be turned upside down if not in use to prevent the collection of rainwater;</li> <li>• Waters collected in drip trays must be assessed prior to discharge. If classified as contaminated, they shall be disposed by a permitted waste contractor in accordance with current waste management legal and regulatory requirements;</li> <li>• Plant and equipment to be used during works, will be in good working order, fit for purpose, regularly serviced/maintained and have no evidence of leaks or drips;</li> <li>• No plant used shall cause a public nuisance due to fumes, noise, and leakage or by causing an obstruction;</li> <li>• Re-fuelling of machinery, plant or equipment will be carried out in the site compound as per the appointed Construction Contractor re-fuelling controls;</li> </ul>
<b>Birds (National Protection)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal nesting /foraging habitat.</li> <li>• Destruction and/or disturbance to nests (injury/death).</li> <li>• Predation .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Relevant guidelines and legislation (Section 40 of the Wildlife Acts, 1976 to 2012) Should this not be possible, a pre-works check by a qualified ecologist should be undertaken to ensure nesting birds are absent.</li> <li>• A Preconstruction assessment will be carried out by an ecologist for ground breeding/ or tree nesting birds.</li> <li>• The landscape strategy has been prepared in consultation with Altemar to provide significant nesting and foraging resources for birds and insects. This will be followed and assessed. Additional consultation will be carried out in relation to biodiversity enhancement measures with the DLR biodiversity officer.</li> <li>• It is recommended (not a mitigation) that in the interests of general habitat modification to managed grassland, that management practices are changed for 1 ha within the park from managed short grassland to grassland meadow as outlined in the masterplan.</li> </ul>
<b>Bats (international Protection)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal roosting/foraging habitat.</li> <li>• Lighting Impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre Construction survey for bats</li> <li>• Lighting at all stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of hedgerows and treelines. All lighting during construction and operation will be carried out to the satisfaction of the project ecologist.</li> <li>• A post construction light spill and bat foraging assessment will be carried out by a bat specialist to confirm lighting has been constructed.</li> </ul>
<b>Amphibians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death/injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pre-construction survey of the ponds on site should be carried out. The seasonal pond will be protected from silt and runoff.</li> </ul>

### Adverse Effects likely to occur from the project (post mitigation)

With the successful implementation of standard mitigation measures to limit lighting, dust, surface water impacts, and including biodiversity mitigation/supervision, no significant impacts are foreseen from the construction or operation of the proposed project on terrestrial or aquatic ecology. Residual impacts of the proposed project will be localised to the immediate vicinity of the proposed works. In relation to bird species there will be a short term loss of nesting habitat until landscaping matures.

The construction and operational mitigation proposed for the development satisfactorily addresses the mitigation of potential impacts on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity through the application of the standard construction and operational phase controls as outlined above.

### Cumulative Impacts

A review of the online planning system ([www.myplan.ie](http://www.myplan.ie)) was carried out. It was found that the majority of approved planning permissions located within the area of the subject site relate to small-scale residential developments, such as single-storey extensions to residential units and attic conversions. The table below outlines a number of planning applications located within and in close proximity to the subject site that are of note.

**Table 10.** Developments proximate to the subject site.

Ref. No.	Address	Proposal
D20A/0744	Woodbrook Dart Station Iarnród Éireann/CIE lands just south of the masonry over Rail Bridge OBR 134, Shanganagh Cemetery, Townland of Cork Little and Shanganagh, Woodbrook, Shankill, Co. Dublin.	Permission for a new DART/Railway Station. The site for the station is in a partial embankment cutting with local grade being some 1.9 m above platform level. The station will include two 174 m platforms with 8 m end ramps, platform shelters, seating, lighting, Overhead line equipment (OHLE), CCTV, ticket vending machines and validators, commercial advertising, driver operating monitors, public address, customer information signage, directional and station signage, including a totem pole, as well as a telecoms equipment room (TER) building and permanent way vehicular access route on the western (Up) side. The station platforms will be accessed via ramps and steps integrated into an in-situ concrete retaining wall structure. There will be a continuous paladin fence at the top of the embankment with sliding gates at the station entrance. Above the station will be a public realm structure comprising of two sets of staircases, ramps and a footbridge. These will serve both the station and a future cycleway planned by DLRCC. The overall superstructure design will be an open and transparent steel structure with stainless steel mesh balustrade.
ABP30584419	Townland of Corke Little, Woodbrook, Shankill, Co. Dublin.	Permission for a Strategic Housing Development consisting of a residential-led development comprising 685no. residential units and 1 no. childcare facility in buildings ranging from 2 to 8-storeys. The breakdown of residential accommodation is as follows: - 207no. own door detached, semi-detached, terraced and end of terrace houses, including: - 134no. 3-bed 2-storey houses (House Type 01, 02, 03, 08, 10) - (House Type 01 are provided with optional ground floor extensions and/or attic conversions, House Type 03 are provided with optional ground floor extensions); 48no. 4-bed 2 - 3-storey houses (House Type 04, 05, 07) - (House Type 05 are provided with optional ground floor extensions); 25no. 5-bed 3-storey houses (House Type 06). 48no. duplexes (33no. own door), in 3 to 4-storey buildings, including: - Old Dublin Road Blocks accommodating 16no. 2-bed duplex and 17 no. 3-bed duplex; Park Edge Block accommodating 6no. 2-bed duplex 6no. 3-bed duplex; Block A accommodating 3no. duplexes (3no. 2-beds). 430no. apartment units accommodated in 6no. 3 to 8-storey buildings, including: - Block A accommodating 66no. apartments (14no. 1-beds and 52no. 2-beds) and Tenant Amenity area (c. 93 sq. m gross floor area); Block B accommodating 151no. apartments (47no. 1-beds and 104no. 2-beds) and



		<p>Tenant Amenity area (c. 203 sq. m gross floor area); Block C accommodating 151no. apartments (47no. 1-beds and 104no. 2-beds) and Tenant Amenity area (c. 203 sq. m gross floor area); Block D accommodating 36no. apartments (13no. 1-beds, 18no. 2-beds and 5no. 3-bed); Block E accommodating 21no. apartments (7no. 1-beds, 13no. 2-beds and 1 no. 3-bed); Old Dublin Road Block accommodating 5no. apartments (2no. 1-beds and 3no. 2beds). Private rear gardens are provided for all houses. Private patios/ terraces and balconies are provided for all duplex and apartment units at ground floor. Balconies are proposed on elevations to all upper levels of duplex and apartment buildings. The proposed development includes 1 no. childcare facility (c. 429 sq. m gross floor area).And, all associated and ancillary site development and infrastructural works (including plant), hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works (including temporary hoarding to un-developed lands), including : - Provision of Woodbrook Distributor Road/ Woodbrook Avenue from the Old Dublin Road (R119) to the future Woodbrook DART Station, including the provision of a temporary surface car park (164no. parking spaces including set down areas and ancillary bicycle parking and storage) adjacent to the future Woodbrook DART Station in northeast of site on lands currently forming part of Woodbrook Golf Course; New vehicular access provided from the Old Dublin Road (R119) opposite Woodbrook Downs entrance including new junction arrangements and associated road re-alignment; Provision of emergency access to Shanganagh Cemetery access road; Provision of internal road network including pedestrian and cycle links; Provision of a series of linear parks and green links (Coastal Park and Corridor Park), including 2no. pedestrian/ cycle links to Shanganagh Public Park to allow full north/ south connection, supplemented by smaller pocket parks; Provision of SuDS infrastructure and connection to existing surface water culvert on Old Dublin Road (R119); Provision of waste water infrastructure (pumping station including 2.4m fencing to perimeters, 24 hour emergency storage and rising foul main through Shanganagh Public Park to tie-in to existing services at St. Anne's Park Residential Estate) and the extension of and connection to public watermain on Old Dublin Road (R119); 844no. car parking spaces; 1,305no. long and short-term bicycle parking spaces; Bin store and bicycle storage for all terraced houses, duplex/ apartment and apartment blocks; 2no. ESB Unit Sub- stations; Provision of 2no. replacement golf holes in lands to the east of the rail line (northeast of the future DART Station) and associated 2m paladin fence to western and northern perimeter. All on a total site area of approximately 21.9 Ha.</p>
D17A/0065	The Aske House, Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin	<p>Permission for the development of a Specialist Hospital for 56 no. in-patients, out-patient care and teaching unit, including works to Protected Structures. The works comprise: A. Change of Use of The Aske House, stables and out buildings, a part single and part two storey Protected Structure, from existing residential use to Educational use associated with the Specialist Hospital and incorporating internal alterations and refurbishment works to provide 10 single bed en-suite bedrooms, seminar rooms, library/reading rooms, administration offices, dining area, kitchen, staff changing and ancillary accommodation. B. Change of Use of existing single storey Gate Lodge, a Protected Structure, from residential use to Transitional Accommodation Unit associated with the Specialist Hospital incorporating alterations and refurbishment works, with existing structure requiring part demolition of rear single storey extension and new single storey extension to rear for kitchen and shower room. C. New single storey Specialist Hospital in-patient and out-patient Treatment and Therapy building incorporating main reception/admissions and waiting area, treatment rooms (for both group treatment and individual therapy), hydrotherapy pool, gym, consulting rooms, offices, kitchen and dining</p>

		rooms, laundry and ancillary stores and accommodation. D. Specialist Hospital adult in-patients accommodation for 48 no. single patient bedrooms within 6 no. 2 storey inter-linked blocks, each unit comprising 2 no. 4 bedroom living clusters and incorporating nursing office, living areas, treatment rooms, family bedrooms and ancillary accommodation. E. Two storey Specialist Hospital in-patients accommodation for care of persons under nineteen years of age, with 8 no. single patient bedrooms in 4 bedroom clusters, incorporating nursing office and living areas, treatment rooms, family bedrooms and ancillary accommodation. F. Single storey garden pavilion incorporating garden maintenance equipment shed and pump house. G. Demolition of existing single storey garage. H. Modification/widening of existing site entrance, a Protected Structure, onto Dublin Road. I. Remedial works to existing Crinken Woodbrook stream. J. 84 no. car parking spaces and 3 no. covered cycle parking units. K. Landscaping works to include management of existing trees and all ancillary site works and site services.
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In relation to Planning Ref. **ABP30584419**, an Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment was prepared by Brady Shipman Martin (BSM) to accompany this application. This report concludes with the following:

*‘This report concludes on the best scientific evidence that it can be clearly demonstrated that no elements of the project will result in any likely significant impact on any relevant European site, either on their own or in-combination with other plans or projects, in light of their conservation objectives. Based on these conclusions a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement is not required for the proposed development.*

*As such no mitigation measures are required for the protection of any European sites.*

*It is considered that this report provides sufficient relevant information to allow the Competent Authority (An Bord Pleanála) to carry out an AA Screening, and reach a determination that the proposed development will not have any likely significant effects on European sites under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in light of their conservation objectives.’*

In relation to Planning Ref. **D20A/0744**, a Screening for Appropriate Assessment was prepared by Irish Rail to accompany this planning application. This report concludes with the following:

*‘Further to the assessment, it is concluded that there will be no significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.*

*Therefore, on the basis of this Screening Exercise, it is submitted that a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required.’*

No significant projects are proposed or currently under construction that could potentially cause in combination effects on designated conservation sites. Given this, it is considered that in combination effects with other existing and proposed developments in proximity to the application area would be unlikely, neutral, not significant and localised. It is concluded that no significant effects on designated conservation sites will be seen as a result of the proposed development alone or combination with other projects. **No significant effects are likely from in combination effects**

## Residual Impacts and Conclusion

The construction and operational mitigation proposed for the development satisfactorily addresses the mitigation of potential impacts on the terrestrial, mammalian, avian and aquatic sensitive receptors through the application the standard construction and operational phase controls. No significant effects on biodiversity are likely. Residual impacts on biodiversity are considered to be: Low adverse / site / Negative Impact / Not significant / short term.

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Appendix I. Bat fauna impact assessment for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.



2<sup>nd</sup> December 2021

**Prepared by:** Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) of Altemar Ltd.  
**On behalf of:** Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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Document Control Sheet			
Client	Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council		
Project	Bat fauna impact assessment for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Co. Dublin.		
Report	Bat Fauna Assessment		
Date	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2021		
Version	Author	Reviewed	Date
Draft 01	Bryan Deegan	Jack Doyle	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2021

## **SUMMARY**

<b>Structure:</b>	None; the proposed development site is a greenfield site.
<b>Location:</b>	Shankill, Co. Dublin.
<b>Bat species present:</b>	None Roosting. Common pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> ), Soprano pipistrelle ( <i>P. pygmaeus</i> ) and Leisler's bat ( <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> ) foraging noted on site
<b>Proposed work:</b>	Development of a recreation zone with floodlighting.
<b>Impact on bats:</b>	No impact on roosting. Extensive measures have been implemented to limit light spill from flood lights including lighting design and timing of lights. Essentially timing of lights are restricted during the active bat season. Landscaping has been developed to enhance bat foraging. The residual impact is considered to be minor adverse/not significant in the short term and neutral in the long term.
<b>Survey by:</b>	Bryan Deegan MCIEEM
<b>Survey date:</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> August 2021 and 16 <sup>th</sup> September 2021

## Introduction

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council intend to apply for planning permission for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.

The development will consist of:

The Shanganagh Park Masterplan identifies an intense active recreation zone towards the rear of the park. Currently DLR clubs are renting grass and all-weather pitches outside of the county for training and matches. Given the proposed significant increase in population as a result of the Woodbrook Shanganagh Local Area Plan, the development of this facility is a priority for Shanganagh Park Masterplan. The development of these facilities will increase active participation in the county through a multiple of different sports including GAA, Soccer, Baseball, Cricket, Athletics, etc. It strongly aligns with Space to Play, DLR Sports Facilities Strategy 2017-2022. The provision of these facilities ensures access to high quality active recreation facilities for the community.

The proposed site outline and location is demonstrated in Figure 1.

## Arborist

A Condition Assessment of Trees within the site area at 'Shanganagh Park', Shankill, Co. Dublin has been prepared by Arborist Associates Ltd. to accompany this planning application. This report outlines the following:

### **'Findings'**

*The site area is irregularly square in shape and is bordered by private residencies to the north, by the railway line to its east and by the grounds of 'Shanganagh Park' to its south and west. Metal fencing makes up the boundaries on the north and east side and the tree belts make up the boundaries on the south and west sides. There is a large open grass area in the middle of the site with a public footpath around its perimeter and tree belts and hedges outside of these paths. This area has also been rejuvenated with young tree planting over the last few years.*

*The following gives a brief summary of the vegetation within the site area.*

**Tree Belt No.1** extends east to west across the northern boundary and it is a prominent group of trees with a good mix of young to early- mature trees with diverse species such as Ash, Poplar, Field Maple, Hazel and Larch, to name but a few.

**Tree Group No.1** is located at the western end of 'Tree Belt No.1' and they are a prominent group of trees within this area. It is an early -mature group of trees consisting of Ash, Sycamore and Willow.

**Tree Group No.2 and Tree Group No.3** are growing in the north-east corner of the site area on either side of the pedestrian footpath/ bridge that extends over the railway line. They are semi-mature trees with good potential for the long-term tree cover in this area and they contain mixed species such as Ash, Alder and Larch.

**Tree Nos.0301-0309** are located to the south of the above tree belts and groups and consists of a mix of tree species generally of a semi-mature to early-mature age class establishing well with some having the potential to provide good quality tree cover for the future.

**Hedge No.1** extends north to south along the eastern boundary with the railway line and it is a broad scrubby hedge consisting predominantly of Bramble with some Hawthorn, Holly and Elder in places. Within Hedge No.1 is **Tree Group No.4** and **Tree Nos.0311 & 0321** all Ash of a semi-mature to early-mature age class and some, in particular Tree Group No.4 are of prominence within this hedge. This hedge and the trees within have value as screening in this area and act as a buffer between 'Shanganagh Park' and the railway line to the east.

**Tree Nos.0312-0320, 0322 & 0323** are located west of 'Hedge No.1' and consists of a mix of tree species planted either side of the perimeter path. These are of a young age class having been planted in recent years and most of them are establishing well with good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

**Woodland Block No.1** is located in the south-west corner of the site area and it is a large prominent group of mixed species of varying age-classes. The most predominant species is Ash and Sycamore with a lot of Field Maple in the lower canopy and seedling trees developing throughout the undergrowth. Pedestrian footpaths break up this woodland block into sub-compartments and the crowns of these trees

overhang these paths. On either side of the pedestrian path on the north side of this woodland block is **Tree Group No.5** which consists of a group of young mixed-Pine trees with good potential for the long-term tree cover in this area and it adds to the species diversification of 'Woodland Block No.1'.

**Tree Belt No.2** extends east to west across the southern boundary and the crowns of these trees overhang the public footpaths in this area. It consists of mixed species of predominantly early-mature trees and as a tree belt; they are of prominence within the treescape of the area. It is comprised of mainly Ash with some Beech and Horse Chestnut in places.

**Tree Nos. 0324 – 1337** are located on the northern side of the public footpath out from 'Tree Belt No.2' and consists of a mix of tree species. These are of a young to semi- mature age class having been planted in recent years and most are establishing well with potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

**Tree Belt No.3** is located north of 'Tree Belt No.2' and it protrudes out into the open grass area. It is a prominent tree belt in this area consisting of mixed species such as Ash and Sycamore throughout the upper-canopy and Field-Maple and Rowan within the lower canopy. This tree group is made up of mainly early-mature trees.

**Tree Belt No.4** extends north to south along the western boundary and it is a prominent tree belt in this area. This tree belt consists of mostly early-mature trees with self-seeded trees, such as Sycamore developing throughout the lower canopy. It is comprised mainly of Ash and Sycamore trees with some Poplar towering above the rest of the upper-canopy at the southern end. Hazel and Alder can be found within the lower canopy and the crowns of these trees overhang the public footpath at the southern end of this tree belt.

**Tree Nos.1338-1341** are located on the eastern side of the public pathway out from the northern end of 'Tree Belt No.4' and consists of a mix of tree species. These are of a young age class having been planted in recent years and most are establishing well with good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.

Within the site area, 41NoI trees have been tagged with one woodland block, five tree groups, four tree belts and one hedge numbered numerically.

**The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:**

<b>Category Grade</b>	<b>No. of trees</b>
Category U <b>0 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos. No Trees</b>
Category A <b>1 Tree</b> <b>+ 2 Tree Belts</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Group</b> <b>+ 1 Woodland Block</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1304</b>  <b>Tree Belt Nos. 1 &amp; 4</b> <b>Tree Group No. 1</b> <b>Woodland Block No. 1</b>
Category B <b>8 Trees</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Belt</b> <b>+ 3 Tree Groups</b> <b>+ 1 Hedge</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1303, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311 &amp; 1321</b> <b>Tree Belt No. 3</b> <b>Tree Group Nos. 2, 3 &amp; 4</b> <b>Hedge No.1</b>
Category C <b>32 Trees</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Group</b>	<b>Tree Nos. 1301, 1302, 1305, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340 &amp; 1341</b>  <b>Tree Group No. 5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 Trees + 4 Tree Belts + 5 Tree Groups + 1 Woodland Block + 1 Hedge</b>



## Management

*All tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the development of this site area will require their root protection areas enclosed by fencing to the recommendations of BS5837 2012 and this will need to be retained in place for the duration of the development works on this site area.*

*The tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be reviewed once the site layout has been completed and the necessary remedial tree surgery works have been carried out to promote safety to the end users of this area. All tree works both felling and pruning are to be carried out to the specifications of BS 3998:2010 by a competent tree surgery firm with adequate insurance.'*

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (including the markup provided by DLR Consulting) is demonstrated in Figure 2.

## Lighting

A lighting plan has been prepared by to accompany this planning application. Details of the proposed lighting plan for the development at Shanganagh Park are demonstrated in Figures 3-6.

## Competency of Assessor

This report has been prepared by Bryan Deegan MSc, BSc (MCIEEM). Bryan has over 26 years of experience providing ecological consultancy services in Ireland. He has extensive experience in carrying out a wide range of bat surveys including dusk emergence, dawn re-entry and static detector surveys. He also has extensive experience reducing the potential impact of projects that involve external lighting on Bats. Bryan trained with Conor Kelleher author of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland (Kelleher and Marnell (2007)) and Bryan is currently providing bat ecology (impact assessment and enhancement) services to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council primarily on the Shanganagh Park Masterplan. The desk and field surveys were carried out having regard to the guidance: Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins, J. (Ed.) 2016) and Kelleher and Marnell (2007), Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland.

## Legislative Context

*Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000.*

Bats in Ireland are protected by the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. Based on this legislation it is an offence to wilfully interfere with or destroy the breeding or resting place of any species of bat. Under this legislation it is an offence to *“Intentionally kill, injure or take a bat, possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a bat, wilfully interfere with any structure or place used for breeding or resting by a bat, wilfully interfere with a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose. “*

*Habitats Directive- Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora transposed into Irish Law i.e. European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (SI No. 64/1997).*

Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) lists animal and plant species of Community interest, the conservation of which requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); Annex IV lists animal and plant species of Community interest in need of strict protection. All bat species in Ireland are listed on Annex IV of the Directive, while the Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) is protected under Annex II which related to the designation of Special Areas of Conservation for a species.

Under section 23 of SI No. 64/1997 all bats are listed under the first schedule of Section 23 which makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture a bat
- deliberately disturb a bat,
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat.

## Survey methodology

At dusk, a bat detector survey was carried out onsite using an echo meter touch 2 pro bat detector to determine bat activity. Bats were identified by their ultrasonic calls coupled with behavioural and flight observations. Surveys were carried out having regard to the following guidelines:

- Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2016);
- Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland (NPWS, 2006); and,
- Best Practice Guidelines for the Conservation of Bats in the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2006).

## Bat survey

This report presents the results of site visits by Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021 and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Bat emergent survey were also carried out. No trees of bat roosting potential are on site. There are no buildings on site or features of bat roosting potential. I

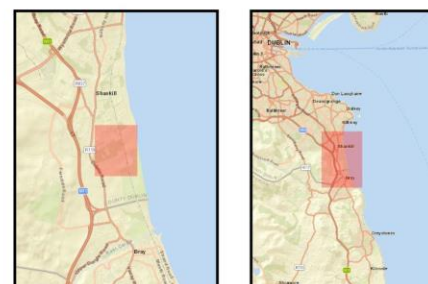
## Survey constraints

The detector survey was undertaken during the active bat season in June. Weather conditions were good with mild temperatures of >10°C after sunset. Winds were light and there was no rainfall.



Project: Shanganagh Park  
 Location: Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin  
 Date: 1st December 2021  
 Drawn By: Bryan Deegan (Altamar)

**ALTEMAR**  
 Marine & Environmental Consultancy



**Figure 1:** Site outline. Common pipistrelle (yellow), Soprano pipistrelle (orange) and Leisler's bat (white) foraging.





Figure 2. Arboricultural impact assessment (incl. DLR markup)



## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### Lighting System

Pole / Fixture Summary						
Pole ID	Pole Height	Mtg Height	Fixture Qty	Luminaire Type	Load	Circuit
P1	24.4	24.4	5	TLC-LED-1500	7.15 kW	B
		24.4	4	TLC-LED-900	3.56 kW	B
P2	24.4	24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	B
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	C
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	B
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	C
P3	24.4	24.4	4	TLC-LED-1500	5.72 kW	C
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	C
P4	24.4	24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	C
		24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	A
P5	24.4	24.4	10	TLC-LED-1500	14.30 kW	A
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	C
		24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	B
		24.4	1	TLC-LED-900	0.89 kW	A
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	C
		18.3	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.43 kW	B
P6	24.4	24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	A
		24.4	9	TLC-LED-1500	12.87 kW	B
P7, P9	24.4	24.4	5	TLC-LED-1500	7.15 kW	A
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	A
P8	24.4	24.4	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.58 kW	A
		24.4	5	TLC-LED-900	4.45 kW	A
P10	15.2	15.2	4	TLC-LED-900	3.56 kW	D
P11	15.2	15.2	3	TLC-LED-900	2.67 kW	D
<b>T1</b>			<b>131</b>		<b>170.05 kW</b>	

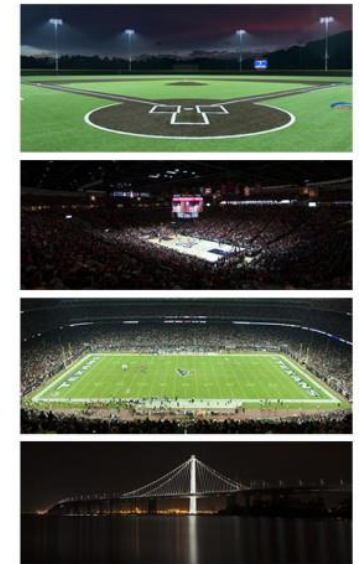
Circuit Summary			
Circuit	Description	Load	Fixture Qty
A	Pitch 1	77.16 kW	60
B	Football 1 / Pitch 2	43.6 kW	32
C	Football 2 / Pitch 2	43.06 kW	32
D	Track	6.23 kW	7

Fixture Type Summary							
Type	Source	Wattage	Lumens	L90	L80	L70	Quantity
TLC-LED-900	LED 4000K - 70 CRI	890W	89,600	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	32
TLC-LED-1500	LED 4000K - 70 CRI	1430W	160,000	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	99

### Light Level Summary

Calculation Grid Summary								
Grid Name	Calculation Metric	Illumination					Circuits	Fixture Qty
		Ave	Min	Max	Min/Max	Min/Ave		
Football 1	Horizontal Illuminance	516	378	734	0.51	0.73	B	32
Football 2	Horizontal Illuminance	508	364	771	0.47	0.72	C	32
GAA Pitch 1	Horizontal Illuminance	503	367	701	0.52	0.73	A	60
GAA Pitch 2	Horizontal Illuminance	543	386	775	0.50	0.71	B,C	64
Spill Blanket	Horizontal	269	0	926	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Spill line	Horizontal	1.11	0	2.98	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Spill line	Max Candela (by Fixture)	7148	27.3	43144	0.00	0.00	A,B,C,D	131
Track	Horizontal Illuminance	242	121	373	0.33	0.50	D	7

From Hometown to Professional



ENGINEERED DESIGN By: Carlos Castañeda Ortiz · File #214399C · 16-Sep-21



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**PROJECT SUMMARY**

Figure 3. Proposed lighting – project summary

## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### GRID SUMMARY

Name: Spill Blanket  
Spacing: 10.0m x 10.0m  
Height: 1.0m above grade

### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL LUX

Entire Grid  
Scan Average: **268.75**  
Maximum: 926  
Minimum: 0  
Min / Avg: 0.00  
Min / Max: **0.00**  
UG (adjacent pts): 130.37  
CU: 0.99  
No. of Points: 783

### LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

Applied Circuits: A, B, C, D

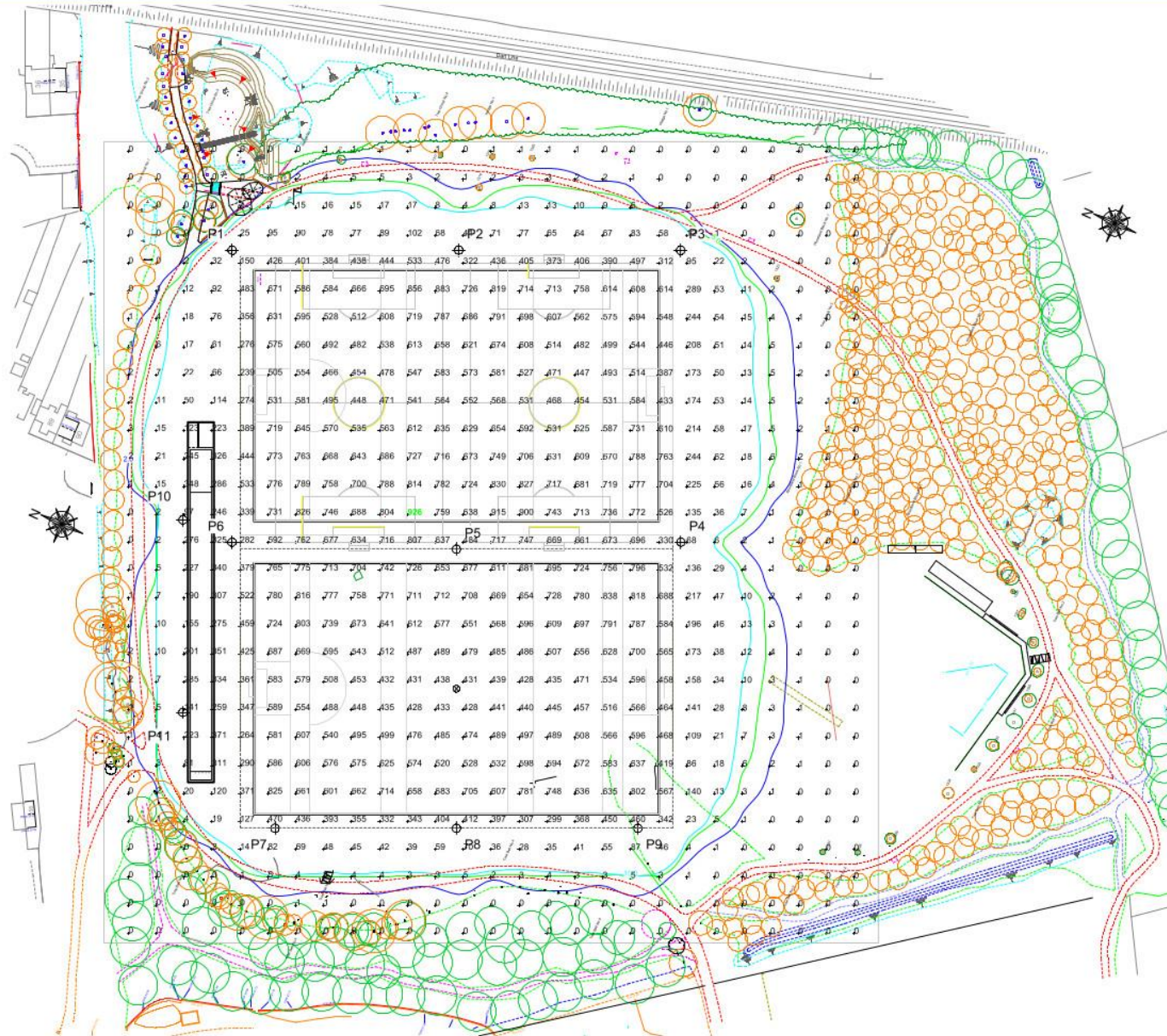
No. of Luminaires: **131**  
Total Load: 170.05 kW

**Guaranteed Performance:** The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

**Field Measurements:** Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.



SCALE 1: 1500  
0 15m 30m

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Pole location(s) ⬤ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



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### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

Figure 4. Proposed lighting – spill blanket



## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### GRID SUMMARY

Name: Spill line  
Spacing: 10.0m  
Height: 1.0m above grade

### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

HORIZONTAL LUX  
Entire Grid  
Scan Average: 1.1053  
Maximum: 2.98  
Minimum: 0.00  
No. of Points: 102

### LUMINAIRE INFORMATION

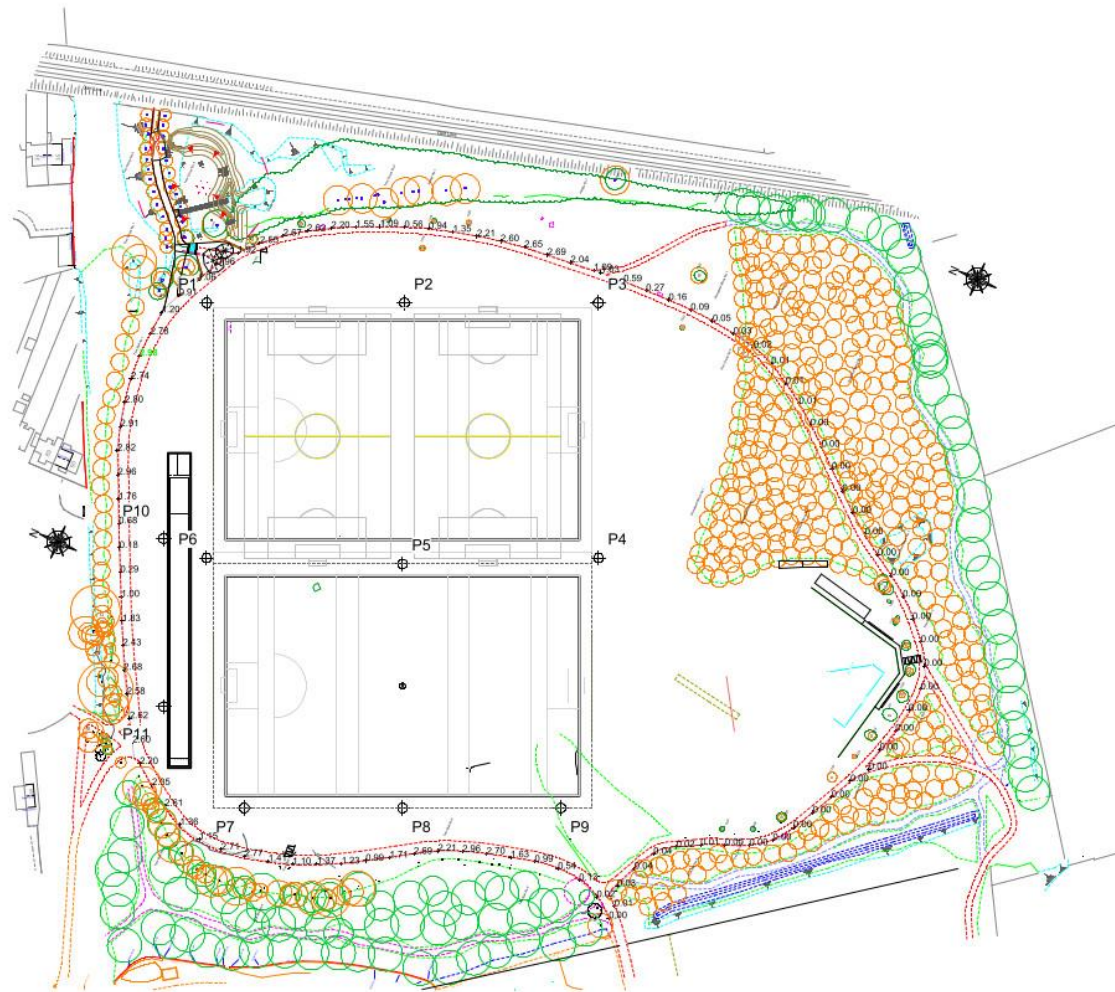
Applied Circuits: A, B, C, D  
No. of Luminaires: 131  
Total Load: 170.05 kW

**Guaranteed Performance:** The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document.

**Field Measurements:** Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.



SCALE 1: 2000  
0 20m 40m

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Pole location(s) Ⓢ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



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### ILLUMINATION SUMMARY

Figure 5. Proposed lighting – spill line

## Shanganagh Park Phase 1

Dublin, Leinster

### EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

#### INCLUDES:

- Football 1
- Football 2
- GAA Pitch 1
- GAA Pitch 2
- Track

**Electrical System Requirements:** Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the "Musco Control System Summary" for electrical sizing.

**Installation Requirements:** Results assume  $\pm 3\%$  nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

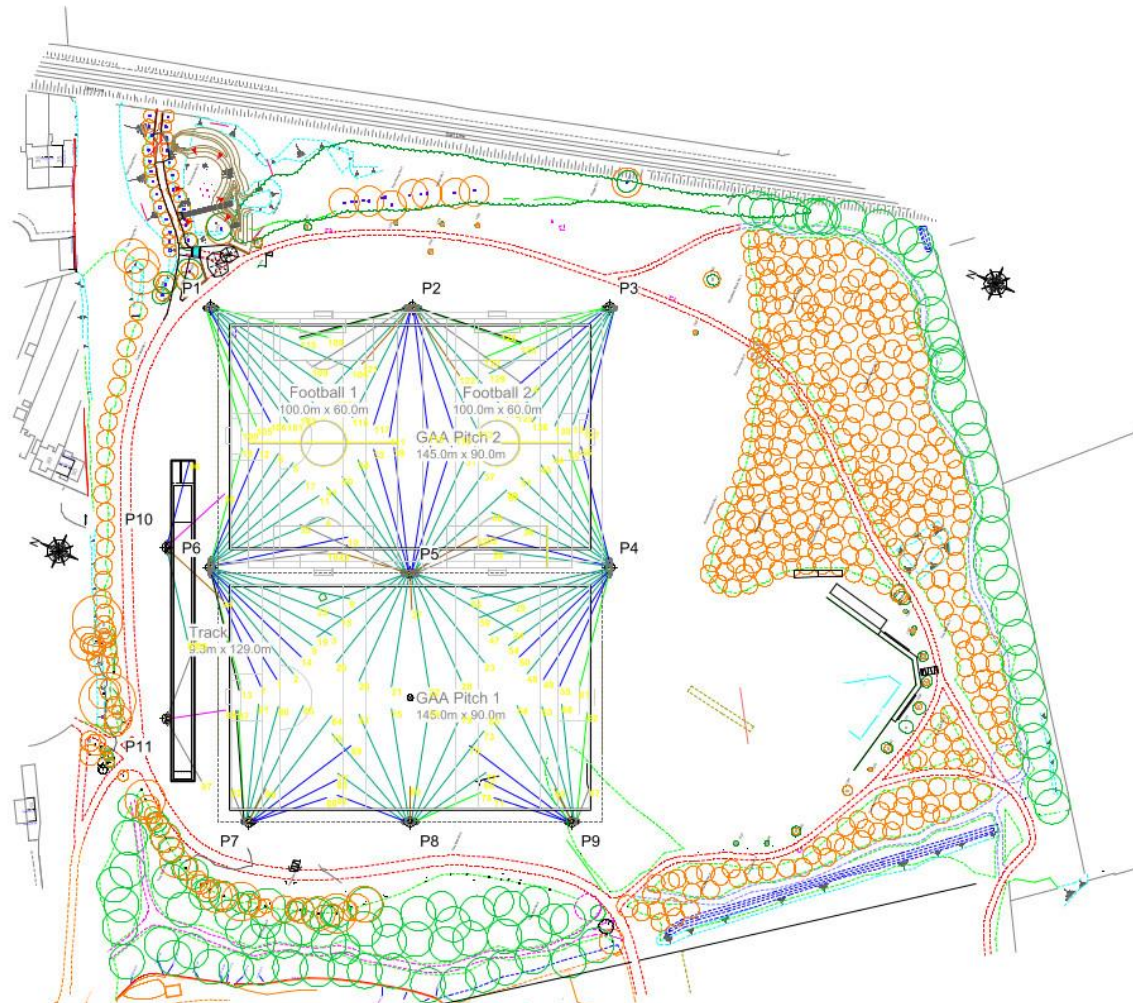
### EQUIPMENT LIST FOR AREAS SHOWN

QTY	LOCATION	POLE SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	MOUNTING HEIGHT	LUMINAIRES		QTY / POLE
					TYPE		
1	P1	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		5
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900		4
1	P2	24.38m	-	18.29m	TLC-LED-1500		2
				24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		12
1	P3	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		4
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900		5
2	P4, P6	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		18
1	P5	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		0/12*
				18.29m	TLC-LED-1500		2
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900		1
2	P7, P9	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		5
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900		5
1	P8	24.38m	-	24.38m	TLC-LED-1500		6
				24.38m	TLC-LED-900		5
1	P10	15.24m	-	15.24m	TLC-LED-900		4
1	P11	15.24m	-	15.24m	TLC-LED-900		3
11	TOTALS						131

\* This structure utilizes a back-to-back mounting configuration

### SINGLE LUMINAIRE AMPERAGE DRAW CHART

Ballast Specifications (.90 min power factor)	Line Amperage Per Luminaire (max draw)					
Single Phase Voltage	220 (50)	230 (50)	240 (50)	380 (50)	400 (50)	415 (50)
TLC-LED-900	5.0	4.8	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.7
TLC-LED-1500	8.1	7.7	7.4	4.7	4.4	4.3



SCALE 1: 2000



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Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗



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EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

Figure 6. Proposed lighting – equipment layout



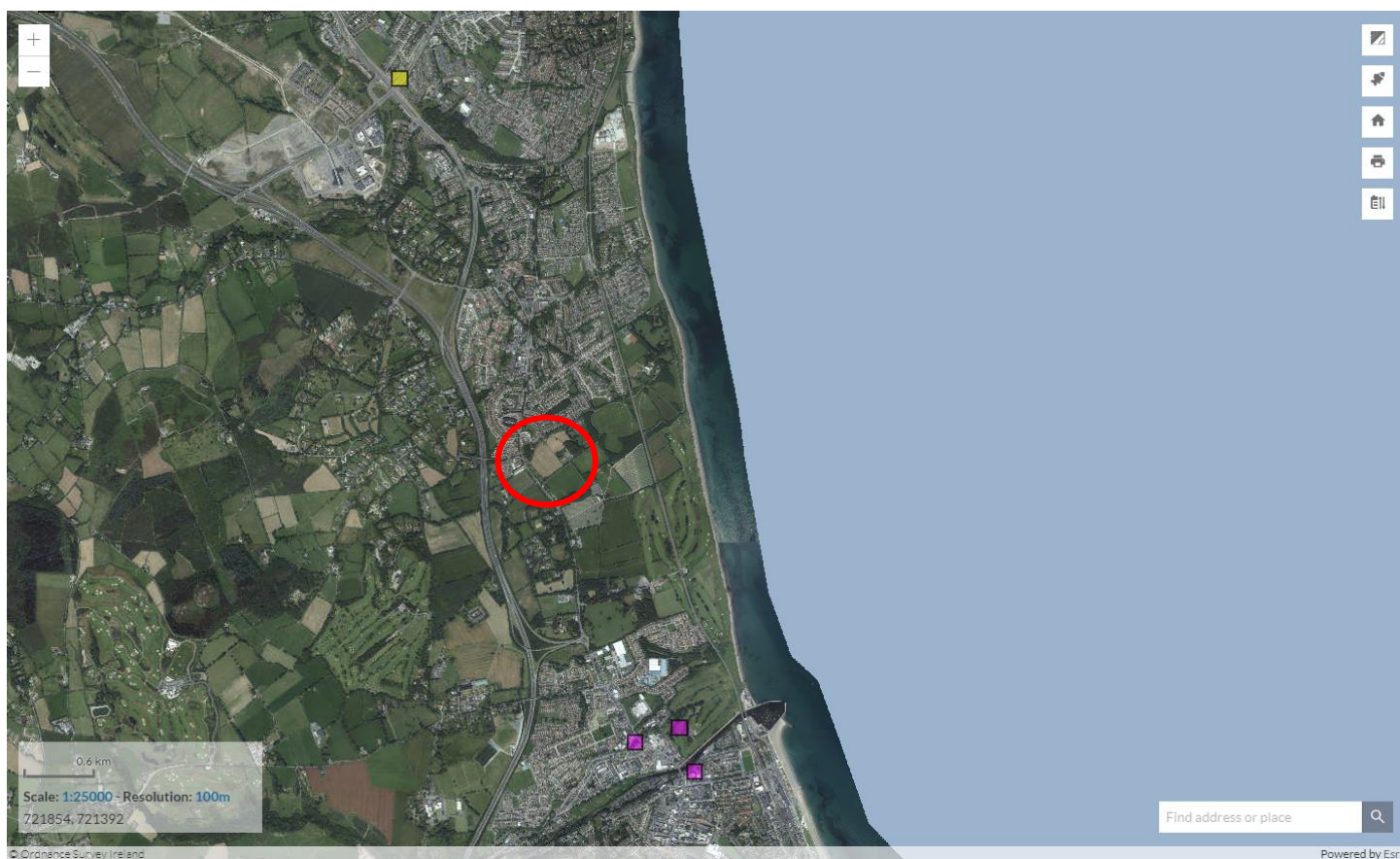
## Bat assessment findings

### Review of local bat records

The review of existing bat records (sourced from *Bat Conservation Ireland's* National Bat Records Database) within 2km<sup>2</sup> grids (Reference grids O22K & O22Q) encompassing the study area reveals that four of the nine known Irish species have been observed locally (Table 1). The National Biodiversity Data Centre's online viewer was consulted in order to determine whether there have been recorded bat sightings in the wider area. This is visually represented in Figures 7-9. The following species were noted in the wider area: Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*), and Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*) (Figures 7-9).

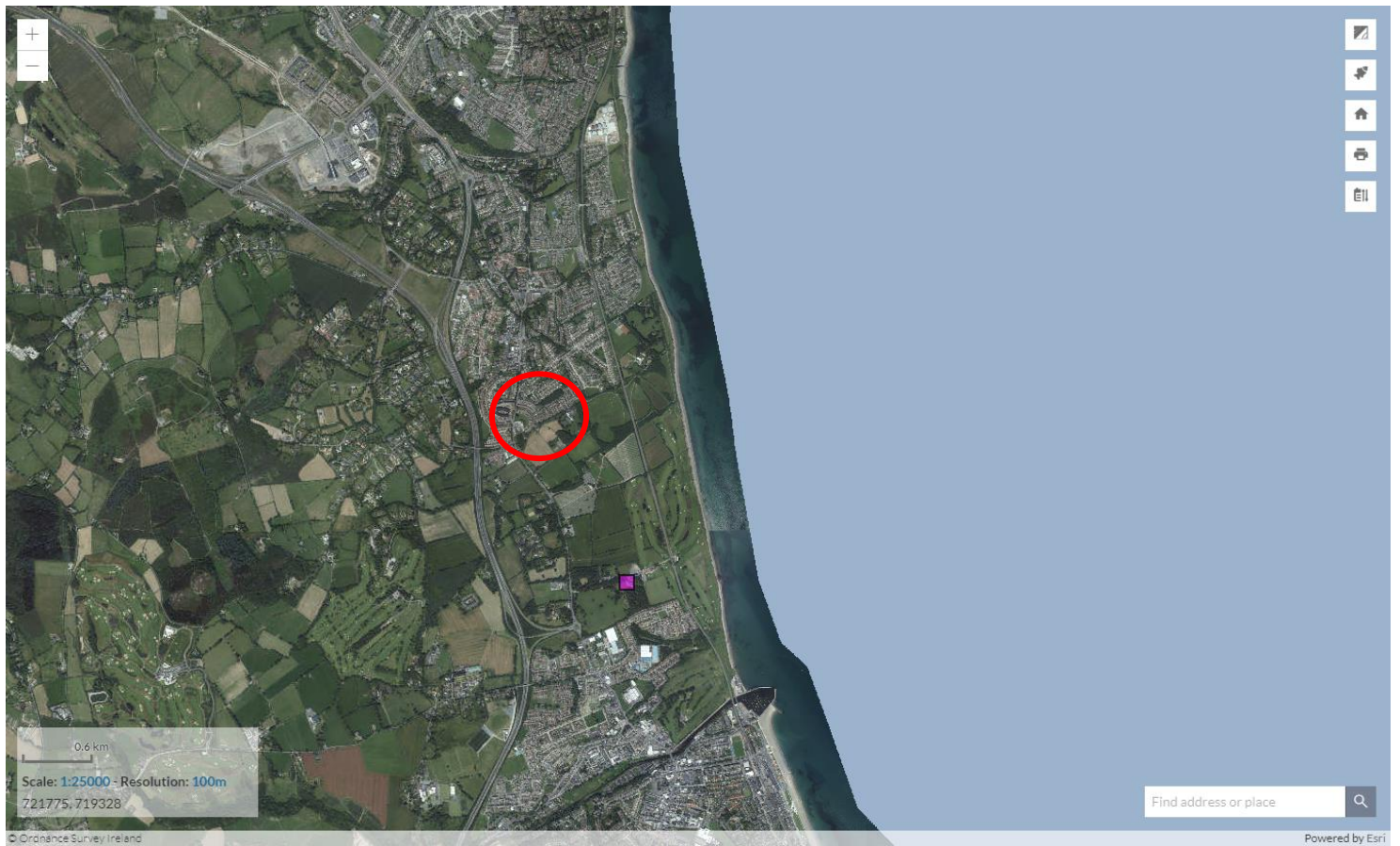
**Table 1:** Status of bat species within two 2km<sup>2</sup> grid encompassing the subject site (Reference nos. O22K & O22Q))

Species name	Record count	Date of last record	Note
Lesser Noctule ( <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> )	1	16/07/2007	National Bat Database of Ireland
Natterer's Bat ( <i>Myotis nattereri</i> )	1	16/07/2007	National Bat Database of Ireland
Pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato</i> )	2	16/07/2007	National Bat Database of Ireland
Soprano Pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> )	2	16/07/2007	National Bat Database of Ireland

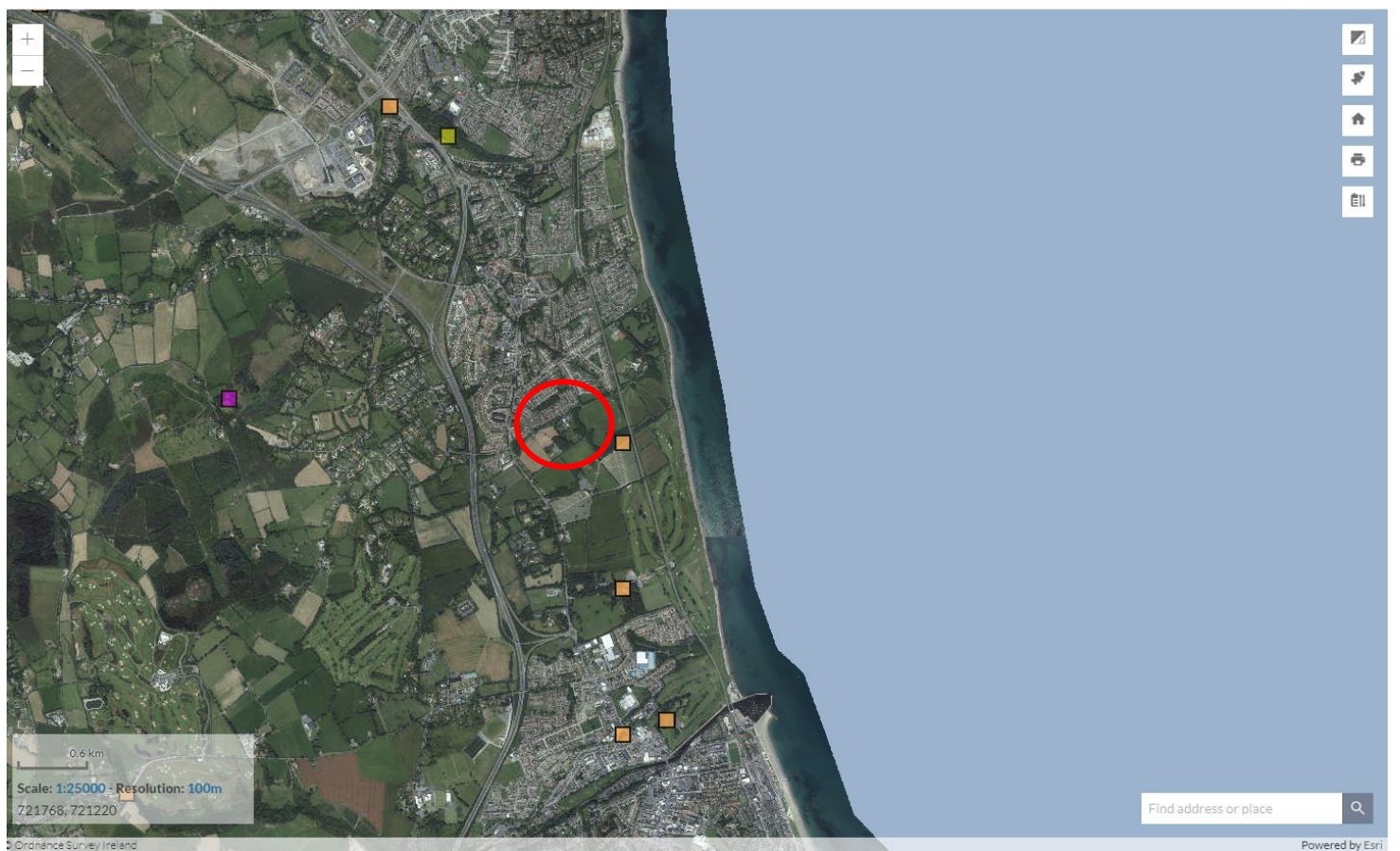


**Figure 7.** Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*) (yellow) and Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) (purple) (Source NBDC) (Site – red circle)





**Figure 8.** Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*) (purple) (Source NBDC) (Site – red circle)



**Figure 9.** Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*) (purple) (Species aggregate), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) (yellow), and both Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle (orange) (Source NBDC) (Site – red circle)

Specifically, NBDC records show sightings of a bat species in a location that encompasses a portion of the subject site:

1. Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) in grid reference O260210, encompassing a portion of the subject site. Recorded on 01/09/2004.

### Detector survey

Foraging activity on site was relatively high on site with three soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) a common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*) foraging over the site. Pipistrelle activity was primarily concentrated along the edges of the woodland while Leisler's bats were observed in more open areas.

### Potential impacts of proposed redevelopment on bats

No roosts bats were on site. Lighting during construction and operation has the potential to impact on foraging of bats on site. Discussions took place between Altermar and Musco Lighting consultants to ensure that the proposed floodlighting did not significantly impact on foraging bat activity within the park and introduce excessive light spill into the surrounding environment. Several iterations of the lighting strategy were prepared and assessed for potential negative impact on bats. The strategy proposed represent the final version of this consultation process. As seen in Figure 4 the ground light levels in the vicinity of the surrounding woodland is primarily < 1 lux (blue contour) and would therefore not prohibit bats from using existing foraging corridors.

### Mitigation measures

As no evidence of a bat roost was noted in any of the onsite structures, no mitigation measures in regard to these animals are needed during the proposed works. There is also no requirement for a *National Parks and Wildlife Service* derogation licence application to allow the planned works. However, as a precaution lighting at all stages should be done sensitively on site in consultation with a project ecologist, with no direct lighting of woodlands.

In discussion with Altermar a lighting strategy was prepared to further limit the potential impact of lighting on bats. The floodlighting will be operational, when required, potentially from 7am until 22:00, 7 days a week from October 15<sup>th</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>, during the main bat hibernation period. From April 1<sup>st</sup> to October 14<sup>th</sup> should lights be deemed necessary they will cease operation at civil twilight (rounded hour) e.g. 8pm in April, 9pm in May, 9pm in August and 8pm in September, in order to further protect bat foraging activity. This in effect reduces the potential lighting times i.e. cease lighting before 10pm for only 4 months of the year as seen (Table 1.)

**Table 1.** Proposed lighting times

	Time ON Civil Twilight 1 <sup>st</sup> of each month	Time OFF Mon to Thu
Jan	16:15	22:00
Feb	17:07	22:00
Mar	18:02	22:00
Apr	19:59	20.00
May	20:53	21.00
Jun	21:42	22.00 (Not used)
Jul	21:56	22.00 (Not used)
Aug	21:20	21.00
Sep	20:15	20.00
Oct	19:02	22:00
Nov	16:53	22:00
Dec	16:10	22:00

A post construction light spill and bat foraging assessment will be carried out by a bat specialist to confirm lighting has been constructed.

## Predicted and residual impact of the proposal

The proposed development will change the local environment as new lights are to be erected and some of the existing vegetation will be removed. No bat roosts will be lost due to this development and the species expected to occur onsite should persist. Minor loss of foraging areas through the site (not at the perimeter) will be seen when lighting is on. However, mitigation has been placed within the design and operation of the proposed lighting. Landscaping is provided to enhance bat foraging on site.

## Legal status and conservation issues – bats

All Irish bat species are protected under the Wildlife Act (1976) and Wildlife Amendment Acts (2000 and 2010). Also, the EC Directive on The Conservation of Natural habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive 1992), seeks to protect rare species, including bats, and their habitats and requires that appropriate monitoring of populations be undertaken. All Irish bats are listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and the lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* is further listed under Annex II. Across Europe, they are further protected under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1982), which, in relation to bats, exists to conserve all species and their habitats. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention 1979, enacted 1983) was instigated to protect migrant species across all European boundaries. The Irish government has ratified both these conventions.

All Irish bats are listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and the lesser horseshoe bat is further listed under Annex II.

The current status and legal protection of the known bat species occurring in Ireland is given in the following table.

Common and scientific name	Wildlife Act 1976 & Wildlife (Amendment) Acts 2000/2010	Irish Red List status	Habitats Directive	Bern & Bonn Conventions
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Soprano pipistrelle <i>P. pygmaeus</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Nathusius pipistrelle <i>P. nathusii</i>	Yes	Not referenced	Annex IV	Appendix II
Leisler's bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Yes	Near Threatened	Annex IV	Appendix II
Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex II Annex IV	Appendix II
Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Natterer's bat <i>M. nattereri</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Whiskered bat <i>M. mystacinus</i>	Yes	Least Concern	Annex IV	Appendix II
Brandt's bat <i>M. brandtii</i>	Yes	Data Deficient	Annex IV	Appendix II

Also, under existing legislation, the destruction, alteration or evacuation of a known bat roost is a notifiable action and a derogation licence has to be obtained from the *National Parks and Wildlife Service* before works can commence.

It should also be noted that any works interfering with bats and especially their roosts, including for instance, the installation of lighting in the vicinity of the latter, may only be carried out under a licence to derogate from Regulation 23 of the Habitats Regulations 1997, (which transposed the EU Habitats Directive into Irish law) issued by NPWS. The details with regards to appropriate assessments, the strict parameters within which derogation licences may be issued and the procedures by which and the order



in relation to the planning and development regulations such licences should be obtained, are set out in Circular Letter NPWS 2/07 "*Guidance on Compliance with Regulation 23 of the Habitats Regulations 1997 - strict protection of certain species/applications for derogation licences*" issued on behalf of the Minister of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government on the 16<sup>th</sup> of May 2007.

Furthermore, on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2011, the Irish Government published the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 which include the protection of the Irish bat fauna and further outline derogation licensing requirements re: European Protected Species.

## References

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) 1982

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### TECHNICAL NOTE

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Project **Shanganagh Park Masterplan**

Subject **Hydrogeological assessment**

Author **Teri Hayes BSc MSc PGeo**

Date **27 April 2002**

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#### **Re: Assessment of Seasonal Pond in relation to proposed Shanganagh Park Masterplan (Phase 1)**

##### **1.0 Objective of Report**

The scope of this desktop review is to assess the potential for any likely significant impacts as a result of the proposed development on water supply to the seasonal pond located south of the proposed redevelopment of lands at Shanganagh Park.

The assessment relies on information regarding design provided by Dun Laoighre Rathdown County Council and site assessment completed by Bryan Deegan of Altamar Ltd.

This report was prepared by Teri Hayes (BSc MSc PGeo EurGeol). Teri is a hydrogeologist with over 25 years of experience in water resource management and impact assessment. She has a Masters in Hydrogeology and is a former President of the Irish Group of the Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) and has provided advisory services on water related environmental and planning issues to both public and private sector bodies. She is qualified as a competent person as recognised by the EPA (IGI Register of competent persons [www.igi.ie](http://www.igi.ie)). Her specialist area of expertise is water resource management eco-hydrogeology, hydrological assessment and environmental impact assessment

##### **2.0 Summary of existing drainage and site conditions**

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) has identified the area of Shanganagh park as being underlain by Ordovician aged Maun Formation slates and siltstones. The soil cover is 3-5 metres indicating “High” Vulnerability. Data from the geotechnical investigation (August 2021) shows a possible depth of c. 2 metres of overburden above bedrock in the south of the site, thickening towards the north of the site.

The Quaternary soils map indicates the presence of “Irish Sea Till” derived from Limestone. The closest investigation trial pits to the seasonal lake are TP08 and TP 07 (as shown on Figure 1 below).

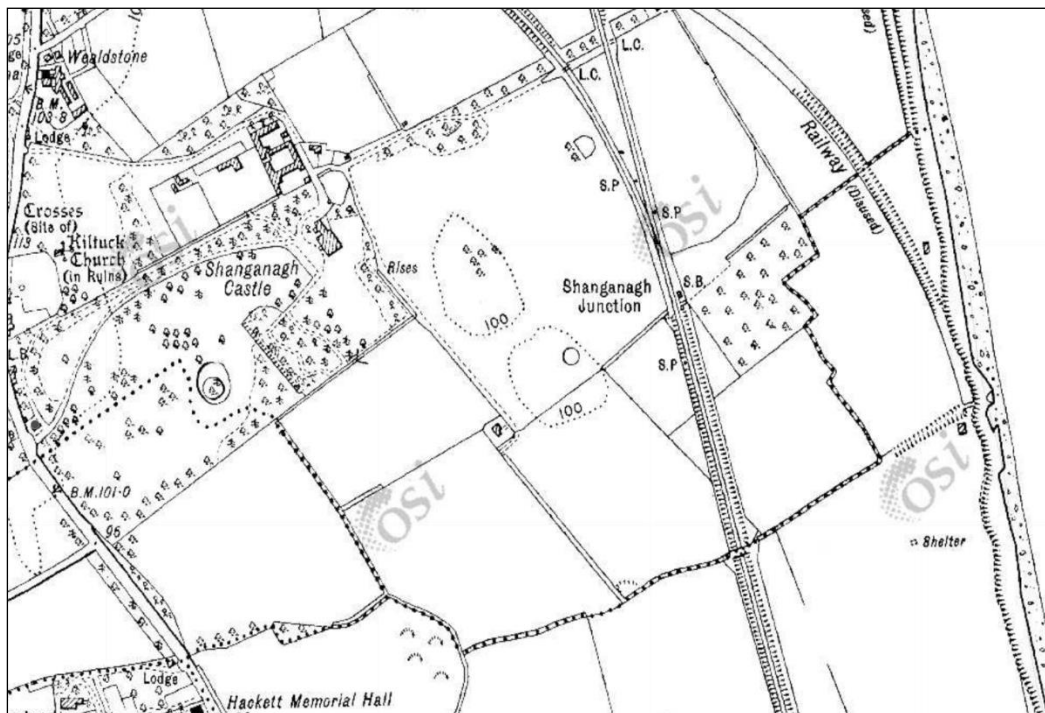
A review of the trial pit logs shows that this area is underlain by:

Sandy gravelly Clay 0-1m below land surface (bls) overlying greyish brown sandy Gravel with high cobble content. Possible boulders or bedrock were encountered at 1.90 m and 2.6m respectively. Excavations were undertaken during a dry summer period and no water table was encountered at that time. Groundwater infiltration tests showed very low infiltration rates in the shallow clays.



**Figure 1** Location of trial pits

A review of the historical mapping for the area shows the location of a drainage ditch fed by a spring ("rises") to the west of the park (Figure 2 ) which may be a source of water supply to the seasonal lake during winter periods. However, there is no indication of connectivity from mapping or from a review of photographs (taken by B. Deegan April 2022).



**Figure 2** Cassini map dated 1930s



### 3.0 Review of Impacts from the Proposed Development

A review of the proposed site drainage indicates a shallow drainage system comprising slit drains and perforated lateral drains across pitch areas directed to a bio-retention area via collector drains located around pitch perimeters (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Site Drainage – Drawing no DRP 2422-12



#### **4.0 Conclusions**

No development is proposed directly on the area of the seasonal pond or immediate surrounding area.

Site conditions indicate low drainage within the shallow soil requiring drainage to be installed for the proposed development. The nature of the proposed drainage as described in Figure 3 is that it collects recharge local to the area drained. As such there is little potential for impact outside of the footprint of the pitches etc.

There is no evidence that the drainage plan will divert any streams feeding the seasonal pond. Also as the site will remain greenfield there is no overall change in the recharge pattern to the underlying soils or aquifer which would impact on any groundwater pathway to the pond.

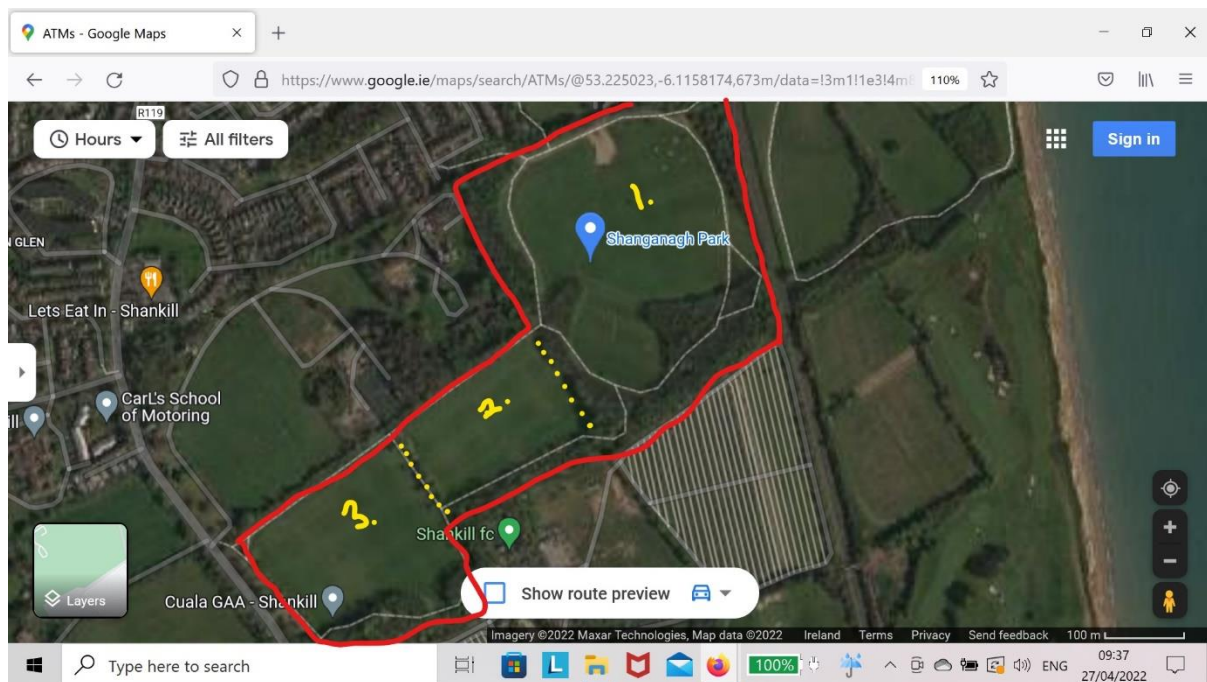
### **Introduction**

Between October 2021 and March 2022, a total of 12 winter bird surveys were conducted at Shanganagh Park, in Shankill, South County Dublin by Hugh Delaney, a freelance ecologist (Birds primarily) with an experienced background in bird surveying on numerous sites with ecological consultancies over 10+ years. Hugh, a lifelong birder, is local to the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area in Dublin and is especially familiar with the bird life and its ecology in the environs going back over 30 years.

### **Winter Bird Survey Methodology**

Winter bird surveys are conducted from soon after sunrise until late in the afternoon before sunset, the site is monitored throughout the day and all bird species utilizing the site recorded, including species flying through overhead. Checks are also made on suitable habitat nearby or adjacent the site for comparative purposes and to monitor any interchange of birds between sites. Target species (species of more special interest) utilizing the site will be mapped and estimates of the time these species frequented the site recorded.

### **Site Location**



**Figure 1 Shanganagh Park**

Shanganagh Park survey recording area, subdivided into areas 1 (principal site survey area), and areas 2 and 3 (playing fields nearest the Bray Road), also other adjacent areas – the dog park area east of the railway, and the Shanganagh castle lands were also regularly checked during the surveys.

### **Site Description**

Shanganagh Park comprises a mixed parkland of short grass playing fields, bordered by woodland and hedgerows. More extensive mature broadleaf woodland present to the south and east of area 1 especially.

### **Specific site survey methodology**

Site area checked throughout the day with more specific emphasis on area 1 especially, with vantage point observations made from east and west sides of area alternately (c.1 hour on each side) during the

survey periods. Areas 2 and 3 also regularly checked during the surveys with checks made on adjacent lands and dog park area to the east of the railway.

## **Survey results**

### **October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.39hrs/Sunset 18.45hrs. Weather – Wind F4 Southeast, Cloud 8/8, occasional showers, 15c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.45hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Chiffchaff.

#### **Observations from 07.45hrs – 12.00hrs –**

In area 1 Jackdaw and Rook were recorded foraging in center of site the morning with peak counts 36 Jackdaw at 10.20hrs and 26 Rook at 11.05hrs. Smaller numbers (<15) Jackdaw and Rook (<10) almost continually foraging in area 1 throughout the morning, with occasional Hooded Crow (<3) and Magpie (<5) recorded. Adjacent woodland yielded a typical array of parkland species with 4 Tit species, Goldcrest, Song Thrush, Blackbird, Siskin etc. recorded. 8 Black-headed Gull were noted foraging at area 3 from 09.20-09.40hrs, areas 2 and 3 in recreational use no other foraging species were recorded there.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –**

Foraging flocks of Gulls noted in areas 2 and 3, Black-headed (<20), Mediterranean Gull (<1), Herring Gull (<5) noted foraging between areas 2 and 3 from 12.40-14.00hrs. Woodpigeon noted foraging in area 1 with a peak of 22 at 14.30hrs. Jackdaw numbers foraging in area 1 peaked at 34 at 15.05hrs and likewise Rook numbers foraging in area 1 peaked at 16 at 13.35hrs. Smaller numbers of corvids noted at other times in area 1 (<10) each of Jackdaw and Rook. No other target species recorded on-site or passing through the site.

### **October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.18hrs/Sunset 17.58hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 8/8, Light showers, 11c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.50hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Woodpigeon, Greenfinch, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 07.50hrs – 12.00hrs –**

No target species foraging on areas 1-3 at sunrise, small numbers of Black-headed (<20) and Herring Gull (<10) noted passing west over the site moving inland from sunrise. A foraging Gull flock of Black-headed Gull (<30), Mediterranean Gull (<1) and Herring Gull (<1) noted in area 3 from 09.10-09.40hrs, disturbed off-site by dog walkers. At area 1 a foraging flock of Rook (<25) was noted from 09.30hrs-11.00hrs, with smaller numbers of Jackdaw (<10). A Great Spotted Woodpecker was located foraging in the southwest corner of area 1, a notable find of this recent colonizer from its Wicklow stronghold. A Buzzard was noted soaring over area 3 at 10.15hrs, no other target species located.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –**

Great Spotted Woodpecker again noted foraging in woodland at west side of area 1 at 12.15hrs. In area 1 Rook (<20), Jackdaw (<15), and Woodpigeon (<10) were noted foraging intermittently during the afternoon until 14.30hrs when recreational users disturbed the birds out of the area. At 13.00-13.40hrs Black-headed Gull (<15) and Herring Gull (<2) were noted foraging in area 3. No other target species recorded.

### **November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.41hrs/Sunset 16.36hrs. Weather – Wind F1 South, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 12c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.30hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Redpoll, Greenfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Skylark, Buzzard.

Observations from 07.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

Increase noted of Gull foraging activity compared with previous visits with Black-headed Gull (<125), Herring Gull (<14) and Mediterranean Gull (<1) foraging at area 3 from 07.35-09.00hrs. A Buzzard was noted foraging in area 2 on ground from 07.40-08.00hrs, also Black-headed Gull (<18) in same area. Foraging Gull flock in area 3 decreasing to 35 Black-headed Gull at 09.15hrs, then all birds moving off-site. In area 1 Black-headed Gull (<75) and Herring Gull (<1) were noted roosting in center of site from 09.15-09.50hrs. A Skylark was noted passing over area 3 at 09.07hrs. By 10.30hrs no foraging Gulls were noted in areas 1-3 with an increase in recreational activity public usage on-site. The Great Spotted Woodpecker was noted again at the southwest corner of area 1 foraging in trees at 10.15hrs. A Raven was noted flying northwest over area 2 at 11.04hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –

(<10) Black-headed Gull noted foraging in area 1 from 12.10-12.40hrs. No further Gulls noted foraging in area 1, Rook (<18 peak count) and Jackdaw (<7 peak count) noted foraging in area 1 intermittently during afternoon. In area 3 Black-headed Gull (<15) and Herring Gull were noted foraging from 13.15-14.00hrs. Small numbers (<10) of Redwing noted passing north and west over the site in afternoon.

**November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.59hrs/Sunset 16.23hrs. Weather – Wind F2 Southwest, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 11c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 17.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Buzzard.

Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

Rook (<30 peak count) and Jackdaw (<15 peak count) noted foraging in area 1 from 09.10-11.00hrs. Small foraging flocks of Woodpigeon noted in area 1 from 10.15-11.00hrs (<8) and another flock of Woodpigeon (<10) in area 2 from 10.45-11.15hrs. A Buzzard was noted soaring over area 1 at 11.20hrs. Small numbers (<5) of Meadow Pipit noted passing over the site.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 17.15hrs –

From 13.30-14.15hrs Black-headed Gull (<6), Rook (<26) and Jackdaw (<5) were noted foraging in area 1. Black-headed Gulls (<16) again noted foraging in area 1 from 15.00-15.25hrs. In area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gulls from 14.15hrs to 15.10hrs peaked at 57 birds at 14.42hrs accompanied by 2 Mediterranean Gulls. A Herring Gull was noted foraging in area 1 from 15.20-15.50hrs. A late stay to dark on-site to attempt to locate Woodcock or Owl species found neither. No other target species located.

**December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.20hrs/Sunset 16.09hrs. Weather – Wind F2 West, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 6c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush,



Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Buzzard, Sparrowhawk, Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 a foraging flock of Gulls in the center of the site from 09.20-10.30hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<12) and Herring Gulls (<3), the birds flushed off-site by recreational users. A Sparrowhawk passed south over area 2 at 10.45hrs. In area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 11.00-12.10hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<22) and Herring Gull (<2). The Great Spotted Woodpecker was again located at the west side of area 1 foraging in trees at 09.50hrs and again at 10.40hrs. Two Buzzard were noted soaring over woodland at the south side of area 1 at 10.15hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –

In area 1 no gulls were noted foraging in the afternoon with peak counts of Rook at 14.05hrs (<32) and a peak count of Jackdaw at 13.35hrs (<17). Small numbers (<10) of Woodpigeon also noted in area 1 intermittently during the afternoon. Redwing (<5) were noted foraging on the west side of area 2 at 12.45rs, accompanied by Mistle Thrush (<3), Blackbird (<6) and Song Thrush (<4). In area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gull (<25) was present from 13.00-14.15hrs. Redpoll (<6) and Siskin (<10) were noted in foraging in woodland at the south side of area 1 at 14.30hrs. No other target species recorded.

**December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.37hrs/Sunset 16.07hrs. Weather – Wind F2 East, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 5c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.45hrs – 15.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Starling, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Sparrowhawk, Buzzard.

Observations from 08.45hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 only corvids and Woodpigeon were noted foraging in the area with a peak count of 30 Rook at 09.40hrs and 22 Jackdaw at 10.15hrs, small numbers of Woodpigeon (<10) noted foraging intermittently during the morning mainly at the west side of site. Black-headed Gulls (<6) noted foraging in area 2 from 10.10-10.40hrs. No other Gull flock noted with all pitches and green spaces in heavy recreational use.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.15hrs –

Two Buzzard were noted soaring over area 2 at 12.15hrs drifting south. In area 3 Black-headed Gull (<15) were noted foraging from 14.05-14.25hrs. In area 1 small numbers of Rook (<15) and Jackdaw (<8) noted foraging intermittently during the afternoon. A Sparrowhawk was noted hunting at the south side of area 1 at 13.20hrs. No other target species recorded.

**January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 08.37hrs/Sunset 16.26hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 7/8, Light showers, 6c, Excellent visibility. On-site 09.00hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Redwing, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Greenfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

Observations from 09.00hrs – 12.00hrs-

At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 09.20-10.45hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<55), Mediterranean Gull (<2) and Herring Gull (<4). No Gulls noted foraging at area 1 with peak counts of Rook (<18) at 11.10hrs and Jackdaw (<11) at 11.30hrs recorded. A Buzzard was noted foraging on the

pitch at area 2 from 11.20-11.35hrs. Woodpigeon noted foraging in area 1 with a peak count of 16 at 11.40hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –

A small flock of roosting Gulls noted resting in the center of area 1 from 12.40-13.30hrs comprised Black-headed (<15) and Herring Gulls (<2), the birds flushed off-site by dog walkers. Redwing (<15) noted foraging in area 2 at 13.45-14.10hrs. Two Buzzard were noted soaring over the south side of area 1 at 14.15hrs. A foraging flock of Black-headed Gulls (<20) were noted in area 3 from 14.55-15.40hrs. No other target species recorded.

**January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 08.14hrs/Sunset 17.02hrs. Weather – Wind F4 West, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 8c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 16.00hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Starling, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 Black-headed Gull (<6) and Herring Gull (<3) were noted foraging in the center of the site from 09.15-10.10hrs. Small numbers of Rook (<15) and Jackdaw (<12) noted foraging intermittently at area 1 during the morning with occasional Hooded Crow (<4) also present. At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 10.15-11.20hrs comprised Black-headed (<25) and Herring Gulls (<3). One Buzzard was noted soaring over the south side of area 1 at 11.45hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.00hrs –

No Gulls noted foraging at area 1 in the afternoon and only between 13.30hrs-13.50hrs at area 3 (<5) Black-headed Gull, heavy recreational activity throughout park for the duration of the afternoon. Woodpigeon (<5) noted foraging at area 1 intermittently during the afternoon. Two Buzzard noted soaring over the south side of area 2 at 14.15hrs. Two Raven passed south over area 1 at 15.05hrs. No other target species recorded.

**February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.55hrs/Sunset 17.24hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 3/8, Dry, 8c, Excellent visibility. On-site 09.30hrs – 17.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

Observations from 09.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

No foraging Gull flocks noted at areas 1-3 all morning with occasional Black-headed and Herring Gulls passing over the site only. At area 1 from 11.15-13.00hrs Rook (<20) and Jackdaw (<10) were noted foraging, small numbers (<10 of each) noted intermittently thereafter. A Buzzard was noted soaring over the east side of area 1 at 11.15hrs. Woodpigeon (<5) noted foraging at area 2 from 10.15-10.40hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 17.15hrs –

Park very busy during afternoon with again no Gulls noted foraging in areas 1-3. Redwing (<13) noted foraging in area 2 from 15.00-15.30hrs, associating with Blackbird (<5) and Song Thrush (<3). A Buzzard was noted soaring at the east side of area 1 at 15.42hrs. No other target species recorded.

### **February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.19hrs/Sunset 17.57hrs. Weather – Wind F3 South, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 9c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.45hrs – 16.00hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Starling, Stock Dove, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 07.45hrs – 12.00hrs –**

At area 1 small numbers of corvids were present throughout the morning with a peak count of Rook at 10.25hrs (<18) and Jackdaw at 11.00hrs (<9). Rooks were noted tending 6 nests in woodland at the northeast corner of area 1 near bridge over rail line. No Gulls were noted foraging in area 1 with small numbers of Woodpigeon (<10) foraging intermittently in the area. A Stock Dove was noted at the south side of area 1 at 08.40hrs. At area 2 Black-headed Gulls (<4) were noted foraging from 11.30-11.45hrs. No other target species located.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.00hrs –**

At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 12.15-13.45hrs comprised Black-headed Gulls (<16) and Herring Gulls (<3). Two Lesser black-backed Gull were noted passing north over area 2 at 14.10hrs. In area 1 corvids remained foraging intermittently during the afternoon with Rook (peak count of 15) and Jackdaw (peak count of 10) noted. Small numbers of Woodpigeon noted in area 1 with a peak of 8 foraging at 14.50hrs. A Buzzard was noted foraging over area 3 at 15.15rs. No other target species located.

### **March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 06.47hrs/Sunset 18.22hrs. Weather – Wind F3 South, Cloud 4/8, Dry, 12c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.45hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 08.45hrs – 12.00hrs –**

In area 1 Black-headed Gull (<5) were noted foraging in the center area from 09.45-10.15hrs. Small numbers of Rook (<18 max count) and Jackdaw (<10) foraging intermittently in area 1 during the morning, Rooks noted to continue to attend 6 nests near footbridge over rail line in the northeast corner of area 1. At area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gull (<40), Herring Gull (<2) and Lesser black-backed Gull was noted from 10.30hrs-11.40hrs when the birds were flushed off-site. A Buzzard was noted foraging in area 2 at 11.50hrs.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –**

At area 3 from 12.25hrs-15.40hrs Black-headed Gulls peaked at 45 birds at 14.55hrs, also Herring Gull (<8) in same area, heavy overnight rain causing spot flooding attracting the birds to forage more continually in the area. No foraging Gulls noted at area 1 with Rooks and Jackdaw continuing to forage there in small numbers, like that which was recorded in the morning. A nesting colony of Rook was located at the southeast corner of area 3 in woodland south of the small footbridge, comprising 8 nests. No other target species recorded.

## **March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.10hrs/Sunset 19.51hrs. Weather – Wind F1 East, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 7c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.15hrs – 16.45hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Starling, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Stock Dove, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Sparrowhawk, Buzzard.

### **Observations from 08.15hrs – 12.00hrs –**

At area 1 Black-headed Gulls (<11) and Herring Gull (<2) were noted foraging from 08.50-09.20hrs (disturbed off-site by dog walkers). Small numbers of Woodpigeon (<15) also recorded foraging during the morning intermittently. Rooks peaked in number at 10.20hrs with 26 birds recorded with small numbers (<10) of Jackdaw also present. Two Buzzard were observed soaring over the southeast corner area 1 at 9.40hrs and 11.10hrs. No Gulls were noted foraging in areas 2 or 3 during the morning. A Sparrowhawk was noted hunting along the east side of area 2 at 11.45hrs.

### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.45hrs –**

No Gulls were noted foraging at area 1 during the afternoon with Rooks (<20) and Jackdaw (<15) recorded intermittently. A peak of 18 Woodpigeon were noted foraging at the south side of area 1 at 13.15hrs. At area 3 Black-headed Gull (<13) and Herring Gull (<4) were recorded foraging from 14.10-14.40hrs. Lesser black-backed Gull (<5) were noted passing north over the site (likely spring migrants). Rooks were still attending the nesting sites at areas 3 and 1. No other target species were recorded.

## **Comments and observations on the survey results**

37 bird species were recorded in Shanganagh Park during the 12 winter bird surveys. The species diversity being a typical representation of that which might expected in a suburban Dublin parkland context. In the context of wintering bird species that are red listed as species of conservation concern in the revised Birdwatch Ireland List of birds of conservation concern in Ireland (2020-2026) Redwing was recorded. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded in the first half of the surveys was noteworthy, likely emanating from the expanding Wicklow population. Three gull species listed in the amber wintering species category were recorded, these being Black-headed, Herring and Lesser black-backed Gull.

On the pitches and playing areas the species foraging frequently were dominated by Black-headed Gulls (counts averaging < 50 to <100) and to a lesser extent, Herring Gulls, the pitches closest to the Bray Road being most preferential. Other species foraging in these areas were dominated by Corvid species, specifically Rook (nesting in the park) and Jackdaw with smaller numbers of Hooded Crow and Magpie. The species diversity recorded within the park in the survey period was quite typical of that expected in a suburban Dublin context with a range passerines species found in the patches of woodland around the park – Species like Thrushes (Song and Mistle Thrush and Blackbird), Robin, Dunnock, Wren, Tit species, Finches such as Chaffinch, Bullfinch, Goldfinch etc, and Goldcrest. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded early in the winter was notable (a species expanding its range from recent colonisation in Wicklow).

The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Close monitoring of the pitches did not record any visitations whatsoever of Brent Geese or wader species (in a Dublin context that would be Curlew, Oystercatcher and Black-tailed Godwit). Consultation with locals regularly visiting the park and birders living nearby the surveyor is familiar with concluded (albeit anecdotal information) that such species have not being seen within the park in recent years. Despite large areas of grass playing areas the site is nonetheless very heavily visited by recreational users (walkers, dog walkers etc.) and this is likely a disincentive to the aforementioned species visiting the site.



## Appropriate Assessment Screening for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.



28<sup>th</sup> April 2022

**Prepared by:** Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) of Altemar Ltd.

**On behalf of:** Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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Document Control Sheet			
Project	Appropriate Assessment Screening for a proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.		
Report	Appropriate Assessment Screening		
Date	28 <sup>th</sup> April 2022		
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## Introduction

An Appropriate Assessment is an assessment of the potential effects of a proposed project or plan, on its own, or in combination with other plans or projects, on one or more European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Areas (SPA)).

The following draft Appropriate Assessment (AA) (Screening Stage) has been prepared by **Altemar Ltd.** at the request of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council. The project relates to the development of Shanganagh Park Shankill, Co. Dublin, Masterplan – Phase 1

The AA Screening stage examines the likely significant effects of the proposed development, either on its own, or in combination with other plans and projects, upon a European site and considers whether, on the basis of objective scientific evidence, it can be concluded, in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of the relevant European sites, that there are not likely to be significant effects on any European site.

## Background to Altemar Ltd.

Since its inception in 2001, Altemar has been delivering ecological and environmental services to a broad range of clients. Operational areas include residential, infrastructural, renewable, oil & gas, private industry, local authorities, EC projects and State/semi-State Departments. Bryan Deegan is the managing director of Altemar. Bryan is an environmental scientist and marine biologist with 27 years' experience working in Irish terrestrial and aquatic environments, providing services to the State, Semi-State and industry. Bryan Deegan (MCIEEM) holds a MSc in Environmental Science, BSc (Hons.) in Applied Marine Biology, NCEA National Diploma in Applied Aquatic Science and a NCEA National Certificate in Science (Aquaculture). Bryan Deegan carried out all elements of this draft Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA). However, Hugh Delaney (ornithologist) has carried out a Wintering Bird Assessment. Hugh Delaney is a freelance ecologist (Birds primarily) with an experienced background in bird surveying on numerous sites with ecological consultancies over 10+ years. Hugh, a lifelong birder, is local to the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area in Dublin and is especially familiar with the bird life and its ecology in the environs going back over 30 years. He has carried out numerous ornithological surveys for Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.



## Background to the Appropriate Assessment

The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (together with the Birds Directive (2009/1477/EC)) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. The Directive protects over 1000 animals and plant species and over 200 "habitat types" which are of European importance. In the Habitats Directive, Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of European Community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of conservation sites (NATURA, 2000). These are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive), Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect European sites (Annex 1.1). Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

*"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [NATURA 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implication for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the component 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."*

As outlined in "Managing European sites, The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC" (European Commission, 21 November 2018) *"The purpose of the appropriate assessment is to assess the implications of the plan or project in respect of the site's conservation objectives, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects. The conclusions should enable the competent authorities to ascertain whether the plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned. The focus of the appropriate assessment is therefore specifically on the species and/or the habitats for which the European site is designated."*

As outlined in the EC guidance document on Article 6(4) (January 2007)<sup>1</sup>:

*"Appropriate assessments of the implications of the plan or project for the site concerned must precede its approval and take into account the cumulative effects which result from the combination of that plan or project with other plans or projects in view of the site's conservation objectives. This implies that all aspects of the plan or project which can, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, affect those objectives must be identified in the light of the best scientific knowledge in the field."*

*Assessment procedures of plans or projects likely to affect European sites should guarantee full consideration of all elements contributing to the site integrity and to the overall coherence of the network, both in the definition of the baseline conditions and in the stages leading to identification of potential impacts, mitigation measures and residual impacts. These determine what has to be compensated, both in quality and quantity. Regardless of whether the provisions of Article 6(3) are delivered following existing environmental impact assessment procedures or other specific methods, it must be ensured that:*

- *Article 6(3) assessment results allow full traceability of the decisions eventually made, including the selection of alternatives and any imperative reasons of overriding public interest.*
- *The assessment should include all elements contributing to the site's integrity and to the overall coherence of the network as defined in the site's conservation objectives and Standard Data Form, and be based on best available scientific knowledge in the field. The information required should be updated and could include the following issues:*
  - *Structure and function, and the respective role of the site's ecological assets;*
  - *Area, representativity and conservation status of the priority and nonpriority habitats in the site;*

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission. (2007). Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission;

- *Population size, degree of isolation, ecotype, genetic pool, age class structure, and conservation status of species under Annex II of the Habitats Directive or Annex I of the Birds Directive present in the site;*
- *Role of the site within the biographical region and in the coherence of the European network; and,*
- *Any other ecological assets and functions identified in the site.*
- *It should include a comprehensive identification of all the potential impacts of the plan or project likely to be significant on the site, taking into account cumulative impacts and other impacts likely to arise as a result of the combined action of the plan or project under assessment and other plans or projects.*
- *The assessment under Article 6(3) applies the best available techniques and methods, to estimate the extent of the effects of the plan or project on the biological integrity of the site(s) likely to be damaged.*
- *The assessment provides for the incorporation of the most effective mitigation measures into the plan or project concerned, in order to avoid, reduce or even cancel the negative impacts on the site.*
- *The characterisation of the biological integrity and the impact assessment should be based on the best possible indicators specific to the European assets which must also be useful to monitor the plan or project implementation."*

## Stages of the Appropriate Assessment

This Appropriate Assessment screening was undertaken in accordance with the European Commission Methodological Guidance on the provision of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2001), Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, in addition to the December 2009 publication from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government; 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities' and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011. In order to comply with the above Guidelines and legislation, the Appropriate Assessment process must be structured as follows:

### 1) Screening stage:

- Description of plan or project, and local site or plan area characteristics;
- Identification of relevant European sites, and compilation of information on their qualifying interests and conservation objectives
- Identification and description of individual in combination effects likely to result from the proposed project;
- Assessment of the likely significance of the effects identified above. Exclusion of sites where it can be objectively concluded that there will be no likely significant effects; and,

Conclusions

### 2) Appropriate Assessment (Natura Impact Statement):

- Description of the European sites that will be considered further;
- Identification and description of potential adverse impacts on the conservation objectives of these sites likely to occur from the project or plan; and,
- Mitigation Measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce or remedy any such potential adverse impacts
- Assessment as to whether, following the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, it can be concluded, beyond all reasonable scientific doubt, that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the relevant European Site in light of its conservation objectives"
- Conclusions.

If it can be demonstrated during the AA screening phase (Stage 1), that the proposed project will not have a significant effect, whether alone or in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 (European) site, then no further AA (Stage 2) will be required. It is important to note that there is a requirement to apply a precautionary approach to AA screening. Therefore, where effects are possible, certain or unknown at the screening stage, AA will be required.

In addition, it should be noted that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an AA of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site.

## Stage 1 Screening Assessment

### Management of the Site

The proposed development is not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of European sites.

### Description of the Proposed Project

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council intend to apply for Part 8 permission for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin as part of the Shanganagh Park Masterplan. As outlined in the Part 8 report prepared by the Parks Section, Community & Cultural Development Department of DLR “The Shanganagh Park Masterplan identifies an intense active recreation zone towards the rear of the park. Currently DLR clubs are renting grass and all-weather pitches outside of the county for training and matches. Given the proposed significant increase in population as a result of the Woodbrook Shanganagh Local Area Plan, the development of this facility is a priority for Shanganagh Park Masterplan. The development of these facilities will increase active participation in the county through a multiple of different sports including GAA. Soccer, Baseball, Cricket, Athletics, etc. It strongly aligns with Space to Play, DLR Sports Facilities Strategy 2017-2022. The provision of these facilities ensures access to high quality active recreation facilities for the community.”

The proposed site outline, location, general arrangement plan, and details of the proposed sports facilities are demonstrated in Figures 1-7. The Part 8 report outlines further details as follows:

### Nature & Extent of the Proposed Development

“The nature and extent of the proposed development is outlined below. This description of the proposed works should be read in conjunction with the supporting drawings and reports.

#### **Sand Based Grass Pitches:**

The topsoil will be stripped and set aside on the site for re-use. The area is to be re-graded using a cut and fill method to create a level platform for the two pitches with falls and crossfalls. The topsoil will then be placed on the final levels and sand will be ameliorated into the surface. A warm-up area will also be located north of the proposed pitches between them and the sprint track.

#### **Cricket & Baseball Facilities:**

The cricket and baseball facilities will be amalgamated to an area to the south of the proposed pitches where the cricket pitch stands currently. This will include a standard baseball field with synthetic surface 60/90 dimensioned diamond and a competition standard cricket field with synthetic crease. In addition, it is proposed to install a fixed batting cage/cricket cage with 16z soft netting and artificial surface for practice including all associated fencing, netting and storage.

#### **Sprint Track:**

It is proposed to install a 6 lane 100m sprint/hurdles track on polymeric surfacing to World Athletics standards with long and triple jump facilities. This will include a storage area, a perimeter path and weldmesh fencing at a height of 1.2m.





**Figure 1.** Site outline and location context.





0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Project: Shanganagh Park  
 Location: Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin  
 Date: 1st December 2021  
 Drawn By: Bryan Deegan (Altamar)

ALTEMAR  
 Marine & Environmental Consultancy

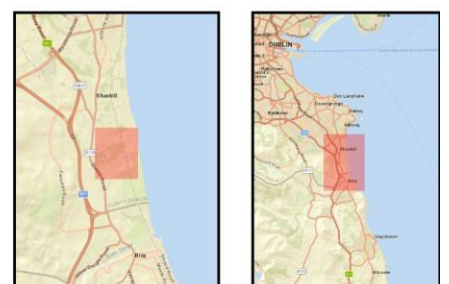
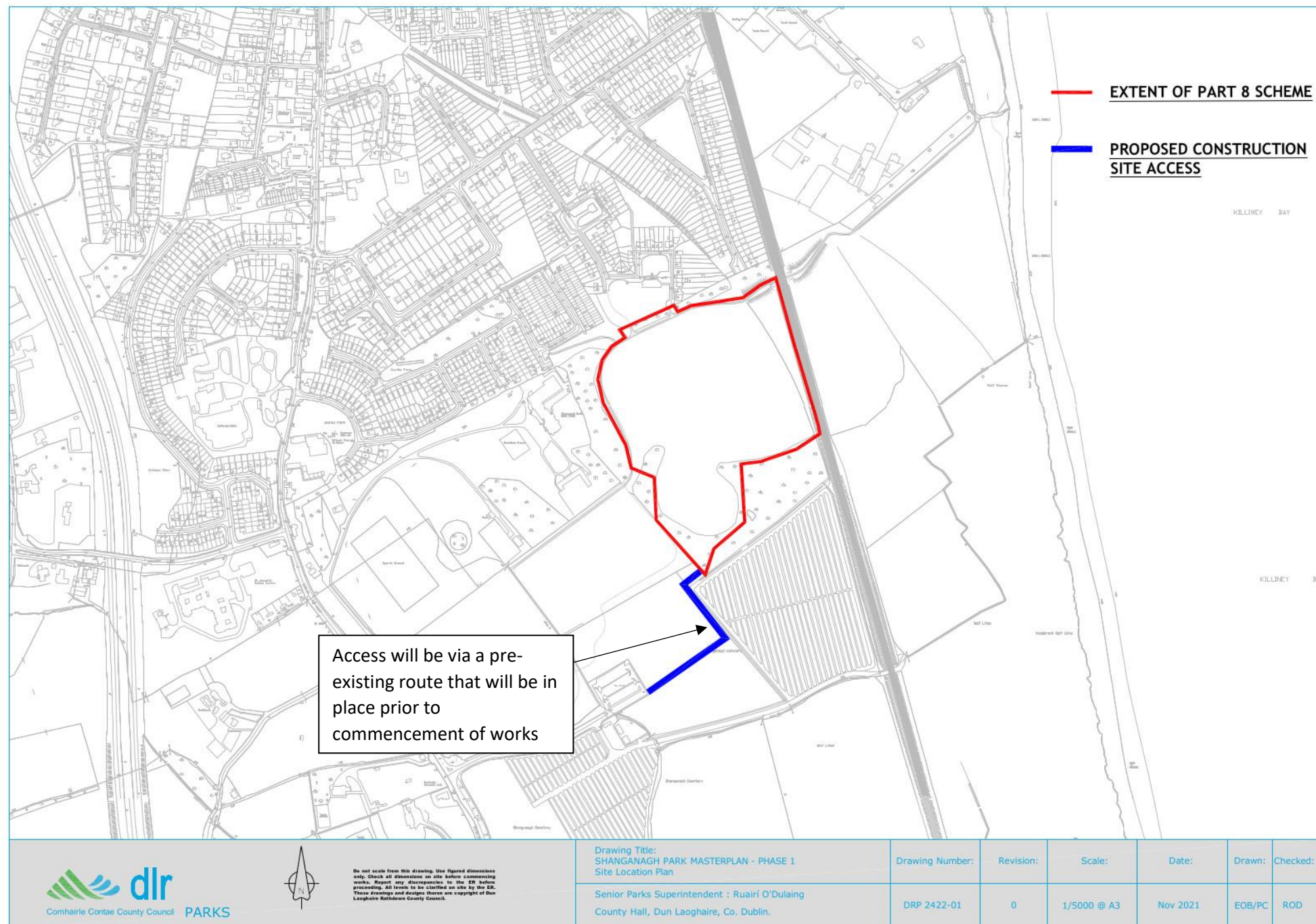


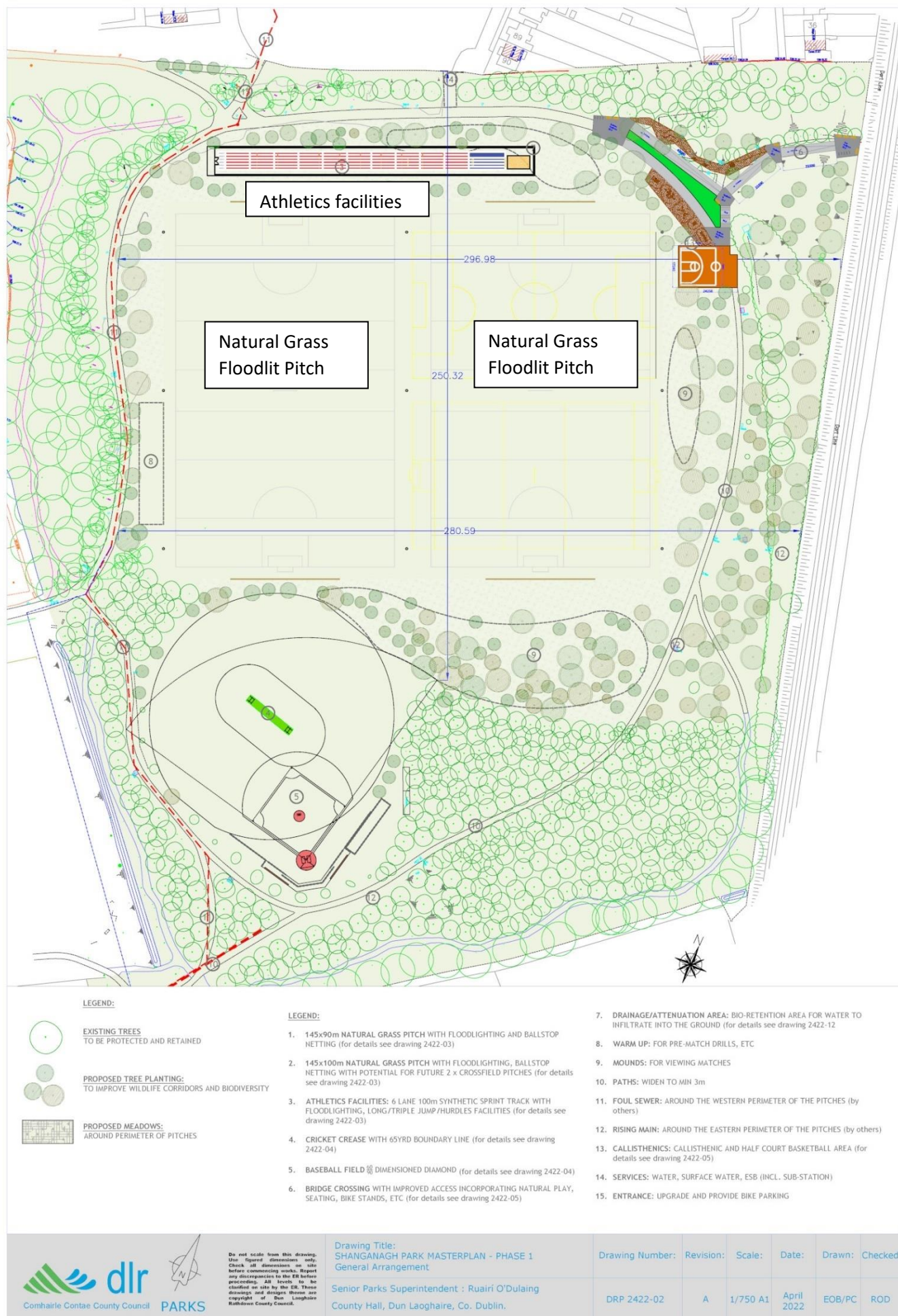
Figure 2. Site outline





**Figure 3.** Site location plan





**Figure 4.** Proposed works (existing retained trees (hollow circles). Proposed trees (solid circles).



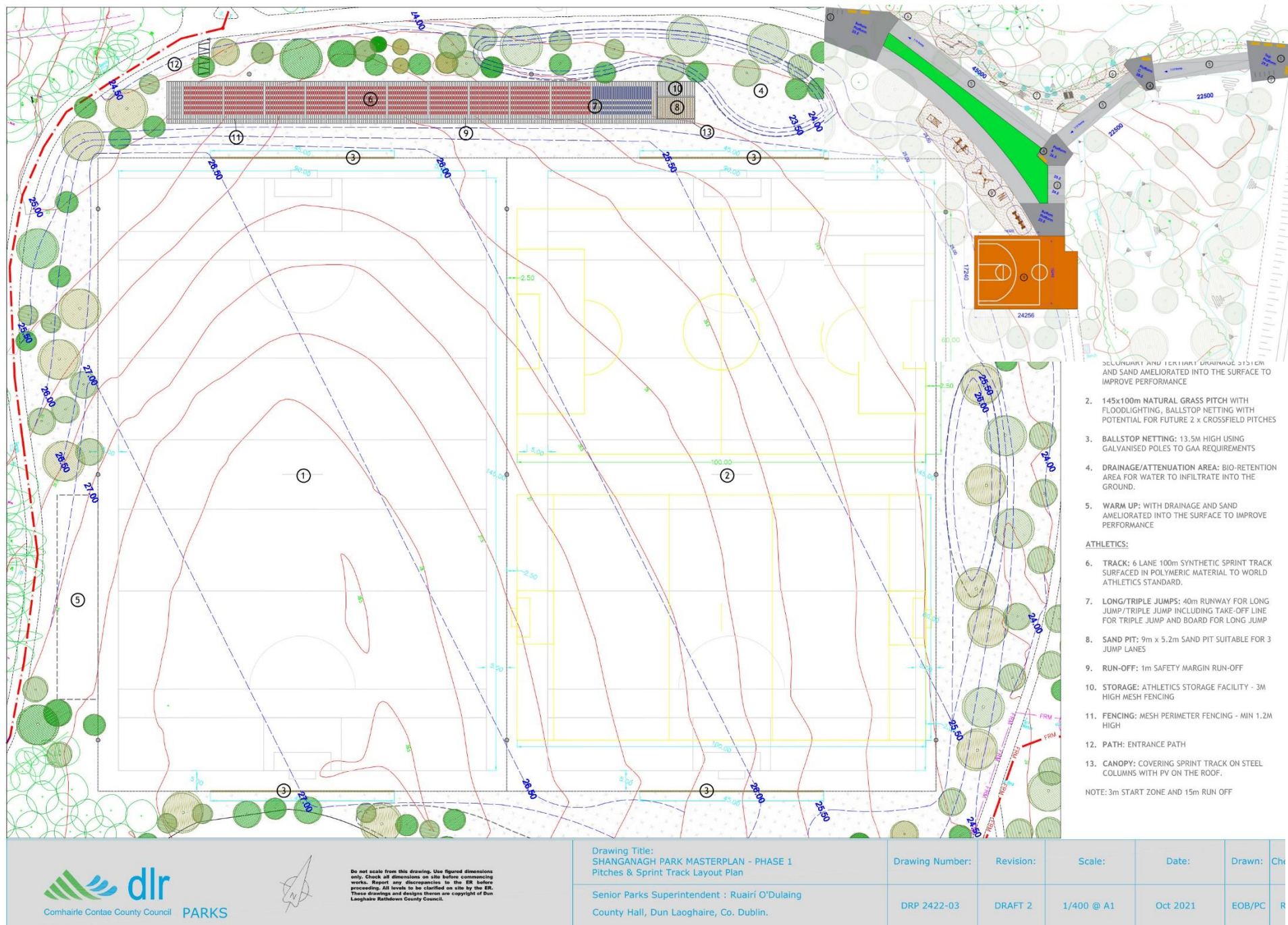


Figure 5. Pitches and sprint track layout plan



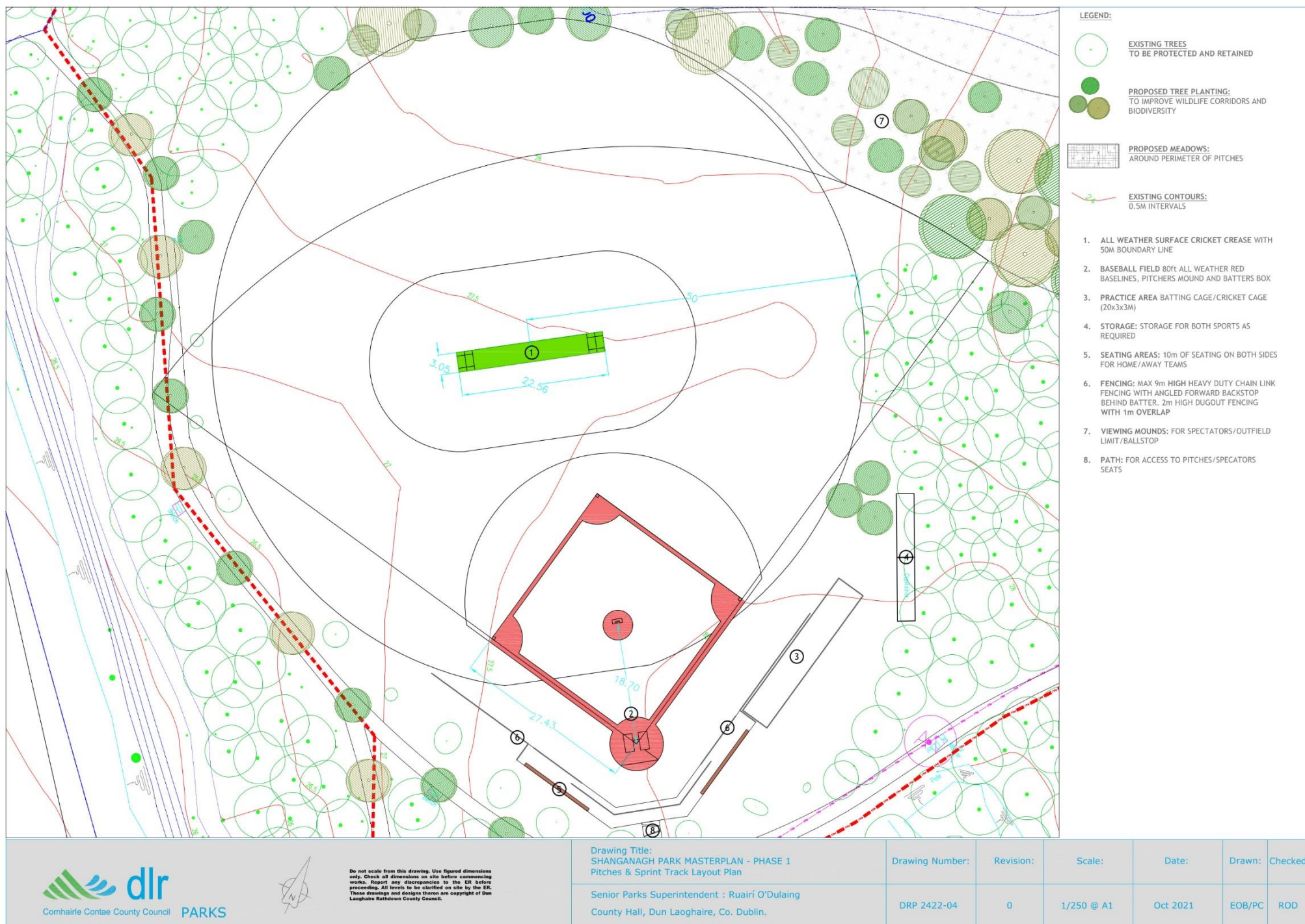


Figure 6. Baseball and cricket pitch



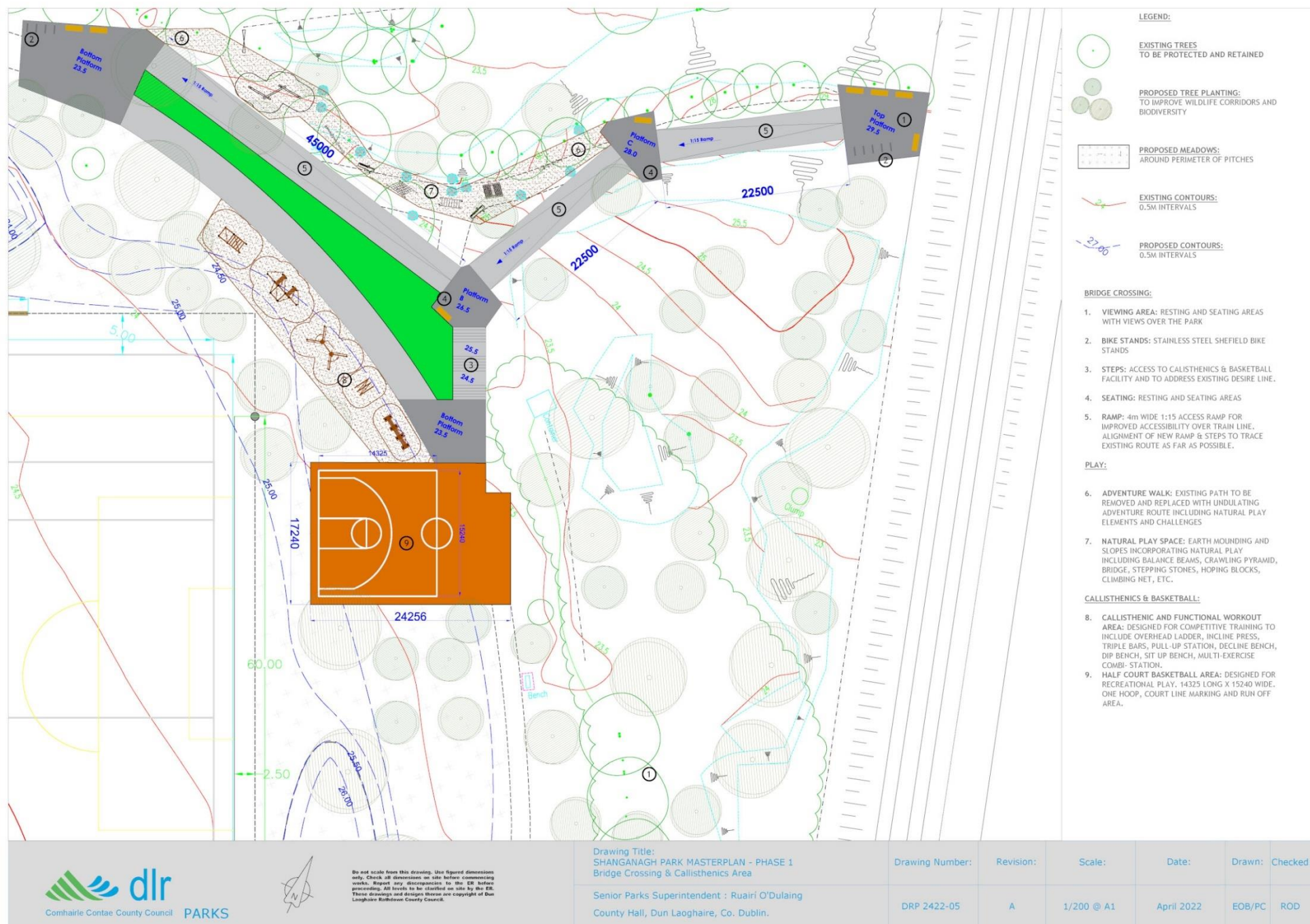


Figure 7. Bridge crossing and calisthenics area

## Floodlighting

*“The floodlighting design undertaken uses the latest floodlighting design technology to reduce the impact of light spill on adjoining lands, trees and hedgerows. The floodlighting for the grass pitches has been designed to achieve an average light level of 500 lux which is suitable for competitive hurling. The other potential sporting uses (soccer, gaelic football, rugby) require 250 lux level so this system can be dimmed and this lighting level will be most commonly used. The lighting design uses 9no. 24.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in dlrs all-weather pitches.*

*The floodlighting for the sprint track has been designed to achieve an average light level of 200 lux in accordance with World Athletics Standards. The lighting design uses 2no. 15.4m high galvanised steel columns similar to those used in dlrs tennis courts.*

*The luminaires will be LED which are much more energy efficient than the metal halide alternative. Associated civil works (ducting, foundations for columns, installation of mini pillars etc) will be undertaken whilst all electrical controls and switches will be brought to an area adjacent to the substation at the tree line.*

*A three-phase power connection and associated ESB substation will be required and this will be located in close proximity to the St. Annes maintenance access gate in the tree line. The lighting design has been prepared in compliance with the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Lighting Guide 4: Sports Lighting (CIBSE LG4) & the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP), Guidance Note for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2021 and Guidance Note for Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK GN08:2018. All lighting will be designed to be bat sensitive. The lights will provide only the amount of light necessary for the task in hand and shield the light given out in order to avoid creating glare or omitting light above the horizontal plane. The lighting design and report has been undertaken by MUSCO Lighting and is included as an appendix to the main Part 8 report (see appendix 7).”*

The floodlighting will be operational between twilight hours potentially from 7am until 22:00 7 days a week from October 15<sup>th</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>, during the main bat hibernation period. From April 1<sup>st</sup> to October 14<sup>th</sup> should lights be deemed necessary they will cease operation at civil twilight (rounded hour) in order to further protect bat foraging activity. This in effect reduces the potential lighting times for only 4 months of the year where bats may be foraging on site until 10pm (Table 1.)

**Table 1.** Proposed lighting times

	<b>Time ON Civil Twilight 1<sup>st</sup> of each month</b>	<b>Time OFF Mon to Thu</b>
Jan	16:15	22:00
Feb	17:07	22:00
Mar	18:02	22:00
Apr	19:59	20.00
May	20:53	21.00
Jun	21:42	22.00
Jul	21:56	22.00
Aug	21:20	21.00
Sep	20:15	20.00
Oct	19:02	22:00
Nov	16:53	22:00
Dec	16:10	22:00

## Drainage

A Part 8 Report has been prepared by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to outline details of the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin. In relation to Surface Water Drainage, this report outlines the following:

### 'Surface Water Drainage:

*Slit drains and perforated lateral drains will be installed across the pitches and directed to a bio-retention area via collector drains that will be installed around the perimeter of the pitch. Further minor drainage will take place at the cricket/baseball field as required, the sprint track and at the bottom of any steep slopes. The attenuation system will be an above ground bio-retention pond is to be located along the northern boundary of the pitches and will be designed so that attenuation will be provided for the 1.0% AEP (1:100 year) storm event. The attenuation system outflow will be controlled by a hydrobrake connected to the existing surface water drainage system with the outflow restricted to 2l/s/ha or Qbar, whichever is the greater, in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy (GDSDS). The exact size of attenuation system will be determined by a drainage engineer following further geotechnical site investigation and will be subject to the agreement of the Water & Drainage Section.'*

After consultation with Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, it has been concluded that surface water overflow will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay.

### **"Callisthenics:**

*A callisthenics and functional workout area is proposed to the east of the pitches in close proximity to the bridge crossing. This will provide an opportunity for citizens to access high quality facilities for exercise and play in a less structured manner.*

### **Fencing & Netting:**

*The cricket and baseball zone will include a zone of fencing to the rear of the batting area to protect members of the public. The fencing is to be a maximum height of 6m to the rear of the baseball diamond. The sprint track will be enclosed by a 1.2m high sprint welmesh fence with associated pedestrian and vehicular access gates.*

### **High Ballstop Netting:**

*The ballstop netting will be installed to the rear of the goals on the GAA pitch. The netting will be supported by galvanised steel uprights to a height of 13.5m.*

### **Bicycle Parking:**

*Bike stands will be located adjacent to the St. Annes entrance and the bridge crossing at the DART line.*

### **Car Parking:**

*The main car park at Shanganagh Park & Cemetery will be the car parking to serve this site. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council will actively work with club users to encourage more sustainable modes of transport and to refrain from parking in nearby housing developments.*

### **Entrances:**

*The entrance into St. Annes will be upgraded to improve permeability and promote access for all.*

### **Mounding:**

*Earth mounding will be provided to the south and east of pitch 2 for viewing. These mounds will be also planted with trees likely to be managed as a meadow.*



**Access Over DART Line:**

Access over the DART line is to be improved by reducing the gradient of the slope, adding handrails and resting areas. In addition, some natural play will be incorporated into the space as well as a seating and viewing space.

**Footpaths:**

The footpath along the eastern section of the pitches and to the south of the cricket/baseball field will be widened to approx. 3m wide and a no dig method will be used when traversing through the woodland.

**Services:**

The ESB and water connections will be brought to the site via the nearby St. Annes estate. A small galvanised and powder coated substation will be placed in the tree-line close to the maintenance access gates from St. Annes. In addition, the surface water connection from the attenuation system will be brought out in the same trench to minimise any impacts to trees and hedgerows.

**Refillable Water Fonts:**

Refillable water fonts will be placed at appropriate locations throughout the site.

**Tree Planting:**

Significant additional tree planting will take place throughout the site to add to the sense of enclosure and provide shelter for the sports. The majority of the proposed planting will be native species with some suitable non-native species to be considered. The new planting will primarily consist of whips and standards but will also include some semi-mature trees to have immediate impact on the site. This will help to sequester carbon, improve air quality and increase biodiversity.

**Meadows:**

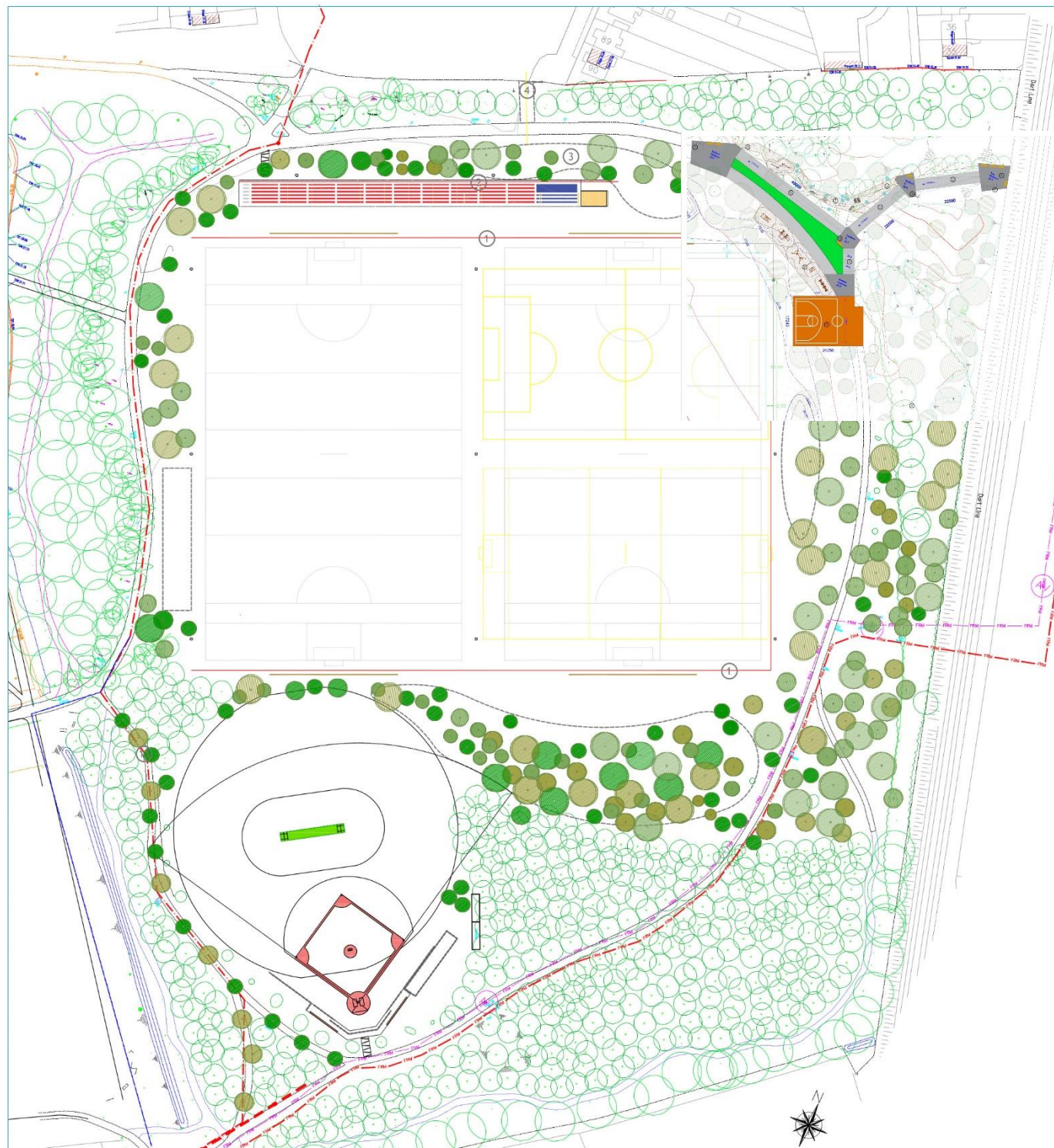
The areas that are not sports related will be managed as meadows where paths can be cut through if appropriate. This will add a buffer to the woodland and hedgerows while adding interest and improving biodiversity."

## **Wintering Bird Assessment Summary.**

Twice monthly Bird Surveys were undertaken at Shanganagh Park in South Dublin between October 2021 and March 2022 by Hugh Delaney (ornithologist). As outlined in the wintering bird survey report "37 bird species were recorded in Shanganagh Park during the 12 winter bird surveys. The species diversity being a typical representation of that which might be expected in a suburban Dublin parkland context. In the context of wintering bird species that are red listed as species of conservation concern in the revised Birdwatch Ireland List of birds of conservation concern in Ireland (2020-2026) Redwing was recorded. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded in the first half of the surveys was noteworthy, likely emanating from the expanding Wicklow population. Three gull species listed in the amber wintering species category were recorded, these being Black-headed, Herring and Lesser black-backed Gull.

On the pitches and playing areas the species foraging frequently were dominated by Black-headed Gulls (counts averaging < 50 to <100) and to a lesser extent, Herring Gulls, the pitches closest to the Bray Road being most preferential. Other species foraging in these areas were dominated by Corvid species, specifically Rook (nesting in the park) and Jackdaw with smaller numbers of Hooded Crow and Magpie. The species diversity recorded within the park in the survey period was quite typical of that expected in a suburban Dublin context with a range of passerine species found in the patches of woodland around the park – Species like Thrushes (Song and Mistle Thrush and Blackbird), Robin, Dunnock, Wren, Tit species, Finches such as Chaffinch, Bullfinch, Goldfinch etc, and Goldcrest. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded early in the winter was notable (a species expanding its range from recent colonisation in Wicklow).

The results suggest that the site is not a significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Close monitoring of the pitches did not record any visitations whatsoever of Brent Geese or wader species (in a Dublin context that would be Curlew, Oystercatcher and Black-tailed Godwit). Consultation with locals regularly visiting the park and birders living nearby the surveyor is familiar with and concluded (albeit anecdotal information) that such species have not been seen within the park in recent years. Despite large areas of grass playing areas the site is nonetheless very heavily visited by recreational users (walkers, dog walkers etc.) and this is likely a disincentive to the aforementioned species visiting the site."



#### LEGEND:

1. PITCH PRIMARY DRAINAGE SYSTEM CONSISTING OF 225MM PERFORATED PIPES (AREA 7200 SQ. M)
2. TRACK PRIMARY DRAINAGE SYSTEM CONSISTING OF 150MM PERFORATED PIPE (AREA 1300 SQ. M)
3. BIO-RETENTION AREA (VOLUME 100 CU. M)
4. OUTFALL FROM ATTENUATION AREA WITH HYDRO-BREAK

#### NOTE:

Slit drains and perforated lateral drains will be installed across the pitches and directed to a bio-retention area via collector drains (primary drainage system) that will be installed around the perimeter of the pitch. Further minor drainage will take place at the cricket/baseball field as required, the sprint track and at the bottom of any steep slopes. The attenuation system will be an above ground bio-retention pond is to be located along the northern boundary of the pitches and will be designed so that attenuation will be provided for the 1.0% AEP (1:100 year) storm event. The attenuation system outflow will be controlled by a hydrobrake connected to the existing surface water drainage system with the outflow restricted to 2L/s/ha or Q<sub>bar</sub>, whichever is the greater, in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy

(GDSDS). The exact size of attenuation system will be determined by a drainage engineer following further geotechnical site investigation and will be subject to the agreement of the Water & Drainage Section.

 <p>Comhairle Contae County Council PARKS</p> <p>Do not scale from this drawing. Use figured dimensions only. Check all dimensions on site before commencing works. Report any discrepancies to the ER before proceeding. All levels to be clarified on site by the ER. These drawings and designs shall be copyright of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.</p>	<p>Drawing Title: <b>SHANGANAGH PARK MASTERPLAN - PHASE 1 Drainage Layout</b></p> <p>Senior Parks Superintendent : Ruairi O'Dulaing County Hall, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.</p>	<p>Drawing Number: DRP 2422-12</p>	<p>Revision: 0</p>	<p>Scale: 1/750 A1</p>	<p>Date: Nov 2021</p>	<p>Drawn: EOB/PC</p>	<p>Checked: ROD</p>
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**Figure 8. Proposed drainage layout**

## Identification of European Sites / Sites Potentially Affected

The proposed development site is not within a European site. As outlined in Office of the Planning Regulator (2021) *“The zone of influence of a proposed development is the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have significant effects on the Qualifying Interests of a European site. This should be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source- Pathway-Receptor framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km).”*

A key factor in the consideration as to whether or not a particular European site is likely to be affected by the proposed development is its distance from the development location. It is generally, but not necessarily, the case that the greater the distance from the plan or project the smaller the likelihood of impacts. In this case, the nearest European site to the proposed development is 2.6 km away (Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC). The receiving environment is one in which there is no direct pathway to European sites. In those circumstances the ZOI of the proposed project would be seen to be restricted to the site outline, with potential for minor localised noise and lighting impacts during construction which do not extend significantly beyond the site outline nor are they likely to have any significant effects on any European sites. In relation to Wintering birds and the potential for the site to act as an ex-situ foraging habitat for wintering birds, it should be noted that a short grass policy will be in place within the pitches on site which may have a positive effect on wintering birds and a wintering bird survey has been carried out.

Despite a lack of direct hydrological connection to European Sites, but in the interest of carrying out a thorough assessment in line with both the Habitats Directive, and the precautionary principle, the ZOI was expanded for this assessment to include designated sites within 15km of the proposed development site. This was done in the interest of ensuring that any pathways, however indirect or remote, were taken into account. All European sites within 15km are listed in Table 1. The qualifying interests, and the potential impact of the development on each European site and qualifying interest, are screened out in Table 2. SPA's and SAC's within 15km are seen in Figures 8 & 9. Watercourses, SAC's and SPA's within 5 km are demonstrated in Figures 10 - 12. No potential impacts are foreseen on European sites beyond 15km as there is no direct or indirect pathways to these sites.

Table 1. Proximity to designated sites of conservation importance#

Site Code	EUROPEAN Site	Distance
Special Areas of Conservation		
IE003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	2.6 km
IE000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	3.0 km
IE000714	Bray Head SAC	3.5 km
IE000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	4.7 km
IE002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	7.5 km
IE000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	7.9 km
IE000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	8.9 km
IE000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	13.2 km
IE002249	The Murrough Wetlands	13 km
IE000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	13.2 km
IE000202	Howth Head SAC	14.8 km
Special Protection Area		
IE004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	4.8 km
IE004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	7.8 km
IE004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	7.9 km
IE004006	North Bull Island SPA	13.1 km
IE004186	The Murrough SPA	14.0 km



Table 2. Initial screening of EUROPEAN sites within 15km and EUROPEAN sites within 15km with potential of hydrological connection to the proposed development

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
<b>Special Areas of Conservation</b>			
IE0003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Reefs [1170] <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Harbour Porpoise) [1351]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 2.6 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries of the site during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site. <b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230]</p>



NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located 3 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct or indirect hydrological pathway between the proposed development and the SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE000714	Bray Head SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p> <p>The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b></p> <p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 3.5 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
IE000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> 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:</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located 4.7 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct or indirect hydrological pathway between the proposed development and the SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying interests</b> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230] Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located 7.5 km from the Wicklow Mountains SAC (Figure 9). This SAC is located inland at a higher elevation. Based on objective scientific evidence there is no likelihood of significant effects on the European site. There is no direct or indirect hydrological or ecological pathway from the proposed development site to the terrestrial SAC located at a higher elevation.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect pathway from the proposed site to this SAC. The construction and operation of the</p>

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			<p>proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 7.9 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying interests</b></p>

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located 8.9 km from this SAC (Figure 9). This SAC is located inland at a higher elevation. Based on objective scientific evidence there is no likelihood of significant effects on the European site. There is no direct or indirect hydrological or ecological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect pathway from the proposed site to this SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p> <p>The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying interests</b></p> <p>Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located 13.2 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct or indirect hydrological or ecological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect pathway from the proposed site to this SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b></p> <p>Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]  Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]  Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]  Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]  Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]  Alkaline fens [7230]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 13 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve</p>



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			<p>the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] Humid dune slacks [2190] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Petalwort) [1395]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 13.2 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle</p>

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			<p>within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site. <b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0000202	Howth Head SAC	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 14.8 km from this SAC (Figure 9). There is no direct hydrological pathway from the proposed development site to this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SAC via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or</p>

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p>diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SAC.</p> <p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SAC. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
<b>Special Protection Areas</b>			
IE0004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p> <p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b></p> <p>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]  Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]  Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 4.8 km from this SPA (Figure 10). Disturbance and impacts caused by the works will be localised to the immediate environs of the development. There is no direct hydrological connection to this site.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SPA via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. As there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites. The habitats on site are not of importance to the qualifying interests of this site as these piscivorous bird species that feed within the marine environment and nest within the SPA.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SPA.</p>

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			<p>No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct pathway from the proposed site to the SPA. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<b>Out</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objective</b></p> <p>The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b></p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]  Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]  Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]  Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]  Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]  Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]  Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]  Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]  Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]  Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]  Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]  Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]  Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]  Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 7.8 km from this SPA (Figure 10). Disturbance and impacts caused by the works will be localised to the immediate environs of the development. There is no direct hydrological connection to this site.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SPA via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SPA.</p>



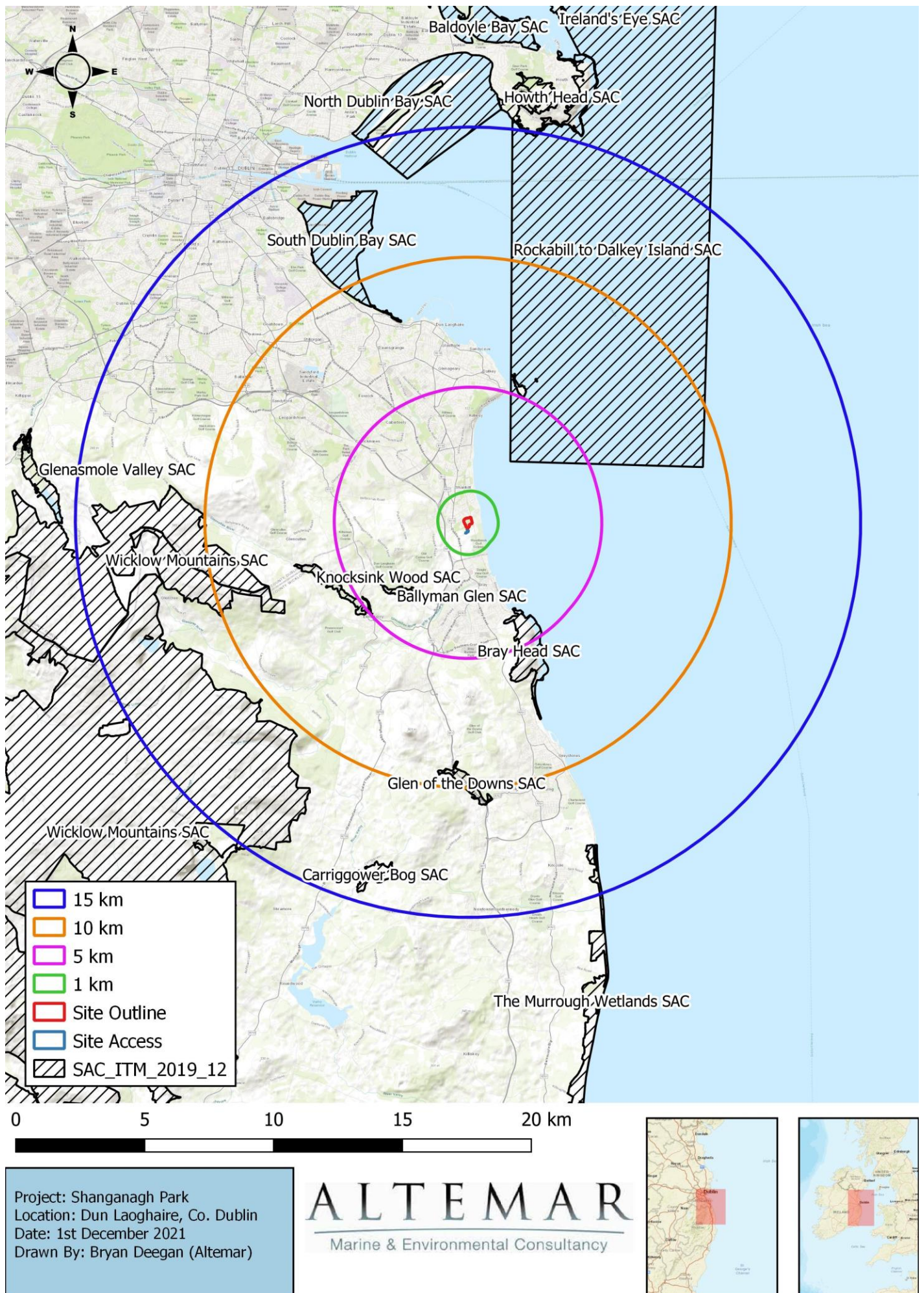
NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p>In relation to black headed gull, based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 7,810 pairs (15,620 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population, which indicates that the site is not used by significant numbers of these SCI bird species. Piscivorous bird species such as terns will not be impacted by the proposed works. However, as outlined in the Wintering Bird Assessment “<i>The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA’s.</i>”</p> <p>However, it should be noted that no buildings will be placed on site and the majority of the grassland on site will remain, although will have increased maintenance. It would be expected that wintering birds observed on site would continue to use the site for foraging/roosting. However, the altered management and increased disturbance in the area may alter the numbers on site, particularly in busy periods. For example, it would be expected that canine activity would reduce in the area while human activity would increase.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objective</b> To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b> The proposed development site is located at a minimum of 7.9 km from this SPA (Figure 9). No potential impact is foreseen. There is no direct or indirect hydrological pathway between the proposed development and the SPA. The area consists of a busy public amenity park that is used by the public including dog walkers. The site is a relatively disturbed area located at a significant distance from the SPA. The construction and operation of the proposed development will not impact on the conservation interests of the site.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>
IE0004006	North Bull Island SPA	<b>Out</b>	<p><b>Conservation Objective</b> The maintenance of habitats and species within European sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b> Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]</p>

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]  Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]  Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]  Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]  Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]  Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]  Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]  Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b>  The proposed development site is located 13.1 km from this SPA (Figure 10). There is no direct hydrological pathway between the subject site and this SPA.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SPA via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SPA.</p> <p>In relation to black headed gull based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 7,810 pairs (15,620 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population, which indicates that the site is not used by significant numbers of these SCI bird species. Piscivorous bird species such as terns will not be impacted by the proposed works. However, as outlined in the Wintering Bird Assessment "<i>The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's.</i>"</p> <p>However, it should be noted that no buildings will be placed on site and the majority of the grassland on site will remain, although will have increased maintenance. It would be expected that wintering birds observed on site would continue to use the site for foraging/roosting. However, the altered management and increased disturbance in the area may alter the numbers on site, particularly in busy periods. For example, it would be expected that canine activity would reduce in the area while human activity would increase.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>

NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
IE004186	The Murrrough SPA	Out	<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p> <p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.</p> <p>To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at The Murrrough SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it</p> <p><b>Qualifying Interests</b></p> <p>Red-throated Diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>) [A001]  Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]  Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]  Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]  Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]  Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]  Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]  Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195]  Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p><b>Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The proposed development site is located 14 km from this SPA (Figure 10). There is no direct hydrological connection between the subject site and this SAC.</p> <p>Out of an abundance of caution, it is considered that there is an indirect hydrological pathway to this SPA via the proposed surface water drainage strategy post construction and during operation. Site clearance will involve the removal of the surface of much of the site outside of the tree protection zone. Given that the proposed development will largely consist of reconfiguring a relatively flat greenfield site, it would be expected that surface water drainage during construction will settle within the site boundaries during construction. However, measures should be in place to control surface water runoff into adjacent habitats particularly along site boundaries and haulage routes. However, as there are no watercourses on site or pathways to European sites during construction, these measures are deemed for local biodiversity protection and are not necessary for the protection of European sites.</p> <p>Post construction and during operation when the surface water overflow has been connected at the final stage of the project, surface water during operation will be directed to an existing surface water drainage network within St. Anne's Park, located to the north of the subject site. This network ultimately outfalls to the marine environment at Killiney Bay. In the absence of mitigation, any silt or pollutants will settle, be dispersed or diluted within the marine environment and will have no significant impact on the qualifying interests of this SPA.</p> <p>In relation to black headed gull based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 7,810 pairs (15,620 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population, which indicates that the site is not used by significant numbers of these SCI bird species. In relation to herring gull based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 10,333 pairs (20,666 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population. In relation to Piscivorous bird species such as terns will not be impacted by the proposed works. However, as outlined in</p>

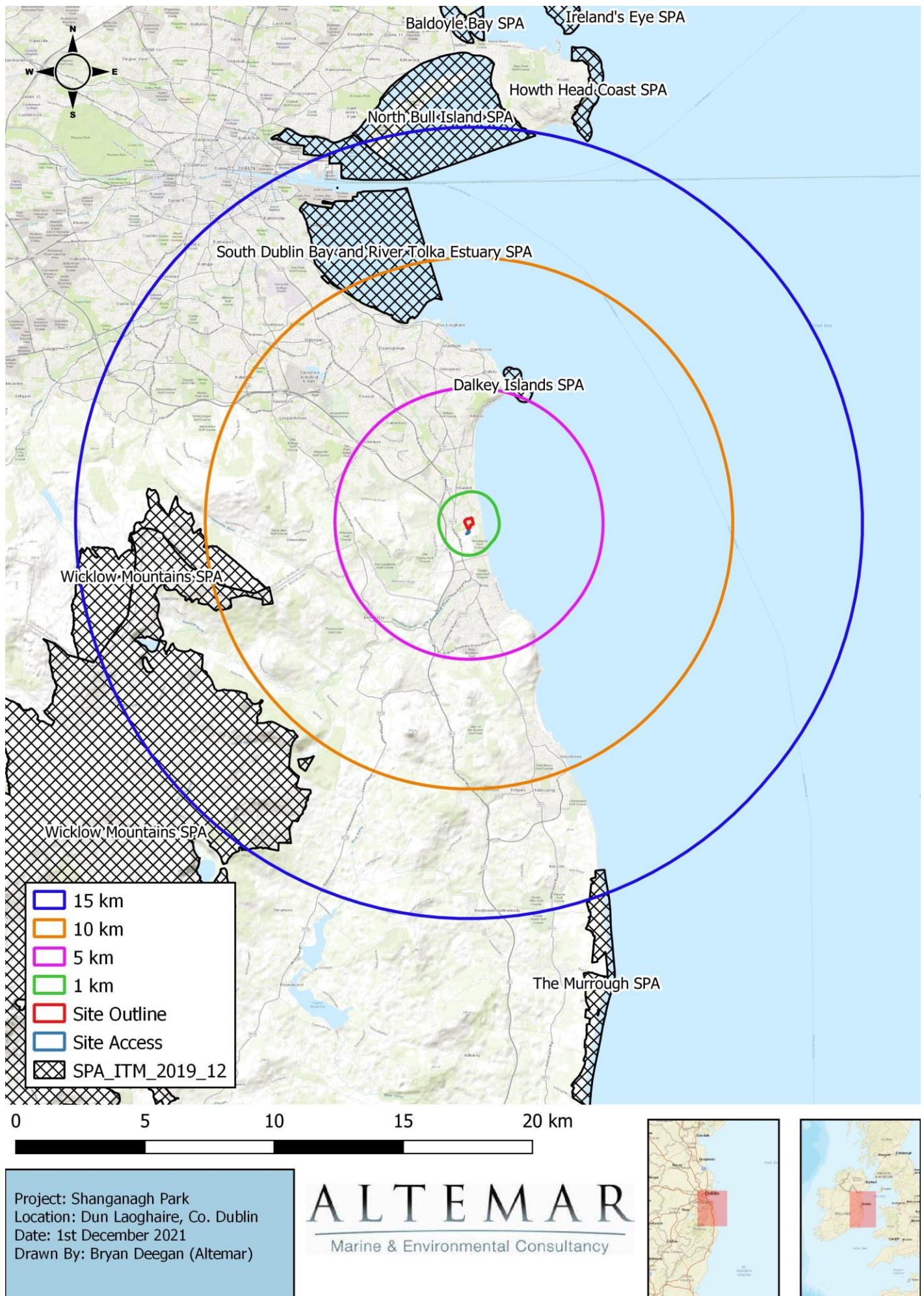
NATURA Code	Name	Screened IN/OUT	Details/Reason
			<p>the Wintering Bird Assessment “<i>The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA’s.</i>”</p> <p>However, it should be noted that no buildings will be placed on site and the majority of the grassland on site will remain, although will have increased maintenance. It would be expected that wintering birds observed on site would continue to use the site for foraging/roosting. However, the altered management and increased disturbance in the area may alter the numbers on site, particularly in busy periods. For example, it would be expected that canine activity would reduce in the area while human activity would increase.</p> <p><b>No significant effects are likely.</b></p>





**Figure 9.** Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 15km of the proposed development



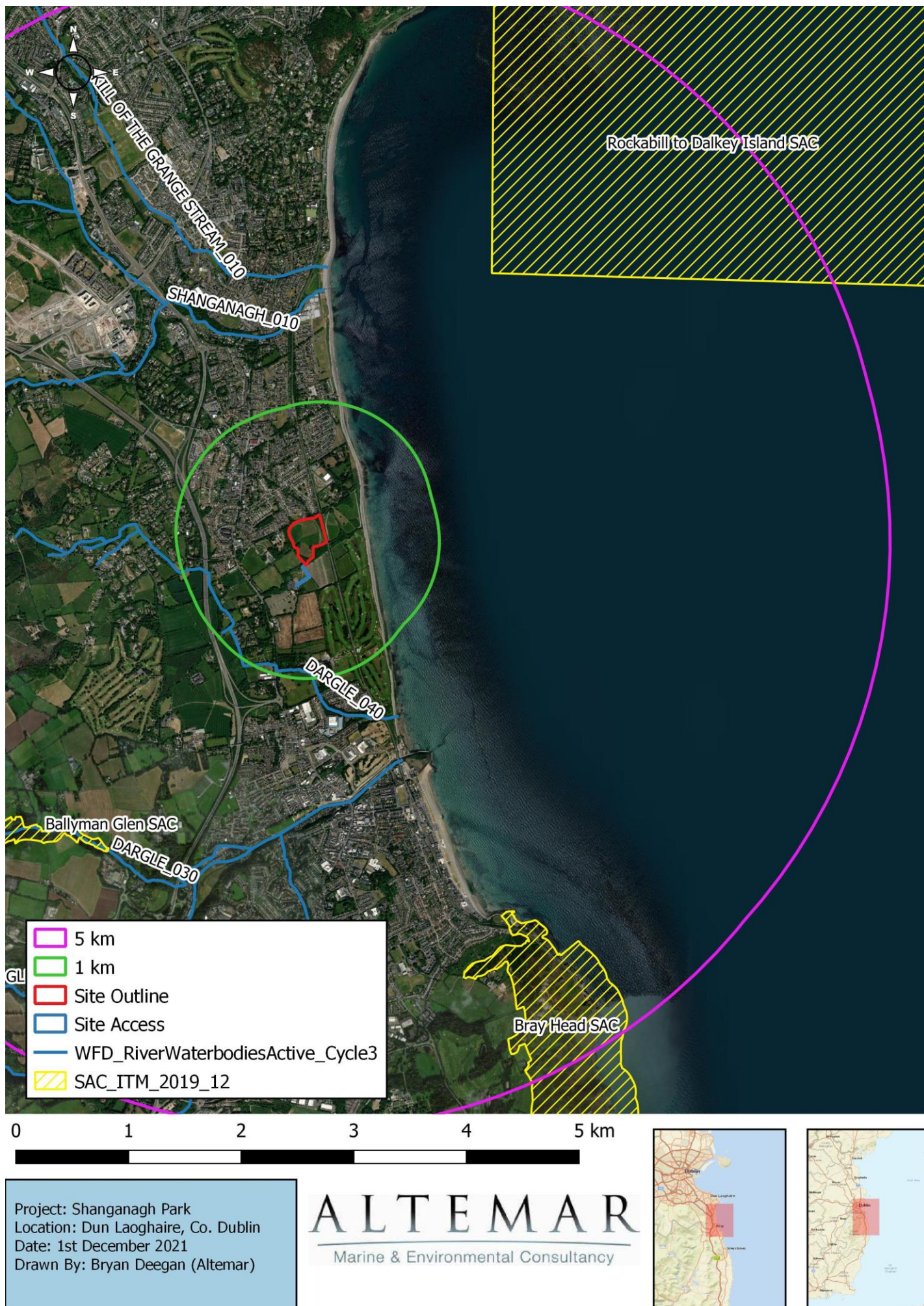


**Figure 10.** Special Protection Areas (SPA) within 15km of the proposed development



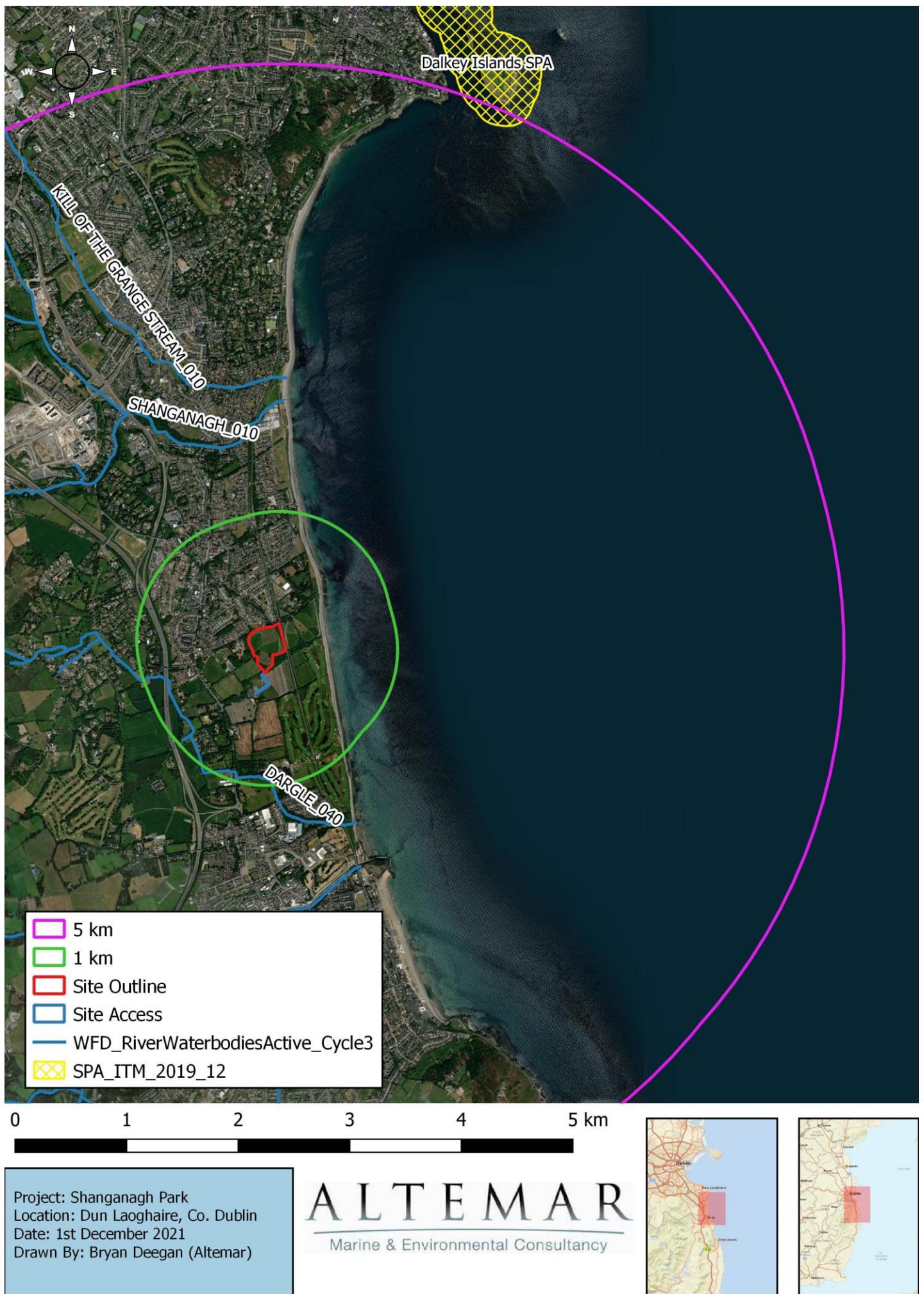






**Figure 12.** Watercourses and SACs within 5km of the proposed development





**Figure 13.** Watercourses and SPAs within 5km of the proposed development

## In-Combination Effects

A review of the online planning system ([www.myplan.ie](http://www.myplan.ie)) was carried out. It was found that the majority of approved planning permissions located within the area of the subject site relate to small-scale residential developments, such as single-storey extensions to residential units and attic conversions. The table below outlines a number of planning applications located within and in close proximity to the subject site that are of note.

**Table 3.** Developments proximate to the subject site.

Ref. No.	Address	Proposal
D20A/0744	Woodbrook Dart Station Iarnród Eireann/CIE lands just south of the masonry over Rail Bridge OBR 134, Shanganagh Cemetery, Townland of Cork Little and Shanganagh, Woodbrook, Shankill, Co. Dublin.	Permission for a new DART/Railway Station. The site for the station is in a partial embankment cutting with local grade being some 1.9 m above platform level. The station will include two 174 m platforms with 8 m end ramps, platform shelters, seating, lighting, Overhead line equipment (OHLE), CCTV, ticket vending machines and validators, commercial advertising, driver operating monitors, public address, customer information signage, directional and station signage, including a totem pole, as well as a telecoms equipment room (TER) building and permanent way vehicular access route on the western (Up) side. The station platforms will be accessed via ramps and steps integrated into an in-situ concrete retaining wall structure. There will be a continuous paladin fence at the top of the embankment with sliding gates at the station entrance. Above the station will be a public realm structure comprising of two sets of staircases, ramps and a footbridge. These will serve both the station and a future cycleway planned by DLRCC. The overall superstructure design will be an open and transparent steel structure with stainless steel mesh balustrade.
ABP30584419	Townland of Corke Little, Woodbrook, Shankill, Co. Dublin.	Permission for a Strategic Housing Development consisting of a residential-led development comprising 685no. residential units and 1 no. childcare facility in buildings ranging from 2 to 8-storeys. The breakdown of residential accommodation is as follows: - 207no. own door detached, semi-detached, terraced and end of terrace houses, including: - 134no. 3-bed 2-storey houses (House Type 01, 02, 03, 08, 10) - (House Type 01 are provided with optional ground floor extensions and/or attic conversions; House Type 03 are provided with optional ground floor extensions); 48no. 4-bed 2 - 3-storey houses (House Type 04, 05, 07) - (House Type 05 are provided with optional ground floor extensions); 25no. 5-bed 3-storey houses (House Type 06). 48no. duplexes (33no. own door), in 3 to 4-storey buildings, including: - Old Dublin Road Blocks accommodating 16no. 2-bed duplex and 17 no. 3-bed duplex; Park Edge Block accommodating 6no. 2-bed duplex 6no. 3-bed duplex; Block A accommodating 3no. duplexes (3no. 2-beds). 430no. apartment units accommodated in 6no. 3 to 8-storey buildings, including : - Block A accommodating 66no. apartments (14no. 1-beds and 52no. 2-beds) and Tenant Amenity area (c. 93 sq. m gross floor area); Block B accommodating 151no. apartments (47no. 1-beds and 104no. 2-beds) and Tenant Amenity area (c. 203 sq. m gross floor area); Block C accommodating 151no. apartments (47no. 1-beds and 104no. 2-beds) and Tenant Amenity area (c. 203 sq. m gross floor area); Block D accommodating 36no. apartments (13no. 1-beds, 18no. 2-beds and 5no. 3-bed); Block E accommodating 21no. apartments (7no. 1-beds, 13no. 2-beds and 1 no. 3-bed); Old Dublin Road Block accommodating 5no. apartments (2no. 1-beds and 3no. 2beds). Private rear gardens are provided for all houses. Private patios/ terraces and balconies are provided for all duplex and apartment units at ground floor. Balconies

		<p>are proposed on elevations to all upper levels of duplex and apartment buildings. The proposed development includes 1 no. childcare facility (c. 429 sq. m gross floor area). And, all associated and ancillary site development and infrastructural works (including plant), hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works (including temporary hoarding to un-developed lands), including : - Provision of Woodbrook Distributor Road/ Woodbrook Avenue from the Old Dublin Road (R119) to the future Woodbrook DART Station, including the provision of a temporary surface car park (164no. parking spaces including set down areas and ancillary bicycle parking and storage) adjacent to the future Woodbrook DART Station in northeast of site on lands currently forming part of Woodbrook Golf Course; New vehicular access provided from the Old Dublin Road (R119) opposite Woodbrook Downs entrance including new junction arrangements and associated road re-alignment; Provision of emergency access to Shanganagh Cemetery access road; Provision of internal road network including pedestrian and cycle links; Provision of a series of linear parks and green links (Coastal Park and Corridor Park), including 2no. pedestrian/ cycle links to Shanganagh Public Park to allow full north/ south connection, supplemented by smaller pocket parks; Provision of SuDS infrastructure and connection to existing surface water culvert on Old Dublin Road (R119); Provision of waste water infrastructure (pumping station including 2.4m fencing to perimeters, 24 hour emergency storage and rising foul main through Shanganagh Public Park to tie-in to existing services at St. Anne's Park Residential Estate) and the extension of and connection to public watermain on Old Dublin Road (R119); 844no. car parking spaces; 1,305no. long and short-term bicycle parking spaces; Bin store and bicycle storage for all terraced houses, duplex/ apartment and apartment blocks; 2no. ESB Unit Sub-stations; Provision of 2no. replacement golf holes in lands to the east of the rail line (northeast of the future DART Station) and associated 2m paladin fence to western and northern perimeter. All on a total site area of approximately 21.9 Ha.</p>
D17A/0065	The Aske House, Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin	<p>Permission for the development of a Specialist Hospital for 56 no. in-patients, out-patient care and teaching unit, including works to Protected Structures. The works comprise: A. Change of Use of The Aske House, stables and out buildings, a part single and part two storey Protected Structure, from existing residential use to Educational use associated with the Specialist Hospital and incorporating internal alterations and refurbishment works to provide 10 single bed en-suite bedrooms, seminar rooms, library/reading rooms, administration offices, dining area, kitchen, staff changing and ancillary accommodation. B. Change of Use of existing single storey Gate Lodge, a Protected Structure, from residential use to Transitional Accommodation Unit associated with the Specialist Hospital incorporating alterations and refurbishment works, with existing structure requiring part demolition of rear single storey extension and new single storey extension to rear for kitchen and shower room. C. New single storey Specialist Hospital in-patient and out-patient Treatment and Therapy building incorporating main reception/admissions and waiting area, treatment rooms (for both group treatment and individual therapy), hydrotherapy pool, gym, consulting rooms, offices, kitchen and dining rooms, laundry and ancillary stores and accommodation. D. Specialist Hospital adult in-patients accommodation for 48 no. single patient bedrooms within 6 no. 2 storey inter-linked blocks, each unit comprising 2 no. 4 bedroom living clusters and incorporating nursing office, living areas, treatment rooms, family bedrooms and ancillary accommodation. E. Two storey Specialist</p>

		Hospital in-patients accommodation for care of persons under nineteen years of age, with 8 no. single patient bedrooms in 4 bedroom clusters, incorporating nursing office and living areas, treatment rooms, family bedrooms and ancillary accommodation. F. Single storey garden pavilion incorporating garden maintenance equipment shed and pump house. G. Demolition of existing single storey garage. H. Modification/widening of existing site entrance, a Protected Structure, onto Dublin Road. I. Remedial works to existing Crinken Woodbrook stream. J. 84 no. car parking spaces and 3 no. covered cycle parking units. K. Landscaping works to include management of existing trees and all ancillary site works and site services.
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In relation to Planning Ref. **ABP30584419**, an Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment was prepared by Brady Shipman Martin (BSM) to accompany this application. This report concludes with the following:

*‘This report concludes on the best scientific evidence that it can be clearly demonstrated that no elements of the project will result in any likely significant impact on any relevant European site, either on their own or in combination with other plans or projects, in light of their conservation objectives. Based on these conclusions a Stage 2 Natura Impact Statement is not required for the proposed development.*

*As such no mitigation measures are required for the protection of any European sites.*

*It is considered that this report provides sufficient relevant information to allow the Competent Authority (An Bord Pleanála) to carry out an AA Screening, and reach a determination that the proposed development will not have any likely significant effects on European sites under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in light of their conservation objectives.’*

In relation to Planning Ref. **D20A/0744**, a Screening for Appropriate Assessment was prepared by Irish Rail to accompany this planning application. This report concludes with the following:

*‘Further to the assessment, it is concluded that there will be no significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.*

*Therefore, on the basis of this Screening Exercise, it is submitted that a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required.’*

A Wintering Bird Survey was carried out (Appendix I) and concluded *“The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA’s.”*

There is no direct pathway from the proposed development site to designated sites. No significant in combination impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development.

Given this, it is considered that in combination effects with other existing and proposed developments in proximity to the application area would not be significant and localised. It is concluded that no significant effects on European sites will be seen as a result of the proposed development alone or combination with other projects.



## Conclusions

The proposed site is located in a greenfield environment 2.6 km from the nearest European site (Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC). Watercourses and surface runoff are seen as the main potential vectors for impacts on European sites. There is no direct hydrological or indirect connection from the proposed development site during construction and no direct hydrological pathway during operation, to any European site. Standard measures are proposed on site to control surface water from entering adjacent habitats. However, as there is no direct pathway from the proposed works to European sites no significant effects on European sites are likely from surface water impacts.

A Wintering Bird Survey has been carried out to assess the current foraging and roosting activity. Twice monthly Bird Surveys were undertaken at Shanganagh Park in South Dublin between October 2021 and March 2022 by Hugh Delaney (ornithologist). As outlined in the wintering bird survey report *“37 bird species were recorded in Shanganagh Park during the 12 winter bird surveys. The species diversity being a typical representation of that which might expected in a suburban Dublin parkland context. In the context of wintering bird species that are red listed as species of conservation concern in the revised Birdwatch Ireland List of birds of conservation concern in Ireland (2020-2026) Redwing was recorded. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded in the first half of the surveys was noteworthy, likely emanating from the expanding Wicklow population. Three gull species listed in the amber wintering species category were recorded, these being Black-headed, Herring and Lesser black-backed Gull.*

*On the pitches and playing areas the species foraging frequently were dominated by Black-headed Gulls (counts averaging < 50 to <100) and to a lesser extent, Herring Gulls, the pitches closest to the Bray Road being most preferential. Other species foraging in these areas were dominated by Corvid species, specifically Rook (nesting in the park) and Jackdaw with smaller numbers of Hooded Crow and Magpie. The species diversity recorded within the park in the survey period was quite typical of that expected in a suburban Dublin context with a range passerines species found in the patches of woodland around the park – Species like Thrushes (Song and Mistle Thrush and Blackbird), Robin, Dunnock, Wren, Tit species, Finches such as Chaffinch, Bullfinch, Goldfinch etc, and Goldcrest. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded early in the winter was notable (a species expanding its range from recent colonisation in Wicklow).*

*The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Close monitoring of the pitches did not record any visitations whatsoever of Brent Geese or wader species (in a Dublin context that would be Curlew, Oystercatcher and Black-tailed Godwit). Consultation with locals regularly visiting the park and birders living nearby the surveyor is familiar with concluded (albeit anecdotal information) that such species have not being seen within the park in recent years. Despite large areas of grass playing areas the site is nonetheless very heavily visited by recreational users (walkers, dog walkers etc.) and this is likely a disincentive to the aforementioned species visiting the site.”*

In relation to black headed gull based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 7,810 pairs (15,620 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population. In relation to herring gull based on Cummins et al. (2019) there is a national breeding population of 10,333 pairs (20,666 individuals) in Ireland and the numbers seen on site were well below 1% of the National population. It should be noted that no buildings are proposed and the majority of the site will still contain grassland, although with a different management regime. In relation to Piscivorous bird species such as terns will not be impacted by the proposed works. However, as outlined in the Wintering Bird Assessment *“The results the results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's.”*

It should be noted that no buildings will be placed on site and the majority of site will remain as grassland, although will have increased maintenance. It would be expected that wintering birds observed on site would continue to use the site for foraging/roosting.

No European sites are within the zone of influence of the proposed development. In the absence of mitigation measures and having taken into consideration the proposed works, the potential pathways for impacts from the development site, the potential for in-combination effects, the distance between the proposed development site to designated conservation sites, the lack of a direct hydrological pathway or biodiversity

corridor link to conservation sites and the dilution, mixing and settlement effect within the drainage network, watercourses and in the marine environment in addition to the Wintering Bird Assessment Report, it is concluded that the development would not give rise to any significant effects to designated sites. The construction and operation of the development will not impact on the conservation objectives of qualifying interests of European sites. An assessment in relation to potential in-combination effects was carried out. There is no direct pathway from the proposed development site to designated sites. All indirect pathways lead to the marine environment prior to reaching European sites. No significant cumulative impacts on European sites are likely to arise from the proposed development when considered together with other plans or projects. There will be no in combination effects from other projects in the vicinity of the proposed development.

This report presents a Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment Screening for the Proposed Development, outlining the information required for the competent authority to screen for appropriate assessment and to determine whether or not the Proposed Development, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, in view of best scientific knowledge, is likely to have a significant effect on any European or Natura 2000 site.

In carrying out this AA screening, mitigation measures have not been taken into account. Standard best practice construction measures which could have the effect of mitigating any effects on any European Sites have similarly not been taken into account.

On the basis of the screening exercise carried out above, it can be concluded that the possibility of any significant impacts on any European Sites, whether arising from the proposed development itself or in combination with other plans and projects can be excluded beyond a reasonable scientific doubt on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.

If the above analysis and conclusion is accepted by the Board, as the competent authority, it can determine that a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment of the Proposed Development is not required.

## Data Used for AA Screening

NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives of sites within 15km were assessed. The most recent SAC and SPA boundary shapefiles were downloaded and overlaid on ESRI road maps and satellite imagery. Numerous site visits were carried out in 2021 and are outlined in the accompanying EclA.

## Findings of No Significant Effects Report

Details of Project	Appropriate Assessment Screening for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park - Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
Name and Location of EUROPEAN Sites Within 15km	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC Ballyman Glen SAC Bray Head SAC Knocksink Wood SAC Wicklow Mountains SAC South Dublin Bay SAC Glen of the Downs SAC Carriggower Bog SAC The Murrough Wetlands SAC North Dublin Bay SAC Howth Head SAC Dalkey Islands SPA Wicklow Mountains SPA South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA North Bull Island SPA The Murrough SPA
Project Description	Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council intend to apply for a Part 8 application for the proposed development of Shanganagh Park – Phase 1, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
Is the Project directly connected with the management of the EUROPEAN site?	No
Details of any other projects or plans that together with this project could affect the EUROPEAN site	None
The assessment of significant effects	
Describe how the project is likely to affect the EUROPEAN site	An assessment in relation to potential in-combination effects was carried out. There is no direct pathway from the proposed development site to designated sites. All indirect pathways lead to the marine environment prior to reaching European sites. No significant cumulative impacts on European sites are likely to arise from the proposed development when considered together with other plans or projects. There will be no in combination effects from other projects in the vicinity of the proposed development. No significant effects are likely on European Sites.
Response to consultation	N/A
Data collected to carry out the assessment	Supporting NPWS data.
Who carried out the assessment	Altamar Ltd.
Sources of data	NPWS website, standard data form, conservation objectives data of the site and references outlined in the AA Screening Report.
Level of assessment completed	Stage 1 Screening
Overall conclusions	<b>On the basis of the content of this report, the competent authority is enabled to conduct a Stage 1 Screening for Appropriate Assessment and consider whether, in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of the conservation objectives of the relevant European sites, the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on any European site.</b>

## References

The following references were used in the preparation of this AA screening report.

1. Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government Circular NPW 1/10 and PSSP 2/10 on Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive – Guidance for Planning Authorities March 2010.
2. Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2009;  
[www.npws.ie/publications/archive/NPWS\\_2009\\_AA\\_Guidance.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/archive/NPWS_2009_AA_Guidance.pdf)
3. Managing NATURA 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission 2000;  
[ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/art6/provision\\_of\\_art6\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/art6/provision_of_art6_en.pdf)
4. 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;  
[ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000management/docs/art6/Natura\\_2000\\_assess\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000management/docs/art6/Natura_2000_assess_en.pdf)
5. Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC – Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest, compensatory measures, overall coherence, opinion of the commission;  
[ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/art6/guidance\\_art6\\_4\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/art6/guidance_art6_4_en.pdf)
6. Guidance document on the implementation of the birds and habitats directive in estuaries and coastal zones with particular attention to port development and dredging;  
[ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/guidance\\_doc.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/Natura2000/management/docs/guidance_doc.pdf)
7. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.  
[www.npws.ie/publications/euconservationstatus/NPWS\\_2007\\_Conservation\\_Status\\_Report.pdf](http://www.npws.ie/publications/euconservationstatus/NPWS_2007_Conservation_Status_Report.pdf)
8. NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
9. NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
10. NPWS (2021) Conservation objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]. Generic Version 8.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
11. NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives: Ballyman Glen SAC 000713. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
12. NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives: Howth Head SAC 000202. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
13. NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
14. NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
15. NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives: Bray Head SAC 000714. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.
16. NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives: Glen of the Downs SAC 000719. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
17. NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives: Carriggower Bog SAC 000716. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
18. NPWS (2021) Conservation objectives for The Murrough Wetlands SAC [002249]. Generic Version 8.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
19. NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
20. NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 0004024. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
21. NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SPA 004040. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
22. NPWS (2015) Conservation objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA 004172. Generic Version 4.0. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
23. NPWS (2021) Conservation objectives for The Murrough SPA [004186]. Generic Version 8.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
24. Cummins, S., Lauder, C., Lauder, A. and Tierney, D. (2019). The Status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018.



## Appendix I - Shanganagh Park Winter Bird Surveys 2021-2022

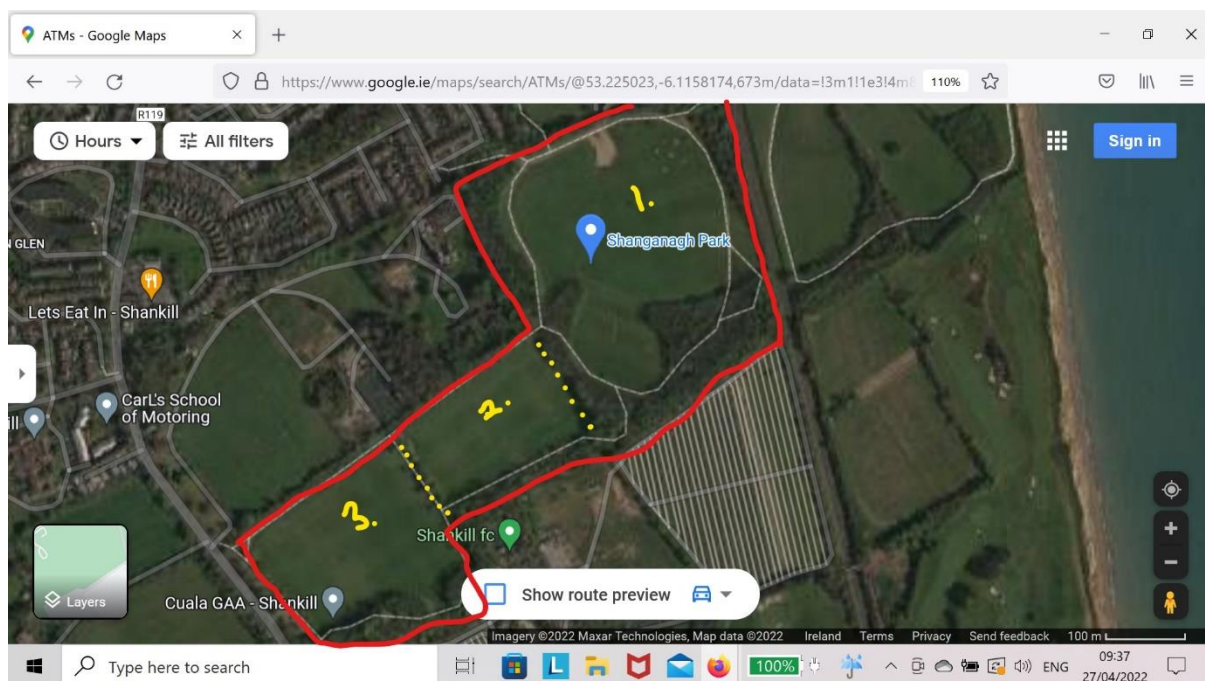
## Introduction

Between October 2021 and March 2022, a total of 12 winter bird surveys were conducted at Shanganagh Park, in Shankill, South County Dublin by Hugh Delaney, a freelance ecologist (Birds primarily) with an experienced background in bird surveying on numerous sites with ecological consultancies over 10+ years. Hugh, a lifelong birder, is local to the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area in Dublin and is especially familiar with the bird life and its ecology in the environs going back over 30 years.

## Winter Bird Survey Methodology

Winter bird surveys are conducted from soon after sunrise until late in the afternoon before sunset, the site is monitored throughout the day and all bird species utilizing the site recorded, including species flying through overhead. Checks are also made on suitable habitat nearby or adjacent the site for comparative purposes and to monitor any interchange of birds between sites. Target species (species of more special interest) utilizing the site will be mapped and estimates of the time these species frequented the site recorded.

## Site Location



### Figure 1 Shanganagh Park

Shanganagh Park survey recording area, subdivided into areas 1 (principal site survey area), and areas 2 and 3 (playing fields nearest the Bray Road), also other adjacent areas – the dog park area east of the railway, and the Shanganagh castle lands were also regularly checked during the surveys.

## Site Description

Shanganagh Park comprises a mixed parkland of short grass playing fields, bordered by woodland and hedgerows. More extensive mature broadleaf woodland present to the south and east of area 1 especially.

### Specific site survey methodology

Site area checked throughout the day with more specific emphasis on area 1 especially, with vantage point observations made from east and west sides of area alternately (c.1 hour on each side) during the survey

periods. Areas 2 and 3 also regularly checked during the surveys with checks made on adjacent lands and dog park area to the east of the railway.

## **Survey results**

### **October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.39hrs/Sunset 18.45hrs. Weather – Wind F4 Southeast, Cloud 8/8, occasional showers, 15c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.45hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Chiffchaff.

#### **Observations from 07.45hrs – 12.00hrs –**

In area 1 Jackdaw and Rook were recorded foraging in center of site the morning with peak counts 36 Jackdaw at 10.20hrs and 26 Rook at 11.05hrs. Smaller numbers (<15) Jackdaw and Rook (<10) almost continually foraging in area 1 throughout the morning, with occasional Hooded Crow (<3) and Magpie (<5) recorded. Adjacent woodland yielded a typical array of parkland species with 4 Tit species, Goldcrest, Song Thrush, Blackbird, Siskin etc. recorded. 8 Black-headed Gull were noted foraging at area 3 from 09.20-09.40hrs, areas 2 and 3 in recreational use no other foraging species were recorded there.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –**

Foraging flocks of Gulls noted in areas 2 and 3, Black-headed (<20), Mediterranean Gull (<1), Herring Gull (<5) noted foraging between areas 2 and 3 from 12.40-14.00hrs. Woodpigeon noted foraging in area 1 with a peak of 22 at 14.30hrs. Jackdaw numbers foraging in area 1 peaked at 34 at 15.05hrs and likewise Rook numbers foraging in area 1 peaked at 16 at 13.35hrs. Smaller numbers of corvids noted at other times in area 1 (<10) each of Jackdaw and Rook. No other target species recorded on-site or passing through the site.

### **October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.18hrs/Sunset 17.58hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 8/8, Light showers, 11c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.50hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Woodpigeon, Greenfinch, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 07.50hrs – 12.00hrs –**

No target species foraging on areas 1-3 at sunrise, small numbers of Black-headed (<20) and Herring Gull (<10) noted passing west over the site moving inland from sunrise. A foraging Gull flock of Black-headed Gull (<30), Mediterranean Gull (<1) and Herring Gull (<1) noted in area 3 from 09.10-09.40hrs, disturbed off-site by dog walkers. At area 1 a foraging flock of Rook (<25) was noted from 09.30hrs-11.00hrs, with smaller numbers of Jackdaw (<10). A Great Spotted Woodpecker was located foraging in the southwest corner of area 1, a notable find of this recent colonizer from its Wicklow stronghold. A Buzzard was noted soaring over area 3 at 10.15hrs, no other target species located.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –**

Great Spotted Woodpecker again noted foraging in woodland at west side of area 1 at 12.15hrs. In area 1 Rook (<20), Jackdaw (<15), and Woodpigeon (<10) were noted foraging intermittently during the afternoon until 14.30hrs when recreational users disturbed the birds out of the area. At 13.00-13.40hrs Black-headed Gull (<15) and Herring Gull (<2) were noted foraging in area 3. No other target species recorded.

### **November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.41hrs/Sunset 16.36hrs. Weather – Wind F1 South, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 12c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.30hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Redpoll, Greenfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Skylark, Buzzard.

Observations from 07.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

Increase noted of Gull foraging activity compared with previous visits with Black-headed Gull (<125), Herring Gull (<14) and Mediterranean Gull (<1) foraging at area 3 from 07.35-09.00hrs. A Buzzard was noted foraging in area 2 on ground from 07.40-08.00hrs, also Black-headed Gull (<18) in same area. Foraging Gull flock in area 3 decreasing to 35 Black-headed Gull at 09.15hrs, then all birds moving off-site. In area 1 Black-headed Gull (<75) and Herring Gull (<1) were noted roosting in center of site from 09.15-09.50hrs. A Skylark was noted passing over area 3 at 09.07hrs. By 10.30hrs no foraging Gulls were noted in areas 1-3 with an increase in recreational activity public usage on-site. The Great Spotted Woodpecker was noted again at the southwest corner of area 1 foraging in trees at 10.15hrs. A Raven was noted flying northwest over area 2 at 11.04hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –

(<10) Black-headed Gull noted foraging in area 1 from 12.10-12.40hrs. No further Gulls noted foraging in area 1, Rook (<18 peak count) and Jackdaw (<7 peak count) noted foraging in area 1 intermittently during afternoon. In area 3 Black-headed Gull (<15) and Herring Gull were noted foraging from 13.15-14.00hrs. Small numbers (<10) of Redwing noted passing north and west over the site in afternoon.

**November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 07.59hrs/Sunset 16.23hrs. Weather – Wind F2 Southwest, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 11c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 17.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Buzzard.

Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

Rook (<30 peak count) and Jackdaw (<15 peak count) noted foraging in area 1 from 09.10-11.00hrs. Small foraging flocks of Woodpigeon noted in area 1 from 10.15-11.00hrs (<8) and another flock of Woodpigeon (<10) in area 2 from 10.45-11.15hrs. A Buzzard was noted soaring over area 1 at 11.20hrs. Small numbers (<5) of Meadow Pipit noted passing over the site.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 17.15hrs –

From 13.30-14.15hrs Black-headed Gull (<6), Rook (<26) and Jackdaw (<5) were noted foraging in area 1. Black-headed Gulls (<16) again noted foraging in area 1 from 15.00-15.25hrs. In area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gulls from 14.15hrs to 15.10hrs peaked at 57 birds at 14.42hrs accompanied by 2 Mediterranean Gulls. A Herring Gull was noted foraging in area 1 from 15.20-15.50hrs. A late stay to dark on-site to attempt to locate Woodcock or Owl species found neither. No other target species located.

**December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.20hrs/Sunset 16.09hrs. Weather – Wind F2 West, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 6c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Buzzard, Sparrowhawk, Great Spotted Woodpecker.

#### Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 a foraging flock of Gulls in the center of the site from 09.20-10.30hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<12) and Herring Gulls (<3), the birds flushed off-site by recreational users. A Sparrowhawk passed south over area 2 at 10.45hrs. In area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 11.00-12.10hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<22) and Herring Gull (<2). The Great Spotted Woodpecker was again located at the west side of area 1 foraging in trees at 09.50hrs and again at 10.40hrs. Two Buzzard were noted soaring over woodland at the south side of area 1 at 10.15hrs.

#### Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –

In area 1 no gulls were noted foraging in the afternoon with peak counts of Rook at 14.05hrs (<32) and a peak count of Jackdaw at 13.35hrs (<17). Small numbers (<10) of Woodpigeon also noted in area 1 intermittently during the afternoon. Redwing (<5) were noted foraging on the west side of area 2 at 12.45hrs, accompanied by Mistle Thrush (<3), Blackbird (<6) and Song Thrush (<4). In area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gull (<25) was present from 13.00-14.15hrs. Redpoll (<6) and Siskin (<10) were noted in foraging in woodland at the south side of area 1 at 14.30hrs. No other target species recorded.

#### **December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

Sunrise- 08.37hrs/Sunset 16.07hrs. Weather – Wind F2 East, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 5c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.45hrs – 15.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Starling, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Sparrowhawk, Buzzard.

#### Observations from 08.45hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 only corvids and Woodpigeon were noted foraging in the area with a peak count of 30 Rook at 09.40hrs and 22 Jackdaw at 10.15hrs, small numbers of Woodpigeon (<10) noted foraging intermittently during the morning mainly at the west side of site. Black-headed Gulls (<6) noted foraging in area 2 from 10.10-10.40hrs. No other Gull flock noted with all pitches and green spaces in heavy recreational use.

#### Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.15hrs –

Two Buzzard were noted soaring over area 2 at 12.15hrs drifting south. In area 3 Black-headed Gull (<15) were noted foraging from 14.05-14.25hrs. In area 1 small numbers of Rook (<15) and Jackdaw (<8) noted foraging intermittently during the afternoon. A Sparrowhawk was noted hunting at the south side of area 1 at 13.20hrs. No other target species recorded.

#### **January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 08.37hrs/Sunset 16.26hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 7/8, Light showers, 6c, Excellent visibility. On-site 09.00hrs – 15.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Redwing, Mistle Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Greenfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

#### Observations from 09.00hrs – 12.00hrs-

At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 09.20-10.45hrs comprised Black-headed Gull (<55), Mediterranean Gull (<2) and Herring Gull (<4). No Gulls noted foraging at area 1 with peak counts of Rook (<18) at 11.10hrs and Jackdaw (<11) at 11.30hrs recorded. A Buzzard was noted foraging on the pitch at area 2 from 11.20-11.35hrs. Woodpigeon noted foraging in area 1 with a peak count of 16 at 11.40hrs.

#### Observations from 12.00hrs – 15.30hrs –



A small flock of roosting Gulls noted resting in the center of area 1 from 12.40-13.30hrs comprised Black-headed (<15) and Herring Gulls (<2), the birds flushed off-site by dog walkers. Redwing (<15) noted foraging in area 2 at 13.45-14.10hrs. Two Buzzard were noted soaring over the south side of area 1 at 14.15hrs. A foraging flock of Black-headed Gulls (<20) were noted in area 3 from 14.55-15.40hrs. No other target species recorded.

#### **January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 08.14hrs/Sunset 17.02hrs. Weather – Wind F4 West, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 8c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.30hrs – 16.00hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Starling, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 08.30hrs – 12.00hrs –**

At area 1 Black-headed Gull (<6) and Herring Gull (<3) were noted foraging in the center of the site from 09.15-10.10hrs. Small numbers of Rook (<15) and Jackdaw (<12) noted foraging intermittently at area 1 during the morning with occasional Hooded Crow (<4) also present. At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 10.15-11.20hrs comprised Black-headed (<25) and Herring Gulls (<3). One Buzzard was noted soaring over the south side of area 1 at 11.45hrs.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.00hrs –**

No Gulls noted foraging at area 1 in the afternoon and only between 13.30hrs-13.50hrs at area 3 (<5) Black-headed Gull, heavy recreational activity throughout park for the duration of the afternoon. Woodpigeon (<5) noted foraging at area 1 intermittently during the afternoon. Two Buzzard noted soaring over the south side of area 2 at 14.15hrs. Two Raven passed south over area 1 at 15.05hrs. No other target species recorded.

#### **February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.55hrs/Sunset 17.24hrs. Weather – Wind F3 West, Cloud 3/8, Dry, 8c, Excellent visibility. On-site 09.30hrs – 17.15hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Raven, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

#### **Observations from 09.30hrs – 12.00hrs –**

No foraging Gull flocks noted at areas 1-3 all morning with occasional Black-headed and Herring Gulls passing over the site only. At area 1 from 11.15-13.00hrs Rook (<20) and Jackdaw (<10) were noted foraging, small numbers (<10 of each) noted intermittently thereafter. A Buzzard was noted soaring over the east side of area 1 at 11.15hrs. Woodpigeon (<5) noted foraging at area 2 from 10.15-10.40hrs.

#### **Observations from 12.00hrs – 17.15hrs –**

Park very busy during afternoon with again no Gulls noted foraging in areas 1-3. Redwing (<13) noted foraging in area 2 from 15.00-15.30hrs, associating with Blackbird (<5) and Song Thrush (<3). A Buzzard was noted soaring at the east side of area 1 at 15.42hrs. No other target species recorded.

#### **February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.19hrs/Sunset 17.57hrs. Weather – Wind F3 South, Cloud 5/8, Dry, 9c, Excellent visibility. On-site 07.45hrs – 16.00hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle

Thrush, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Starling, Stock Dove, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

Observations from 07.45hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 small numbers of corvids were present throughout the morning with a peak count of Rook at 10.25hrs (<18) and Jackdaw at 11.00hrs (<9). Rooks were noted tending 6 nests in woodland at the northeast corner of area 1 near bridge over rail line. No Gulls were noted foraging in area 1 with small numbers of Woodpigeon (<10) foraging intermittently in the area. A Stock Dove was noted at the south side of area 1 at 08.40hrs. At area 2 Black-headed Gulls (<4) were noted foraging from 11.30-11.45hrs. No other target species located.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.00hrs –

At area 3 a foraging flock of Gulls from 12.15-13.45hrs comprised Black-headed Gulls (<16) and Herring Gulls (<3). Two Lesser black-backed Gull were noted passing north over area 2 at 14.10hrs. In area 1 corvids remained foraging intermittently during the afternoon with Rook (peak count of 15) and Jackdaw (peak count of 10) noted. Small numbers of Woodpigeon noted in area 1 with a peak of 8 foraging at 14.50hrs. A Buzzard was noted foraging over area 3 at 15.15rs. No other target species located.

**March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 06.47hrs/Sunset 18.22hrs. Weather – Wind F3 South, Cloud 4/8, Dry, 12c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.45hrs – 16.30hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Redwing, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Buzzard.

Observations from 08.45hrs – 12.00hrs –

In area 1 Black-headed Gull (<5) were noted foraging in the center area from 09.45-10.15hrs. Small numbers of Rook (<18 max count) and Jackdaw (<10) foraging intermittently in area 1 during the morning, Rooks noted to continue to attend 6 nests near footbridge over rail line in the northeast corner of area 1. At area 3 a foraging flock of Black-headed Gull (<40), Herring Gull (<2) and Lesser black-backed Gull was noted from 10.30hrs-11.40hrs when the birds were flushed off-site. A Buzzard was noted foraging in area 2 at 11.50hrs.

Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.30hrs –

At area 3 from 12.25hrs-15.40hrs Black-headed Gulls peaked at 45 birds at 14.55hrs, also Herring Gull (<8) in same area, heavy overnight rain causing spot flooding attracting the birds to forage more continually in the area. No foraging Gulls noted at area 1 with Rooks and Jackdaw continuing to forage there in small numbers, like that which was recorded in the morning. A nesting colony of Rook was located at the southeast corner of area 3 in woodland south of the small footbridge, comprising 8 nests. No other target species recorded.

**March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

Sunrise- 07.10hrs/Sunset 19.51hrs. Weather – Wind F1 East, Cloud 6/8, Dry, 7c, Excellent visibility. On-site 08.15hrs – 16.45hrs.

**Species recorded** – Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull, Robin, Goldcrest, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Rook, Magpie, Hooded Crow, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Starling, Wren, Goldfinch, Linnet, Siskin, Redpoll, Greenfinch, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Stock Dove, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Sparrowhawk, Buzzard.

#### Observations from 08.15hrs – 12.00hrs –

At area 1 Black-headed Gulls (<11) and Herring Gull (<2) were noted foraging from 08.50-09.20hrs (disturbed off-site by dog walkers). Small numbers of Woodpigeon (<15) also recorded foraging during the morning intermittently. Rooks peaked in number at 10.20hrs with 26 birds recorded with small numbers (<10) of Jackdaw also present. Two Buzzard were observed soaring over the southeast corner area 1 at 9.40hrs and 11.10hrs. No Gulls were noted foraging in areas 2 or 3 during the morning. A Sparrowhawk was noted hunting along the east side of area 2 at 11.45hrs.

#### Observations from 12.00hrs – 16.45hrs –

No Gulls were noted foraging at area 1 during the afternoon with Rooks (<20) and Jackdaw (<15) recorded intermittently. A peak of 18 Woodpigeon were noted foraging at the south side of area 1 at 13.15hrs. At area 3 Black-headed Gull (<13) and Herring Gull (<4) were recorded foraging from 14.10-14.40hrs. Lesser black-backed Gull (<5) were noted passing north over the site (likely spring migrants). Rooks were still attending the nesting sites at areas 3 and 1. No other target species were recorded.

#### **Comments and observations on the survey results**

37 bird species were recorded in Shanganagh Park during the 12 winter bird surveys. The species diversity being a typical representation of that which might expected in a suburban Dublin parkland context. In the context of wintering bird species that are red listed as species of conservation concern in the revised Birdwatch Ireland List of birds of conservation concern in Ireland (2020-2026) Redwing was recorded. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded in the first half of the surveys was noteworthy, likely emanating from the expanding Wicklow population. Three gull species listed in the amber wintering species category were recorded, these being Black-headed, Herring and Lesser black-backed Gull.

On the pitches and playing areas the species foraging frequently were dominated by Black-headed Gulls (counts averaging < 50 to <100) and to a lesser extent, Herring Gulls, the pitches closest to the Bray Road being most preferential. Other species foraging in these areas were dominated by Corvid species, specifically Rook (nesting in the park) and Jackdaw with smaller numbers of Hooded Crow and Magpie. The species diversity recorded within the park in the survey period was quite typical of that expected in a suburban Dublin context with a range passerines species found in the patches of woodland around the park – Species like Thrushes (Song and Mistle Thrush and Blackbird), Robin, Dunnock, Wren, Tit species, Finches such as Chaffinch, Bullfinch, Goldfinch etc, and Goldcrest. A Great Spotted Woodpecker recorded early in the winter was notable (a species expanding its range from recent colonisation in Wicklow).

The results suggest that the site is not significant ex-situ foraging or roosting site for any species of qualifying interest from nearby SPA's. Close monitoring of the pitches did not record any visitations whatsoever of Brent Geese or wader species (in a Dublin context that would be Curlew, Oystercatcher and Black-tailed Godwit). Consultation with locals regularly visiting the park and birders living nearby the surveyor is familiar with concluded (albeit anecdotal information) that such species have not being seen within the park in recent years. Despite large areas of grass playing areas the site is nonetheless very heavily visited by recreational users (walkers, dog walkers etc.) and this is likely a disincentive to the aforementioned species visiting the site.