

# Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

for proposed

## Boxing Facility at Mounttown Community Centre Dún Laoghaire

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

**for:** **Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council**

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## Document Control

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## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1	Background .....	1
1.2	Legislative context.....	1
1.3	Approach .....	2
1.4	Author details .....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Description of proposed development</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1	Overview of the proposed development .....	5
2.2	Details of Proposal .....	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Screening for Appropriate Assessment</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1	Introduction .....	11
3.2	Identification of relevant European sites .....	12
3.3	Assessment criteria .....	14
3.4	Characterising potential significant effects .....	15
3.5	Other Plans and projects .....	25
<b>4</b>	<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>34</b>

## Figures

Figure 1 - Location of proposed facility .....	6
Figure 2 - Map of environs .....	7
Figure 3 - Existing site plan .....	8
Figure 4 - Proposed site plan .....	9
Figure 5 - Proposed elevations and sections .....	10
Figure 6 - European sites within 15km of the development area.....	13

## Tables

Table 1 Screening assessment of the potential effects arising from the proposed development .....	18
Table 2 Local planning applications within the receiving environment of Mounttown Community Centre .....	26

## Appendices

Appendix I	Background information on European sites
Appendix II	Qualifying interests of SACs that have undergone assessment including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

**Appendix III Special Conservation Interests of SPAs that have undergone assessment including vulnerabilites of the SCIs**

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

CAAS has been appointed by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to prepare this AA Screening Report (*Stage One AA*) to support the Council's AA procedures by determining whether or not a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) (*Stage Two AA*) is required for the Boxing Facility at Mounttown Community Centre, Dún Laoghaire, in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

## 1.2 Legislative context

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

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive States:

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

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

Article 3(1) of the Habitats Directive States:

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

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

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

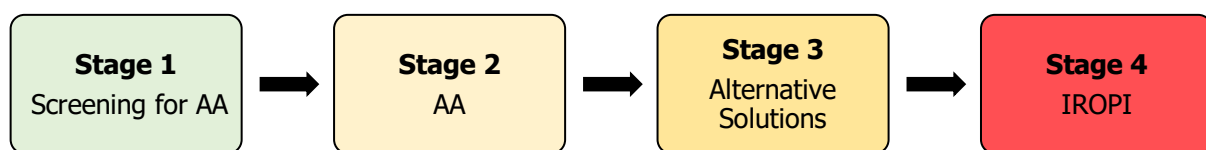
### 1.3 Approach

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

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

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

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



#### Stage One: Screening

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

#### Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

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

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

### **Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions**

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

### **Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain**

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

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

### **Source-Pathway Receptor Model**

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

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

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

## Guidance

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

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

### 1.4 Author details

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



## **2 Description of proposed development**

### **2.1 Overview of the proposed development**

The proposed development comprises a new boxing facility for Monkstown Boxing Club, which is currently located on the top floor of Mounttown Community Centre, Fitzgerald Park. Due to the increase in popularity in the boxing club, the Council has decided to propose a new facility on the ground floor of the community building to facilitate the increase in demand in the club's facilities.

The selected site has an area of 259.8m<sup>2</sup> and lies to the rear of the community building, adjacent to housing constructed by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council. The site is currently used as a staff/overflow car park for the community centre and accommodates two storage sheds.

### **2.2 Details of Proposal**

The proposal comprises:

- Construction of single floor boxing hall facility, comprising two boxing rings and a training area.
- Construction of locker rooms, showers, toilets, medical room and entrance area.
- Connection of foul and surface water from the proposed building to the main foul and surface water sewers which currently run to the front of the community centre.
- All ancillary works including raising of existing site levels in areas by 450mm.



Figure 1 - Location of proposed facility



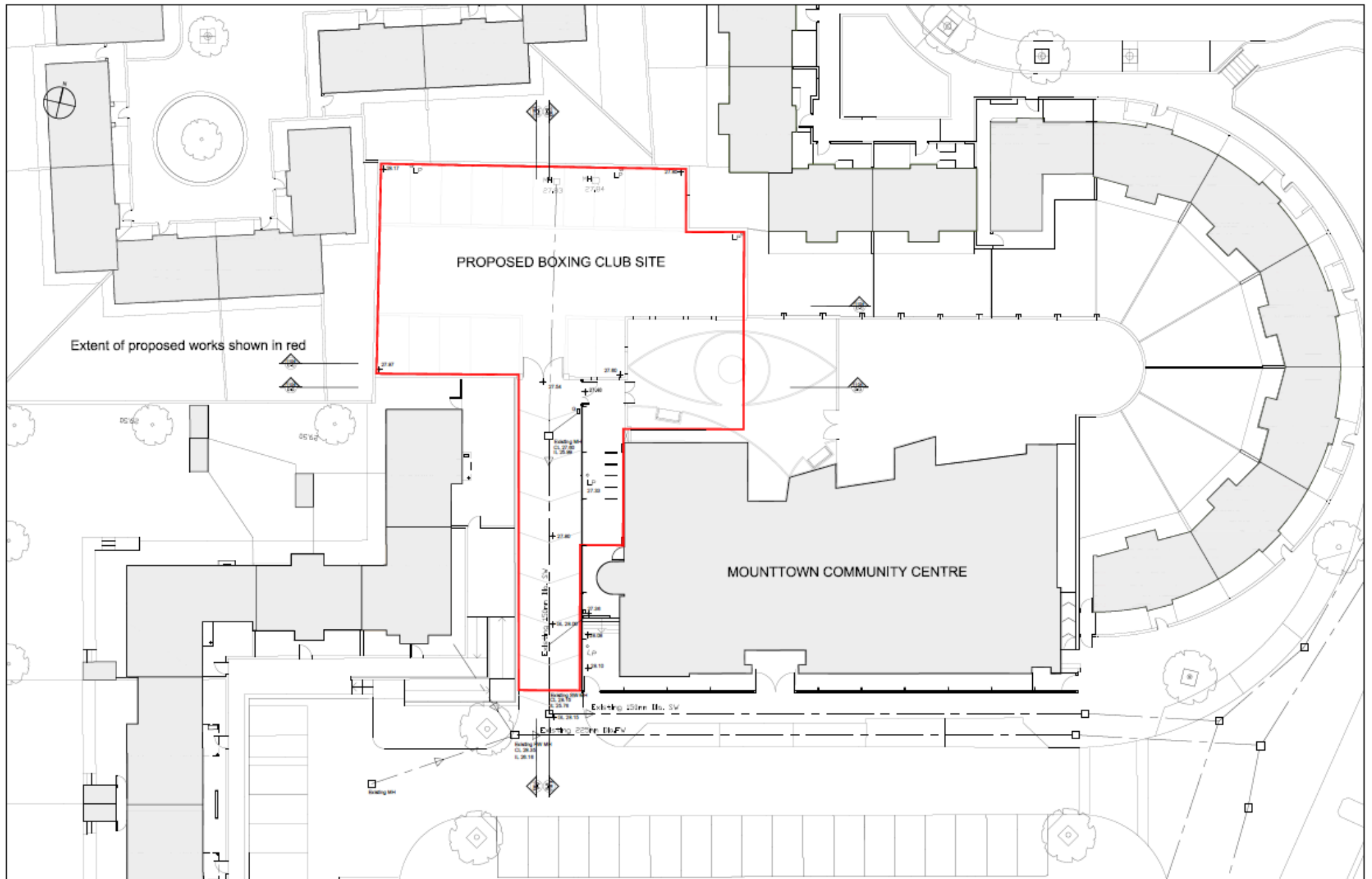


Figure 3 - Existing site plan

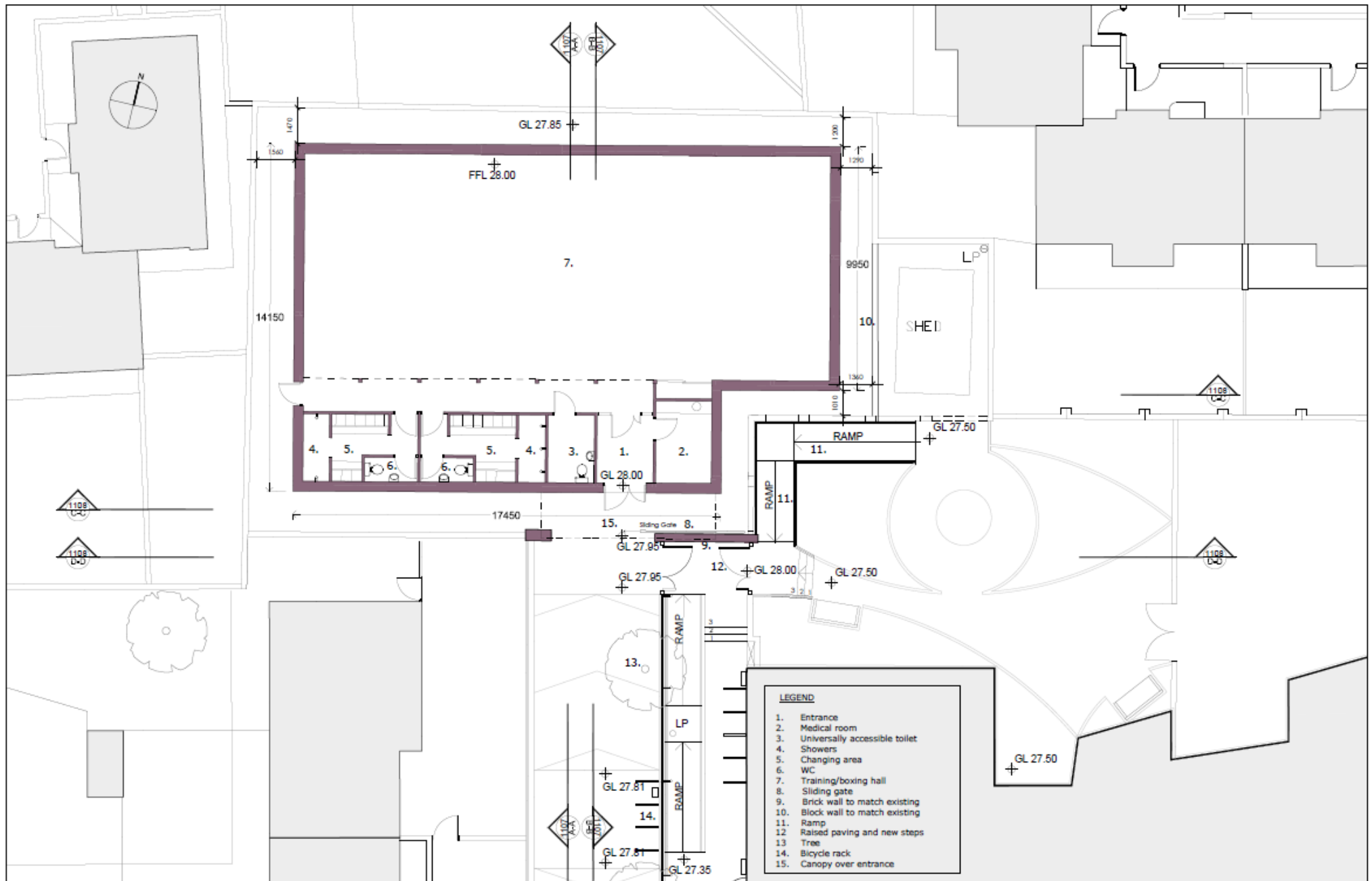


Figure 4 - Proposed site plan

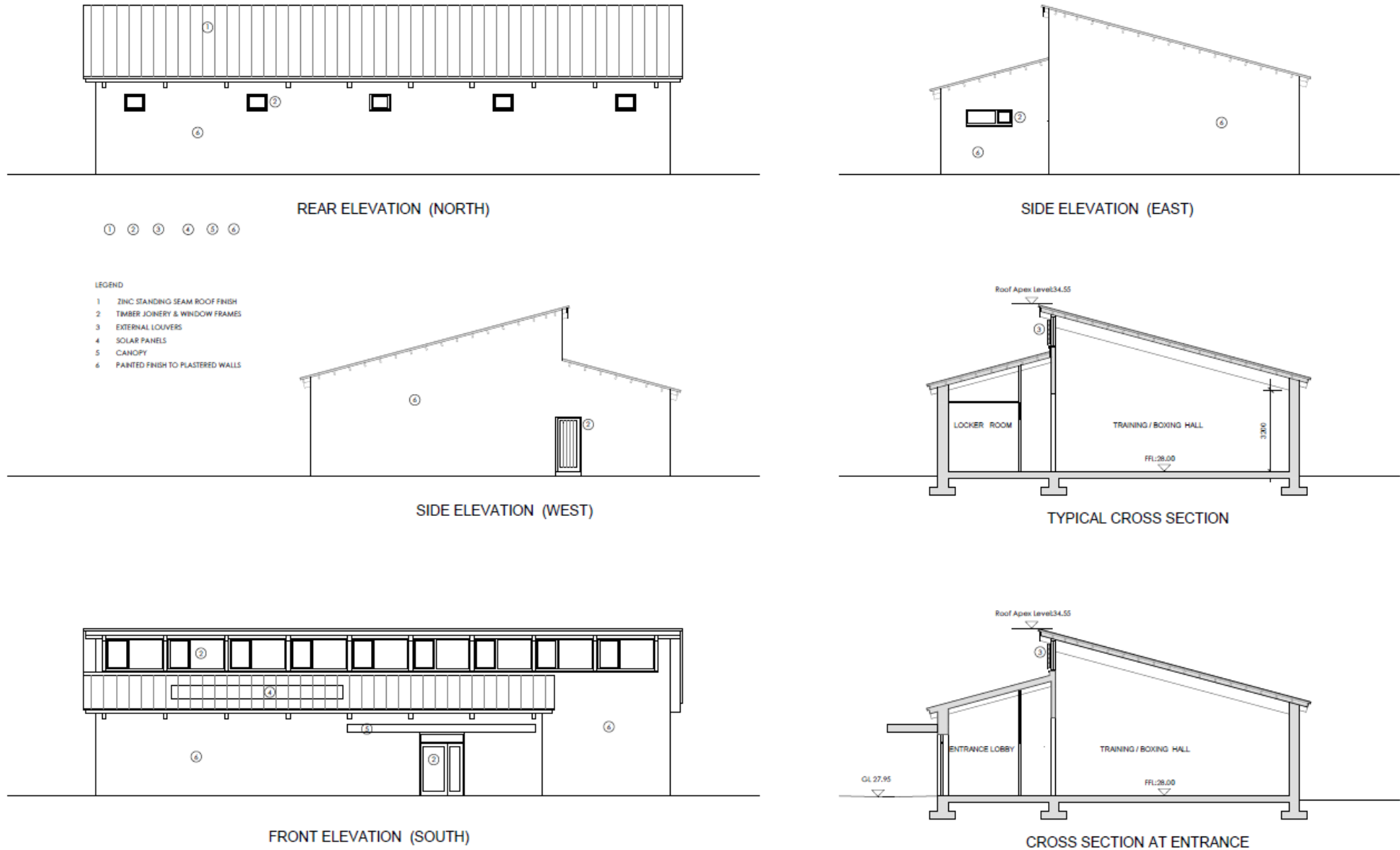


Figure 5 - Proposed elevations and sections

### 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

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

### 3.2 Identification of relevant European sites

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

European sites that occur within 15km of the proposed development are listed in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 6 below. Details on the specific QIs and SCIs of each European site are also identified in Appendix I as well as site-specific threats and vulnerabilities of each of the sites.

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

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

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

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



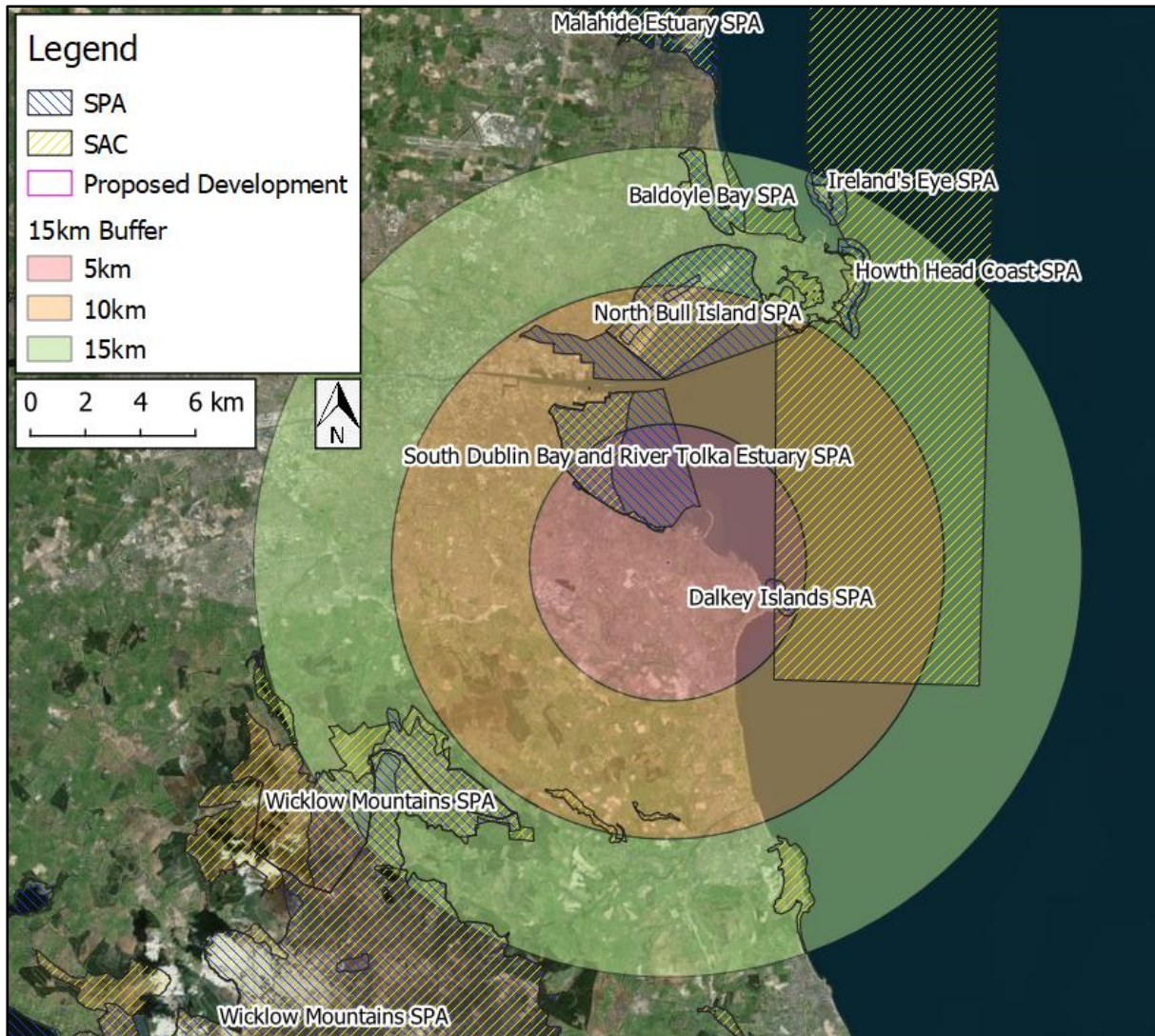


Figure 6 - European sites within 15km of the development area

### 3.3 Assessment criteria

#### **Is the development necessary to the management of European sites?**

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

The primary purpose of the proposed development is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but generally to provide a boxing facility centre in Mountwood. Therefore, the proposed development would not be considered by the Habitats Directive to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European designated sites.

#### **Elements of the proposed development with potential to give rise to effects**

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

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

- Resurfacing and raising of existing area;
- Drainage and plumbing alterations.

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

#### **Identification of potential effects and screening of sites**

This section documents the final stage of the screening process. It has used the information collected on the sensitivity of each European site and describes any potential effects on the integrity of European sites resulting from the proposed development. This assumes the absence of any controls, conditions, or mitigation measures. In determining the potential for effects, a number of factors have been taken into account. Firstly, the sensitivity and reported threats to European sites.

Secondly, the individual elements of the proposed development and the potential effects they may cause on the sites were considered. The elements of the proposed development with potential to affect the integrity of European sites are presented in Table 1 below.

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

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

### 3.4 Characterising potential significant effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as an impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area; and the integrity of a site as the coherence of its ecological

structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

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

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

***Favourable conservation status of a species** can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'*

***Favourable conservation status of a habitat** can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

Generic Conservation Objectives for cSACs have been provided as follows:

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

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

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

EC guidance<sup>3</sup> outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests & Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects (refer also to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 above)	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	0.63	Mediterranean gull ( <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> ) [A176], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Great cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Eurasian oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Common redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Eurasian curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Great crested grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> ) [A005], Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Black-headed gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Mew gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182]	<p>Direct effects: Potential for effects from drainage from construction works and plumbing alterations during construction and operation. Similarly, there is potential for disturbance effects during construction.</p> <p>However due to the localised nature of the sources identified, the lack of any direct hydrological pathways between the site and the SAC, the scale and nature of the works, the attenuation of sound in air, the existing urban nature of the surrounding area, and plumbing and drainage schemes already in place, no significant effects are foreseen.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SPA.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>	No	No
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	0.79	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210],	<p>Direct: Potential for effects from drainage from construction works and plumbing alterations during construction and operation.</p>	No	No

			Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110]	<p>However due to the localised nature of the sources identified, the lack of any direct hydrological pathways between the site and the SAC, the scale and nature of the works, the attenuation of sound in air, the existing urban nature of the surrounding area, and plumbing and drainage schemes already in place, no significant effects are foreseen.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>		
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	3.18	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351]	<p>Direct: Potential for effects from drainage from construction works and plumbing alterations during construction and operation.</p> <p>However due to the localised nature of the sources identified, the lack of any direct hydrological pathways between the site and the SAC, the scale and nature of the works, the attenuation of sound in air, the existing urban nature of the surrounding area, and plumbing and drainage schemes already in place, no significant effects are foreseen.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of</p>	No	No

				<p>works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>		
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	3.24	Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194]	<p>Direct: Potential for effects from drainage from construction works and plumbing alterations during construction and operation. Similarly, there is potential for disturbance effects during construction.</p> <p>However due to the localised nature of the sources identified, the lack of any direct hydrological pathways between the site and the SAC, the scale and nature of the works, the attenuation of sound in air, the existing urban nature of the surrounding area, and plumbing and drainage schemes already in place, no significant effects are foreseen.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SPA.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>	No	No



000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	5.78	Humid dune slacks [2190], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (“white dunes”) [2120], Shifting dunes (Embryonic shifting dunes) [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”) [2130], Atlantic salt meadows (Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> )) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]	<p>There are no direct effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	6.6	Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053], Common shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Common greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Common redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Northern shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], European golden plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) [A151], Northern pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> ) [A222], Black-headed gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Eurasian teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Eurasian wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Eurasian curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Eurasian oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Mew gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182]	<p>There are no direct effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SPA.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>	No	No

000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	8.73	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	8.97	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	9.43	Northern fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Common guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Black-legged kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	There are no direct effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SPA.  There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.	No	No
000202	Howth Head SAC	9.47	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	10.15	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Western acidic oak woodland ( <i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i> ) [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas ( <i>and submountain areas in Continental Europe</i> ) [6230], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No

			[3110], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], European dry heaths [4030], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	10.48	Wood warbler ( <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> ) [A314], Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SPA.	No	No
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	10.52	Black-legged kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Common guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Northern fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SPA.		
000714	Bray Head SAC	10.65	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	11.06	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Atlantic salt meadows (Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> )) [1330]	There are no direct effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SAC.  There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.	No	No
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	11.06	Northern lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Common shelduck	There are no direct effects foreseen due to the localised nature of the sources identified and the distances between the sites. There are indirect hydrological pathways identified but the dilution effect of the Irish sea and the	No	No

			<p>(<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]</p>	<p>scale of works and temporary nature of the constructions phase being proposed ensure that there will be no significant adverse effect to the ecological integrity of the SPA.</p> <p>There are no operational phase effects identified as the project is for a small-scale boxing facility that will be consistent with the existing urban context of the site.</p>		
000714	Bray Head SAC	11.16	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SAC.	No	No
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	12.46	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Northern gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> ) [A016], Black-legged kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Great cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Common guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Atlantic puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ) [A204], Northern fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	There are no effects foreseen due to the absence of pathways between the areas covered by the proposed project and SPA.	No	No

### 3.5 Other Plans and projects

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

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

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

This being an urban area there are numerous other proposed projects in the vicinity including works which are at planning stage or underway on various sites. A review of the DLR planning database for projects within the project area over the past 5 years identified that the projects within the area are small scale works predominantly relating to the alterations of existing structures. The largest of these projects was identified to be the development of an apartment complex (D16A/0747). Sources of effects arising from the construction and operational phases of the proposed project are consistent with the existing conditions at Dun Laoghaire Town. Proposed works within the project will be undertaken on existing hard infrastructure using standard construction methods, etc. The largest sources for effects identified relate to the surface water management through the existing SUDs network and noise pollution associated with construction phase which will introduce temporary effects; however, these are identified to be localised due to the urban context on the site. On this basis, guidance (CIEEM, 2016) indicates that there is no need to consider in-combination effects. However, taking a precautionary approach, relevant plans and projects (as listed above) have nonetheless been reviewed and assessed (see Table 2 for full list of projects).

Table 2 Local planning applications within the receiving environment of Mounttown Community Centre

Plan or Project	Status	Overview	Possible significant effects from plan or project	Is there a risk of in-combination effects	Possible Significant in-combination effects
D215B/0419	Granted	Permission is sought for works to existing dwelling house, including the construction of a single storey rear extension, single storey front extension, two storey side extension, alteration of front elevation window design, and all associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/1002	Granted	Permission sought for new vehicular entrance.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0102	Granted	.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08B/0761	Granted	The development consists of a first-floor bathroom extension at the rear of the house.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08B/0344	Granted	An extension to the existing two storey return, a new pitched roof and the construction of a single storey flat roofed extension, all to the rear.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0840	Granted	Retention permission is sought to retain the following developments, 1) The provision of a vehicular access 2.98m wide to the front of the property. 2) A front boundary fencing 1.9m in height. 3) The construction of a porch 3.3 sqm in area to the front of the property. 4) The construction of a 2-storey extension of 37.3 sqm in size to the rear of the property.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15B/0419	Granted	Permission is sought for works to existing dwelling house, including the construction of a single storey rear extension, single storey front extension, two storey side extension, alteration of front elevation window design, and all associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/1152	Granted	Permission to demolish 2 metres of front boundary wall and adjacent pedestrian gate and to replace them with a 3.0m x 1.2m high wrought iron gates. A gravel surfaced single vehicle parking area will be provided in the front garden.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0024	Granted	Permission for single storey extension to front and side to existing dwelling, minor internal works and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase	No	No

			will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.		
D07B/0728	Refused	Permission is sought for the demolition of single storey rear extension and shed, construction of two storey extension to side and rear.	N/A	No	No
D20B/0200	Granted	Permission for a ground floor porch extension to front, 1st floor extension to rear with internal alterations & associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D05B/0233	Granted	Demolition of existing rear single storey extension and shed and construction of two storey (with part single storey) rear extension consisting of ground floor kitchen/dining area and two first floor bedrooms, related internal alterations, new windows to side and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20B/0012	Granted	Permission for second storey extension over existing extension at rear.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16B/0037	Withdrawn	Permission for refurbishment and extension to existing house. Extension works will consist of a single storey flat roof extension to the rear with new side entrance and two storey portion adjacent to rear elevation. Refurbishment works consist of replacement of all existing external windows and doors, enlargement of two rear windows at first floor level and removal of the existing rear porch.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0624	Refused	Permission for demolition of existing attached garage, the construction of a detached two storey 3-bedroom dwelling in side garden with associated site works and the construction of a single storey extension to rear of existing dwelling.	N/A	No	No
D18B/0482	Granted	Permission for demolition of existing single storey extension to rear/west and replacement with new single storey pitched roof extension with roof lights, demolition of chimney stack to south elevation a pitched porch roof to front to accommodate new dormer window to front/east and side/south, some internal modifications and all associated demolitions, drainage and site works at this detached bungalow.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D07A/0400	Refused	Permission is sought for the demolition of existing garage to side and construction of two storey dining room and bedroom extension to the rear, and for a three-storey building to the side containing four apartments (3 no. 2-bedroom and 1no. 1-bedroom) with balconies with frontage also onto Fitzgerald Park.	N/A	No	No
D04B/0851	Granted	Single storey kitchen/Livingroom extension at rear and side	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D02B/0291	Granted	Ground and first floor extension to rear and side with alterations to internal areas.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18B/0540	Granted	Permission for the conversion of the existing roof space and the construction of new front and rear and side gable dormers and for the reconstruction and raising the height of the side boundary wall.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0395	Granted	Permission for proposed widening of existing gated pedestrian access in front boundary wall to create gated vehicular access, construction of 1 no. pillar, partial dishing of kerb and all ancillary site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0473	Granted	Permission to widen existing pedestrian access to create vehicular access with kerb dishing for off street parking.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0241	Invalid	Widening of the pedestrian access to create vehicular access with kerb dishing for off street parking.	N/A	No	No
D17B/0314	Granted	Permission for: A. Demolition of existing single storey extension to rear. B. Proposed single storey flat & pitched roof extension to rear & two storey flat roof extensions to rear providing an additional 36.5m <sup>2</sup> & 6m <sup>2</sup> to ground and first floors respectively. C. All associated internal modifications & site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D09A/0120	Granted	Single storey extension to the rear and to the side, single storey porch to the front, attic conversion and 2 dormer windows, new gate pillar and ancillary works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D06B/0362	Granted	For attic conversion for storage with dormer roof to the rear and side, roof light to the front and all necessary site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D04A/0765	Withdrawn	For demolition of "Blenheim", and the erection of 13 two bed and 2 three bed apartments in 2/3 storey building with parking underground.	N/A	No	No
D16A/0984	Granted	Planning permission is sought for change of use from book makers to take away, including internal alterations, installation of exhaust flue to full height of rear wall of property, signage over shop front to elevation to Mounttown Road Lower and associated site works to side.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D06A/0537	Withdrawn	For the demolition of the existing two storey office building at 70 Mounttown lower, the demolition of all existing single storey light industrial and office units on the site, the construction of a new 3 storey building to Mounttown lower containing 2 no. two-bed room apartments with terraces and 1 no. two-bedroom duplex apartment with terrace, remodelled vehicular entrance to a new basement car park and pedestrian entrance to the development to the	N/A	No	No



		rear of the site, the single level of basement car park to contain 31 no. carparking spaces, refuge storage and 27 no. bicycle parking spaces, the construction of 2 no. 3 storey buildings to the rear of 70 Mounttown Lower, each containing 6 no. two-bedroom apartments on ground floor with ground floor terraces to each apartment and 6 no. two-bed room duplex apartments on first and second floor with terraces to each duplex apartment at first floor, giving a total of 27 no. apartments in the proposed development, together with associated site works all on site.			
D08A/1424	Granted	The erection of a 1.75m high fake chimney stack constructed from RF transparent panels, with 3 panel antennae shrouded inside. 1 no. RT Dish mounted to an existing chimney stack, together with a 2 no. telecommunication outdoor cabinet/unit and 1 no. power distribution board located on a forge platform at roof level, plus two new roof access ladders and associated handrail.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D06A/1540	Granted	Planning permission and retention permission for development on this site. The development consists of recently constructed single storey extension to side and back of existing dwelling. The new extension consists of porch, w.c., study and dining / living room (retention permission) will consist of construction of new vehicular access to front garden and all associated works (planning permission).	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08A/1368	Refused	Detached single storey flat roofed outbuilding located in rear garden for use as hobby room/storage and family gym.	N/A	No	No
D19A/0044	Granted	Permission for demolition of existing shed to rear, construction of a new single storey extension to side and rear. Conversion of existing garage for use as a granny flat with single storey extension to rear and new Velux roof lights to existing garage roof. Alterations to 2 no. bathroom windows to rear at first floor level. New dormer window to rear at attic level. New porch to front elevation, widening of existing entrance along with ancillary site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08B/0842	Granted	Demolition of existing single storey extensions to rear (approx. area 44m <sup>2</sup> ) and construction of a new single storey extension to rear and side (approx. area 46m <sup>2</sup> ), incorporating a kitchen/dining area and construction of a new window to the bathroom at first floor to the rear (to replace the 2 no. existing windows) and partially block up the existing window to the side wall at attic level and replace it with a smaller window and provision of 3 no. new rooflights to the rear of the main pitched roof to the attic and associated internal refurbishments.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D16A/0747	Granted	Permission for a residential development. The development involves the demolition of the existing storage units/garages which shall be replaced by a residential development comprising of a mix of 15 number residential units, 6 number 1 bed apartment units in a three-storey block, 4 number 4 bed terraced	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

		houses over 3 floors and 5 number 3 bed terrace houses over 3 floors, with car parking and all associated site works.	The urban context of the site, combined with the characteristics of the works proposed at proposed development have been considered in combination with the development of this apartment complex. Given the existing drainage network and the standard SUDs processes used in developments, there are no significant in combination effects identified.		
D09A/0668	Refused	Permission sought for revisions to permitted development (reg. ref. D00A/0613) including alterations to existing car parking layout, provision of additional open space and screening to bin store.	N/A	No	No
D07A/0929	Invalid	Permission for retention of the following modifications to the permitted and completed development at Glandore Court. Reg. Ref D00A/0613. (A) changes to fenestration to Blocks A and B. (B) changes to car parking and open space layout. (C) changes to decking at rear of Block B. (D) bin storage area	N/A	No	No
D04B/0730	Granted	To construct a two-storey extension to side of the existing house and a front porch area to the front. The extension will include a raised roof line, a study, toilet, extended kitchen, two bedrooms and an attic storage area.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D02A/0557	Invalid	End terraced 2-storey house and driveway.	N/A	No	No
D03B/0761	Granted	Two storey extension to rear.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D09B/0399	Granted	Permission is sought for the construction of a 22sq.m first floor extension to the rear and side of existing house including 2 no. new bedrooms and 1 no. bathroom.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08B/0134	Granted	Two storey and single storey extension to the side and rear, new bay window to the front, new roof lights to the front and rear together with interior alterations.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18A/0584	Granted	Permission for the existing 1M wide pedestrian entrance off the public footpath to be widened to a 6M wide vehicular entrance to accommodate off-street parking for 2 x No. cars with associated surface treatment.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D07B/0700	Invalid	Permission is sought for a two-storey extension to rear of the dwelling.	N/A	No	No
D06B/0300	Granted	Two storey extension with a pitched roof to the rear of the existing dwelling, to incorporate a kitchen/dining room extension at ground floor (29 sq.m) and new	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase	No	No

		bedroom, bathroom and en-suite at first floor (29 sq.m) and associated internal works.	will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.		
D02B/0325	Granted	Two storey extension to the rear.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D08B/0695	Refused	a) The demolition of an existing rear extension and the construction of a new two storey extension to the rear of the terraced house and b) alterations to a ground floor window on front elevation.	N/A	No	No
D14A/0525	Granted	Permission for the construction of a part single storey and part two storey extension to the rear and side, a new vehicular entrance onto St Patrick's Crescent and associated works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0517	Granted	Permission sought for first floor extension over existing rear extension and for retention of vehicular access to front together with connection to all services and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18B/0221	Refused	Permission for the construction of a new ground and first floor rear extension of 46sqm gross area and to the existing dwelling.	N/A	No	No
D06B/0178	Granted	Full width single storey extension to the front and new full width two storey extension to the rear of the existing house, along with associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D17B/0348	Granted	Permission for the demolition of existing single storey extension and construction of new single-storey extension to rear of dwelling.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D09A/0527	Granted	Retention planning permission to retain changes that have occurred during the construction phase of an approved two storey extension (Reg.Ref.D07B/0640) to the side and rear of 78, Oliver Plunkett Road, Monkstown, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Retention permission is also sought to retain the existing driveway and piers that were widened a number of years ago to allow for off street parking. It is proposed to retain minor changes from the approved drawings namely, the approved ground floor dining area gable windows were changed to smaller glass block windows & an external door was added to the utility room, a small ground floor w.c. vent was added to the existing house gable and a boiler vent added to the new utility room front wall. The approved rear bedroom windows have been changed to comply with fire escape provisions. The approved rear dining room doors have had glazed side panels added & the rear kitchen window made wider.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

D11A/0422	Granted	Permission is sought for the retention of development which consists of the retention of modifications to the existing boundary providing a vehicular access to the front of the property.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/1018	Granted	Permission is sought for: 1) Demolition of single storey return and shed to the rear of the existing end of terrace two storey dwelling. 2) Construction of a single storey, pitched roof extension to the side and rear. 3) Internal and elevational alterations to the side and rear of the existing house. 4) New landscaping drainage and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D07A/1047	Invalid	Permission is sought for the retention of vehicular entrance gates from the public road to front boundary of property.	N/A	No	No
D07B/0698	Granted	Permission is sought for a first-floor rear bedroom extension over existing single storey rear extension including new rooflights to rear and sides.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D18B/0523	Granted	Permission for the demolition of a front porch and the construction of a new front porch, a single and two storey extension to the rear and all associated internal alterations and ancillary works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19B/0362	Granted	Permission to retain and complete outhouse under construction at rear together with connection to all services and associated site works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15B/0175	Granted	Permission for the construction of a new first floor rear extension of 38 sqm gross area to existing dwelling.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D15A/0508	Granted	Permission for demolition of existing single storey extension to the rear of the dwelling, single storey porch to the front and ancillary garden structures. Construction of single storey extension to the front, part single/part two storey extension to the rear (with roof lights). Works will also include a bin/bike store to the front, reinstatement of front boundary wall and associated site, drainage and landscaping works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D06B/0827	Granted	2 storey extension (6.4m high) with a kitchen / dining room, bedroom and en-suite bathroom and associated site works and services.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D14B/0080	Granted	Permission for a 24 sqm first floor extension to the rear (parapet height 5.75m above finished ground floor level), rooflights to the rear of existing roof and associated works and services.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D10B/0007	Granted	Planning permission is sought for a two-storey extension at the rear.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase	No	No

			will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.		
D06B/0763	Granted	Demolition of existing extension to rear and front porch, the erection of a two-storey extension with pitched roof to rear and the erection of a porch with pitched roof to front.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D20A/0081	Refused	Permission for development. The development consists of the following (i) 1 no new single storey granny flat to the rear of the existing dwelling and all associated site development works.	N/A	No	No
D03B/0574	Granted	2-storey extension to side of existing house.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No
D19A/0621	Granted	Permission for development, consisting of the retention of widened entrance to public road and the construction of a new vehicular access with new walls, piers and gates, with a proposed regrading of entrance for 2 No car spaces with new permeable tarmac or paving in accordance with SUDs requirements, footpath and kerb to be dishd in accordance with Local authority requirements, with new planting and ancillary works.	This is a small-scale project with a temporary construction phase and the operation phase will have localised effects that have negligible interactions with the environment.	No	No

## 4 Conclusion

This stage one screening for AA of the proposed Boxing Facility at Mounttown Community Centre shows that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European site.

At its closest point, the area covered by the project is more than 600m from South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and South Dublin Bay SAC. However, the project is an urban area with hard infrastructure features that form hard boundaries between the proposed project and the European sites. The AA screening process has considered potential effects which may arise during the construction and operational phases as a result of the implementation of the project. Through an assessment of the pathways for effects and an evaluation of the project characteristics, taking account of the processes involved and the distance of separation from European sites, it has been evaluated that there are no likely significant adverse effects on the qualifying interests, special conservation interest or the conservation objectives of any designated European site.

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

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

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<sup>4</sup> Except as provided for in Section 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

- a) no alternative solution available,
- b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
- c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

## Appendix I Background information on European sites

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

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

			E01.02, B01, E01.01, C01.01, A08	water, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, forest planting on open ground, continuous urbanisation, sand and gravel extraction, fertilisation
000714	Bray Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A10.01, J01.01, G01.03, K01.01, E01, D01.01, G05.04, A04.02.01, K02.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, burning down, motorised vehicles, erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, vandalism, non-intensive cattle grazing, species composition change ( <i>succession</i> )
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) [91A0]	G02.06, G02.01, D01.02, A04, G05.06, I01, J01.01, G05.04, G05.07, G01.02	Attraction park, golf course, roads, motorways, grazing, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, invasive non-native species, burning down, vandalism, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Western acidic oak woodland ( <i>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i> ) [91A0], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) [6230], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110]	G01.04, I01, G05.04, G01.02, G05.06, A04, D01.01, B02.05, F03, A05.02, E03.01, G05.09, G05.07, C01.03, F03.02.02, F04.02, L05, E01, G02.09, G01.03.02, K04.05, J01.01, G05.01, G04.01, G01, K01.01, B06	Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, invasive non-native species, vandalism, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive timber production ( <i>leaving dead wood or old trees untouched</i> ), hunting and collection of wild animals ( <i>terrestrial</i> ), stock feeding, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fences, fencing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, peat extraction, taking from nest ( <i>e.g. falcons</i> ), Collection ( <i>fungi, lichen, berries etc.</i> ), collapse of terrain, landslide, urbanised areas, human habitation, wildlife watching, off-road motorized driving, damage by herbivores ( <i>including game species</i> ), burning down, trampling, overuse, military manouvres, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, erosion, grazing in forests or woodland
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	X, G01.02, A04.03, G01.01, G02.09, J01, G05.01	Noise pollution, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, nautical sports, wildlife watching, fire and fire suppression, trampling, overuse
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351]	D03.02, F02.02, H06.01, X, J02.02, J02.11, E03, D02	Shipping lanes, professional active fishing, noise nuisance, noise pollution, removal of sediments ( <i>mud...</i> ), siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, utility and service lines



004006	North Bull Island SPA	Eurasian curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Common shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Mew gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], European golden plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053], Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) [A151], Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Northern shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> ) [A222], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Common redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Eurasian oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Eurasian wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Northern pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Eurasian teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Black-headed gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Common greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164]	G03, G01.02, E02, F02.03.01, D01.02, D01.05, G02.01, E03, E01.04, D03.02, E01.01, G01.01	Interpretative centres, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, industrial or commercial areas, bait digging or collection, roads, motorways, bridge, viaduct, golf course, discharges, other patterns of habitation, shipping lanes, continuous urbanisation, nautical sports
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) [A053], Common greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Great crested grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> ) [A005], Northern lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Common shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Eurasian curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Eurasian teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Northern pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Eurasian oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Common redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], European golden plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140]	F03.01, E01, D01.02, G01.02, J02.01.02, K02.03, G02.01, F02.03.01, A08, I01	Hunting, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, eutrophication ( <i>natural</i> ), golf course, bait digging or collection, fertilisation, invasive non-native species
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA	Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Mediterranean gull ( <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> ) [A176], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Mew gull ( <i>Larus canus</i> ) [A182], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Ringed plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Great crested grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> ) [A005],	E02, D01.02, K02.03, F02.03, G01.01, F02.03.01, E03, G01.02, E01, J02.01.02	Industrial or commercial areas, roads, motorways, eutrophication ( <i>natural</i> ), leisure fishing, nautical sports, bait digging or collection, discharges, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh

		Common redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Black-headed gull ( <i>Larus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Eurasian curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Great cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Eurasian oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130]		
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098], Wood warbler ( <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> ) [A314], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	C01.03, A04, G03, G01.02, D01.01, B	Peat extraction, grazing, interpretative centres, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Common guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Northern fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Black-legged kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103], Northern fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ) [A009], Northern gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> ) [A016], Common guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Atlantic puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ) [A204], Black-legged kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Great cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017]	F02.03, G01.02	Leisure fishing, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193]	G01.02, A04, G01.01, E01	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, grazing, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation

## Appendix II Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone assessment including summaries of current threats and sensitivities

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

		purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Harbour Porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.

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

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

Special Conservation Interests	Vulnerabilities of Special Conservation Interests
<p>Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]            Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009]            Northern gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) [A016]            Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]            Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]            Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]            Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]            Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]            Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]            Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]            Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]            Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]            Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]            Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]            Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]            European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]            Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]            Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]            Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]            Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]            Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) [A151]            Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]            Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]            Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]            Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164]            Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]            Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) [A176]            Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179]            Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182]            Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]            Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]            Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]            Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]            Common guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]            Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200]            Atlantic puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204]            Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) [A222]            Wood warbler (<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>) [A314]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km.</li> <li>• Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling.</li> <li>• Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities.</li> <li>• Vegetation composition, structure and functionality.</li> </ul>
<p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly occurring migratory waterbirds using it.</li> </ul>