

Kilbogget Park Sports Pavilion

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

27/04/2026

Prepared for: Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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Abbreviations

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

JBA Consulting Engineers and Scientists Ltd. (hereafter JBA) has been commissioned by Siobhan Murphy of DLRCC to prepare a Screening for Appropriate Assessment Report for the proposed enhancement works to the existing sports facilities within Kilbogget Park, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. This report provides information on and assesses the potential in view of best scientific knowledge for the development to have likely significant effects, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on any Natura 2000 site.

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

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6(4) states:

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

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

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

1.3 Appropriate Assessment Process

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

1.3.1 Stage 1 - Screening for AA

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

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

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

1.3.2 Stage 2 - AA

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

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

1.3.3 Stage 3 - Procedure under Article 6(4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CJEU ruling in *Grace & Sweetman (C-164/17)* [2018] clarified the difference between avoidance and reduction (mitigation) measures and compensation. Measures intended to compensate for the negative effects of a project cannot be taken into account in the assessment of the implications of a project and instead are considered under Article 6(4). This means that

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

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

1.4 Methodology

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

- DEHLG (2009 rev 2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG, 2009).
- Office of the Planning Regulator (2021) OPR Practice Note PN01 - Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021).
- European Communities (EC) (2019) Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the ‘Habitats’ Directive 92/43/EEC, OJ C, C/33, 25.01.2019, p. 1.
- EC (2001) ‘Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, and 2021 update (2021/C 437/01 OJ C, C/437, 28.10.2021, p. 1.)
- EC (2022) Guidance document on assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - A summary (European Commission. Directorate General for Environment)
- EEC (October 2021) Guidance document on the strict protection of species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
- CIEEM (2024). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland - Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, Second Ed. (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental)
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025a).
- NPWS (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitat Assessments. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025b).
- NPWS (2025). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Unpublished NPWS report (NPWS, 2025c).

1.4.1 Screening Methods

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

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

1.4.2 Likely Significant Effect Test

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

The Zone of Influence was used to identify Natura 2000 sites that could be impacted by the project. For each of these sites, the Qualifying Interest (QI) or Special Conservation Interests (SCI) features and their associated conservation objectives were identified, and the possibility of likely significant effect was determined by a combination of location, ecological and hydrological connectivity, sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of the source of impact.

1.4.3 Desktop Study

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

- Aerial photography available from www.osi.ie and ESRI World Imagery.
- NPWS website (www.npws.ie) where Natura 2000 site synopses, data forms and conservation objectives were obtained along with Annex I habitat distribution data and status reports.
- River Basin Management Plans (www.wfdireland.ie)

- NBDC Biodiversity Maps (maps.biodiversityireland.ie)
- Environmental Protection Agency Maps (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps>)
- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) website (www.gsi.ie)
- GSI - Groundwater data viewer (<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com>)
- BSBI Plant Records (bsbi.org/maps)

1.4.4 Ecological Site Surveys

To inform this AA Screening an initial ecological walkover survey and bat activity survey was carried out on the 28/07/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Matt Hosking. A follow-up bat activity survey was completed on 20/08/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Jai Dolan. In addition to these site visits, nine wintering bird surveys were conducted of the sports pitches adjacent to the site within Kilbogget Park during the wintering period of 2025/2026. These are listed below in Table 1-1. The results of the surveys are set out in Section 3.

Table 1-1: Wintering bird surveys of Kilbogget Park undertaken during the wintering period of 2025/2026

Survey Date	Surveyor(s)
18/11/2025	Matt Hosking
03/12/2025	Patricia Byrne
18/12/2025	Matt Hosking
07/01/2026	Matt Hosking
21/01/2026	Jai Dolan and Abbie Doyle
04/02/2026	Patricia Byrne
18/02/2026	Patricia Byrne
04/03/2026	Patricia Byrne
19/03/2026	Patricia Byrne

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

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

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

1.4.5 In-Combination Effects

In relation to the assessment of potential of in-combination effects, where there is no effect at all via a pathway, there is no possibility of in-combination effects. Where potential likely

significant effects are identified, the in-combination assessment is carried forwards to a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.

1.5 Competent persons

The assessment was prepared by Jai Dolan BSc (Hons) Geography, MSc in Conservation. Jai is an Ecologist with JBA Consulting and has two years' experience in ecological consultancy.

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

1.6 Limitations and Constraints

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

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

2 Project Description

2.1 Project location

The proposed project is in Kilbogget Park, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. The site is located 460m to the east of the N11 and approximately 610m to the west of the R118. The Killiney Golf Club is located 650m to the northeast of the site (Figure 2-1).

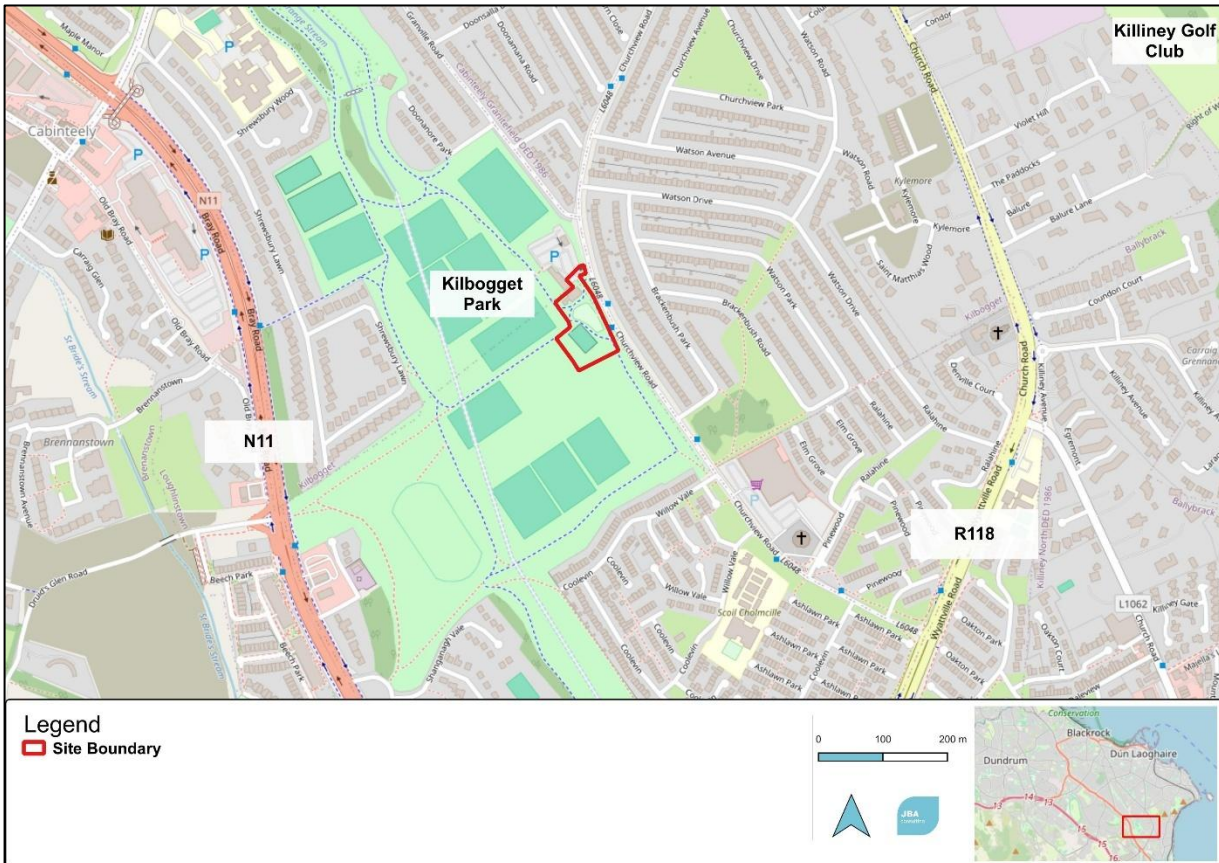


Figure 2-1: Site location (©OSM, 2026)

2.2 Project Description

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council are proposing to construct a new sports pavilion in Kilbogget Park. A need has been identified for a new sports facility providing a gym, training room, administrative offices and changing rooms – all to be shared by existing sports clubs on site. The aim of the project is to improve facilities for the existing clubs on site by providing accessible shared gym, training and changing facilities, as well as providing much-needed toilet facilities and extended and improved play spaces to serve members of the public who use the park.

The proposed works involves the resurfacing and extension of the existing MUGA pitch and expansion of the outdoor sports area. The extended MUGA pitch and outdoor sports area is to encompass an area of approximately 3299m², while the playground will cover an area of

approximately 1491m². The existing sports offering will be complimented by the sports pavilion which will have a net internal area of circa 540m² over two floors. All of the above works are sited on an area of approximately 8670m².

The proposed sports facility comprises of the following:

Ground Floor:

- hallway & stairwell w/ lift - circa 66m²
- no. office spaces - circa 10m² each
- 2 no. own-door team changing spaces w/ shower & storage - circa 39m² each
- 2 no. own-door team changing spaces - circa 22m² each
- own-door bin store - circa 9m²
- own-door plantroom - circa 7m²
- 2 no. own-door referee changing spaces w/ WCs & showers - circa 13m² each
- own-door changing places - circa 15m²
- own-door WC lobby with gate - circa 8m²
- accessible WC & baby change - circa 9m²
- 3 no. WCs circa 4m² each

First Floor:

- stairwell w/ lift - circa 33m²
- accessible WC - circa 6m²
- training room - circa 45m²
- gym - circa 161m²

For the existing and proposed site layouts, see Appendices A.1 and A.2 respectively.

2.3 Excavation Depths

The maximum excavation depth will be approximately 2 metres below the existing ground level.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 Construction Duration

Subject to Part 8 approval, construction will take place across five phases. Phase 1 will commence in Summer 2026, while Phases 2, 3, 4, and 5 will run concurrently and commence in late Spring/early Summer 2027. During these phases, hoarding will be erected to ensure site healthy and safety, as well as to protect the surrounding environment from visual, audible, and dust emissions. Additionally, the heaviest/loudest construction activities, including the foundations and superstructure works for the building (Phase 4) will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027 and be completed by early Autumn 2027. Table 2-1 shows the construction activities involved in the phasing plan as well an outline of the phase timelines and hoarding plans.

Table 2-1: Phasing plan and timeframe of proposed construction activities

Phase	Construction Activities	Timeline and Hoarding
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Works & Site Set Up / Hoarding Installation of natural play area Installation of toddler area Installation of playground Installation of soft landscaping and permeability links No builders' compound is required for these works. 	Phase 1 will commence in Summer 2026 and will be completed by early Autumn of the same year. No builders' compound is required for these works.
Phases 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Works & Site Set Up / Hoarding Construction of MUGA pitch and associated drainage Construction of teen space Installation of soft landscaping and permeability links 	Phases 2, 3, and 5 will run concurrently and commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027. Phases 2, 3 and 5 will be complete by late Summer / early Autumn of the same year, at which point the hoarding around them will come down.
Phase 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Works & Site Set Up / Hoarding Foundations, superstructure, external drainage connections Internal fitout External paths reinstatement A builder's compound will be present during this phase and will be removed at the end of the phase in 2028. 	The foundations and superstructure works for the building (Phase 4) will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027 and be completed by early Autumn 2027. The internal fitout works will be completed by mid-Summer 2028 at which time the hoarding and builders' compound will be removed and the path reinstated.
Phase 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Works & Site Set Up New entrance works Reinstatement of surfaces 	Phase 5 will run concurrently with Phase 2 & 3 and will also commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027 and will be completed by late Summer / early Autumn of the same year, at which point the hoarding around these areas will be removed.

Any/ all associated enabling works will fall within the timeframe of the relevant phasing.

For a full phasing plan, see Appendix B.

For the hoarding plans, see Appendix C.

2.4.2 DLRCC – Open Space and Construction Guidance

The proposed works will occur within a busy public parkland area and therefore have the potential to have adverse impact on members of the public within Kilbogget Park. DLRCC policy and associated guidance for construction projects necessitate the upkeep of human health and minimisation of air-based impacts (noise and dust). The proposed development will follow the DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a), which includes standard measures to minimise dust and noise pollution to the surrounding area. The project has an accompanying outline construction management plan (OCMP) which outlines a monitoring plan for dust and noise emissions, a construction phasing plan, and the erection of 2m hoarding around the development site (DOBA, 2025). These measures will ensure the development is compliant with the policies and guidance of DLRCC and will minimise adverse impacts on public health and safety, as well as on the surrounding area.

2.5 Drainage layout

Surface Water Drainage

The proposed surface water drainage layout includes the extension of the existing watermain loop around the proposed extension of the sports pavilion. This will connect with an existing public watermain running beneath the site and connects with a watermain beneath Churchview Road. Additionally, an infiltration ditch will run along the western border of the extended MUGA pitch and will connect with a surface water outfall to the east of the sports pavilion, ultimately discharging into the surface water infrastructure beneath Churchview Road. The proposed surface water drainage layout also includes a range of sustainable drainage system (SuDS) measures, such as blue roofs and swales.

For a full surface water layout plan, see Appendix D.

Foul Water Drainage

The existing foul water network beneath the sports pavilion will be removed and diverted, with two new 150mm foul pipes installed. These will connect with the existing foul water infrastructure to east of the sports pavilion, which connects with the foul water pipe beneath Churchview Road. Foul water from the site will ultimately be treated at the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

For a full foul water layout plan, see Appendix E.

2.6 Zone of Influence

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

habitats used by QI and/or SCI species associated with local Natura 2000 sites. The project will primarily affect the site only, but a wider Zol is used for impacts relating to the following:

- Surface water – any downstream hydrological connections to Natura 2000 site(s);
- Groundwater - determined by the underlying aquifer (Regionally Important Fissured Bedrock Aquifer – 5km within aquifer);
- Air (disturbance) - noise disturbance to supporting ex-situ habitat(s) of QI and/or SCI species within or adjacent to the site (500m);
- Air (emissions and dust) - air pollution (250m) using IAQM guidance and the precautionary principle; and
- Land – physical disturbance to supporting ex-situ habitat(s) of QI and/or SCI species within or adjacent to the site.

3 Existing Environment

3.1 Baseline Conditions

The ecological walkover survey was conducted on 28/07/2025 by JBA ecologists Patricia Byrne and Matt Hosking. Nine follow up wintering bird surveys were carried out on 18/11/2025, 03/12/2025, 18/12/2025, 07/01/2026, 21/01/2026, 04/02/2026, 18/02/2026, 04/03/2026 and on 19/03/2026. The area of the proposed development consists of a playground, all weather pitch, clubhouse buildings, containers/storage units, amenity grassland and pathways lined with planted trees. The site is located at a lower elevation to the main pitches and athletics track to the southwest.

3.2 Habitats

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

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

Fossitt Code	Fossitt Habitat
BL3	Buildings and artificial surfaces
GA2	Amenity grassland (improved)
WD5	Scattered trees and parkland
WL2	Treelines



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

3.2.1 Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3)

The majority of the site is comprised of artificial surfaces, including buildings, shipping containers, tarmacked pathways (Figure 3-2), a tarmac basketball court, and a playground. No floral species were recorded within this habitat.



Figure 3-2: Main building and tarmacked paths running through the site

3.2.2 Amenity grassland (improved) (GA2)

The majority of the site's southern extent is comprised of amenity grassland habitat, which flanks the basketball court and tarmacked pathways which run through the site (Figure 3-3). There is a large grass pitch area to the west which is at a higher elevation than the proposed site and forms a slope along its eastern border. There is an area of amenity grassland between this slope and the existing MUGA pitch (Figure 3-4). An area of this habitat is found in the northern corner of the site. The adjacent pitches and an area opposite the existing sports pavilion are also comprised of amenity grassland habitat (Figure 3-5).

Floral species recorded within this habitat include Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Dandelion species *Taraxacum* spp., Perennial Ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, and White Clover *Trifolium repens*.

The bird species Rook *Corvus frugilegus* was recorded within this habitat. During the wintering period of 2025/2026, Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*, and Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* were recorded within the grassland area adjacent to the existing MUGA pitch. Additionally, Black-headed Gull, Common Gull *Larus canus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Light-bellied Brent Goose (LBBG) *Branta bernicla hrota*, and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* were recorded within the pitches to the west of the site.



Figure 3-3: Amenity grassland habitat within the site- adjacent to the MUGA pitch



Figure 3-4: Amenity grassland habitat between the MUGA pitch and the grass pitch to the west



Figure 3-5: Amenity grassland in front of pathway near proposed pavilion. Main pitch and athletics area is beyond the slope and treeline/pathway in the distance

3.2.3 Scattered trees and parkland (WD5)

Within the site's northwestern corner and an area to the northwest of the site are two areas of planted woodland. In this habitat the canopy is overlapping, however; the ground flora is the same as the amenity grassland habitat which gives it the structure of a parkland habitat (Figure 3-6). Tree species recorded within this habitat include Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hazel species *Corylus* sp., Oak species *Quercus* spp. and Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*. Ground flora include Cock's-foot, Common Daisy, Dandelion species, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Perennial Ryegrass, Ribwort Plantain, and White Clover.

The invasive species Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* was recorded within this habitat.



Figure 3-6: Parkland habitat in foreground, with storage containers and clubhouse to the rear

3.2.4 Treelines (WL2)

Treelines are present along the site's eastern border, flanking the east of a tarmacked pathway (Figure 3-7). There is another treeline to the south which flanks the western side of the same pathway. There is also a treeline flanking the playground in the centre of the site. Floral species recorded within the habitat include Ash, Ornamental Birch *Betula* spp., and Weeping Birch *Betula* spp.



Figure 3-7: Treelines habitat bordering the pathway to the east of the site

3.3 Protected Fauna

During the site visit on 28/07/2025, no QI/SCI species were recorded. Two bat activity surveys were completed on 28/07/2025 and 20/08/2025. Protected bat species recorded include Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and Leisler's Bat *Nyctalus leisleri*. During the nine subsequent wintering bird surveys undertaken between November 2025 and March 2026, the protected bird species Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Herring Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, LBBG, and Starling were recorded with the vicinity of the site. Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, LBBG, and Starling are amber listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern Ireland (BoCCI) (Gilbert et al., 2021), while Eurasian Oystercatcher is red listed. Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle, Leisler's Bat, and Starling are not QI/SCI species associated with the Natura 2000 sites within Zol and so will not be further addressed with this AA-focused report.

However, LBBG is an SCI species South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA. Eurasian Oystercatcher is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA, while Common Gull, Herring Gull, and Lesser Black-backed Gull are SCI species of North-west Irish Sea SPA. Black-headed Gull is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, and North-west Irish Sea SPA. Additionally, Great Black-backed Gull was recorded adjacent to the existing MUGA pitch. While this species is green listed, this species is an SCI of North-west Irish Sea SPA. As such, these species will be assessed further in this Screening for AA report.

3.4 Protected Flora on Site

During the site visit on 28/07/2025 and the following faunal specific surveys, no protected flora was recorded on site.

3.5 Protected Species from NBDC Database

A 2km radius custom polygon was created through NBDC Biodiversity Maps (NBDC, 2026) in order to assess which Natura 2000 QI/SCI species were recorded in close proximity to the site within the last ten years. Six SCI species were recorded within the 2km custom polygon, Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*, LBBG, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, Herring Gull, and Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*.

The SCI species found within the custom polygon are listed below in Table 3-2 and whether they are listed within the EU Birds directive or are listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern Ireland (BoCCI) Red or Amber List (2020-2026) (Gilbert et al., 2021). For a full table, see Appendix F.1.

Table 3-2: SCI species found within the custom polygon in the desktop study

Bird Species	EU Birds Directive	BoCCI List (2020-2026)
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	-	Amber (B&W)
Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	-	Amber (W)
Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	-	Red (B&W)
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	Amber (B&W)
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	-	Amber (B&W)
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	-	Amber (B&W)
Designated category within BOCCI; B = Breeding, W = Wintering		

3.6 Wintering Bird Data

3.6.1 Desktop Data and Previous Surveys of Kilbogget Park

Grass pitches are commonly used as ex-situ foraging and roosting habitat by a number of wintering bird species, namely LBBG, Black-headed Gull, and Eurasian Oystercatcher. GPS data collected by PhD researcher Tess Handby (University of Exeter) (Handby, 2022), who has monitored LBBG populations in the Dublin area between 2018 and 2020, indicates the site is located within the home range (95% kernel density estimation [KDE]) of the Sandymount Strand LBBG population (Figure 3-8). 50% KDE represents roosting areas. Additionally, the GPS data indicates the grass pitches adjacent to the site were utilised by LBBG during both the 2018/19 and 2019/20 winter seasons. LBBG is an SCI species of two of the Natura 2000 sites within Zol, North Bull Island SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA.



Figure 3-8: Kernal Density Estimates (KDE) for home range of the Sandymount Strand Light-bellied Brent Goose population. The 95% KDE highlights range, while the 50% represents roosting areas (©OSM, 2026, Handby, 2022)

JBA have previously conducted surveys of the grass pitches within Kilbogget Park in January 2023 for a separate project for DLRCC (JBA, 2024). The wintering bird species Black-headed Gull, LBBG, Common Gull, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull were recorded foraging within the grassland pitches within Kilbogget Park. Eurasian Oystercatcher is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA, while Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, and Common Gull are SCI

species of North-west Irish Sea SPA. Black-headed Gull is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North-west Irish Sea SPA. Around 25 Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded foraging within a pitch to the northeast of Kilbogget Park. A mixed flock of 35 Oystercatcher and 120 LBBG were recorded foraging approximately 90m to the east of the athletics track. Additionally, within a football pitch located to the west of the sports pavilion, flock of 350 seagulls was recorded. Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, and Herring Gull were present within this flock alongside a single Great Black-backed Gull.

Additionally in support of a previous JBA report on Kilbogget Park (JBA, 2024), DLRCC provided unpublished data on wintering birds in Kilbogget Park for the wintering period of 2019-2020. The wintering bird species LBBG, Oyster Catcher, Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull were recorded. It has been additionally noted by members of DLRCC through anecdotal evidence that LBBG were recorded foraging within the fenced-off area of the athletics track to the southwest of the site during the construction phase of that project, where they were safe from off-leash dogs.

3.6.2 Site Visits and Wintering Bird Surveys

Wintering bird surveys of the site and the surrounding Kilbogget Park area were undertaken on 18/11/2025, 03/12/2025, 18/12/2025, 07/01/2026, 21/01/2026, 04/02/2025, 18/02/2025, 04/03/2026, and 19/03/2026. During these surveys, the following SCI species were recorded; Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, and LBBG were recorded foraging within Kilbogget Park. Of these species, only Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull were recorded adjacent to the existing MUGA pitch, within the proposed site boundary. LBBG is an SCI species South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA. Eurasian Oystercatcher is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA, while Common Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, and Lesser Black-backed Gull are SCI species of North-west Irish Sea SPA. Black-headed Gull is an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, and North-west Irish Sea SPA.

LBBG were observed foraging and roosting on the pitches on five of the survey dates, on 18 December, 7 and 21 January and 4 and 18 February 2026. On all these occasions LBBG were recorded on the pitches to the south & southwest of the proposed site, away from the main area of activity in the park (Figure 3-9, Figure 3-10). However, there was some evidence of LBBG droppings on the nearer pitches during some of the surveys. LBBG were on occasion disturbed by Starlings and gulls, resulting in flight and circling the pitches before re-landing. LBBG were largely undisturbed by pedestrians and bicycles on the pathways.



Figure 3-9: LBBG and Black-headed gulls on pitches to south west of site (04.01.2026)



Figure 3-10: LBBG on pitches to south west of site (18.02.2026)

On 19 March 2026 there was a grass cutting machine on the pitches. No LBBG were present that day. According to the operator, the grass is cut on an 8-day cycle once the pitches are dry enough. He reported LBBG being accustomed to the grass cutting machine, moving to other areas of the pitches when cutting was taking place, and returning to the pitch afterwards.

The results of the surveys are shown in full below in Table 3-3 and in Figure 3-11 alongside the results of the previous JBA survey of Kilbogget Park. Additionally, the foraging range of LBBG within Kilbogget Park calculated based on the results of wintering bird surveys conducted during the 2025/2026 winter season is shown in Figure 3-12. Of these recorded species, only Herring Gull and Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded within the proposed site boundary.

Table 3-3: Results of the wintering bird surveys undertaken during the wintering period of 2025/26

Survey Dat	Species Present	Notes
18/11/2025	Eurasian Oystercatcher Lesser Black-backed Gull Herring Gull	30 Eurasian Oystercatcher 43 Herring Gull 3 Lesser Black-backed Gull
03/12/2025	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Recorded to the west of the site

Survey Dat	Species Present	Notes
18/12/2025	Light-bellied Brent Goose Eurasian Oystercatcher Lesser black-backed Gull Herring Gull Black Headed Gull	6 Light-bellied Brent Goose landed at 10:30am near the athletics track 49 Eurasian Oystercatcher at 10:36 am 1 Lesser Black-backed Gull 15 Herring Gull 56 Black-headed Gull
07/01/2026	Light-bellied Brent Goose Eurasian Oystercatcher Herring Gull Black Headed Gull	50 Light-bellied Brent Goose - first arrival was 10:25, about 20 from the north, 50 was max count, wary of walkers with dogs but some loafing and grazing through, still present when departed 22 Eurasian Oystercatcher 12 Herring Gull 15 Black-headed Gull
21/01/2026	Light-bellied Brent Goose Eurasian Oystercatcher Black-headed Gull Common Gull Great Black-backed Gull Starling	Estimated 125 Light-bellied Brent Goose to the southwest of the site scattered throughout football pitches Estimated 35 Eurasian Oystercatcher recorded scattered throughout park, including adjacent to the MUGA pitch Great Black-backed Gull recorded by MUGA pitch Estimated 40 Starling recorded within Park
04/02/2026	Light-bellied Brent Goose	Approximately 170 Light-bellied Brent Geese foraging and roosting on furthest pitch to SW of site
18/02/2026	Light-bellied Brent Goose Black-headed Gull	Approximately 270 Light-bellied Brent Geese on furthest pitch to SW of site Wet and windy day

Survey Dat	Species Present	Notes
04/03/2026	Herring Gull	No Light-bellied Brent Geese recorded
19/03/2026	Herring Gull	No Light-bellied Brent Geese recorded



Figure 3-11: Results of wintering bird surveys conducted November 2025 – March 2026, alongside previous survey conducted by JBA within Kilbogget Park in January 2023 (©OSM, 2026)

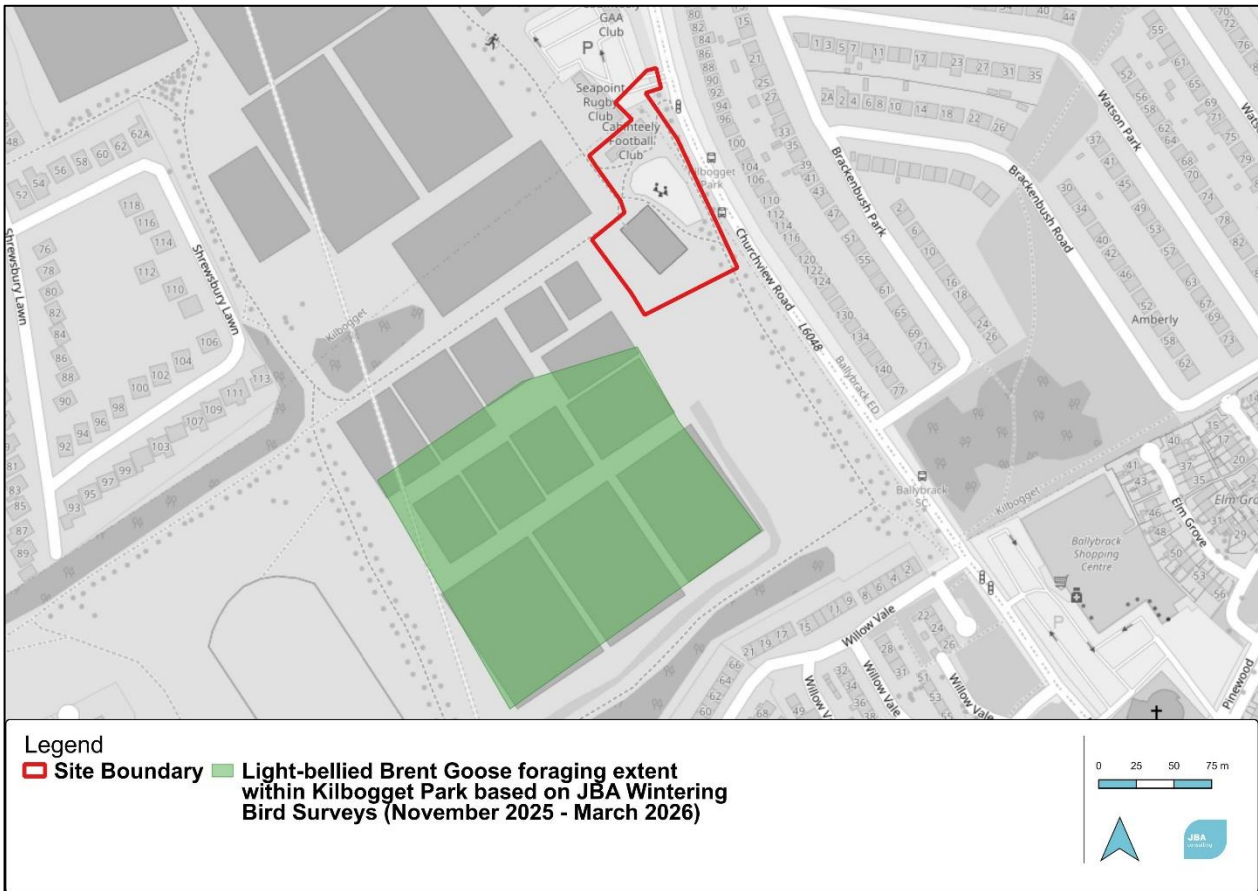


Figure 3-12: Light-bellied Brent Goose foraging range within Kilbogget Park based on JBA wintering bird surveys conducted between November 2025 – March 2026 inclusive (©OSM, 2026)

3.7 Invasive Species

Certain invasive non-native animals and plants are listed under the First Schedule of the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374/2024) and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1422 update. This makes it an offence to release, plant them in the wild or cause them to disperse, spread or otherwise cause them to grow. If these species occur on a site proposed for development or other work which may disturb the ground, control of these species is likely to be required.

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

During the site visit, Sycamore was recorded within the site boundary. This species is medium impact, however; it is not listed on the Regulation S.I. 374/2024.

Table 3-4 below provides a list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site (NBDC, 2026) that are listed on the First Schedule of the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations (S.I.

No. 374/2024; 2025/1422), and their approximate distance from the site. For a full list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site, see F.2.

Table 3-4: INNS recorded within 2km radius to the site of the proposed works

INNS	Impact	Regulation S.I. 374/2024, 2025/1422
American Skunk-cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Medium	Yes
Brown Rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	High	Yes
Butterfly-bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	High	No
Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Medium	No
Common Broomrape <i>Orobanche minor</i>	Medium	No
Floating Pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	High	Yes
Giant Hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	High	Yes
Grey Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	High	Yes
Harlequin Ladybird <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	High	Yes
Himalayan Honeysuckle <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Medium	No
House Mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>	High	No
Japanese Knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	High	Yes
Jenkins' Spire Snail <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Medium	No
New Zealand Flatworm <i>Arthurdendyus triangulatus</i>	High	No
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	High	No
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Medium	No
Three-cornered Garlic <i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Medium	Yes
Traveller's-joy <i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Medium	No

INNS	Impact	Regulation S.I. 374/2024, 2025/1422
Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	Medium	No
Wall Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Medium	No

3.8 Local Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site

3.8.1 Surface Water

The proposed development is located within the WFD Dargle_SC_010 sub catchment, within the WFD Ovoca-Vartry catchment. The Kill of the Grange Stream_010 is located 180m to the southwest of the site. This watercourse is culverted through Kilbogget Park, where it is fully encased. The nearest section of this stream on the surface is located 360m to the northwest of the site. This watercourse flows into the WFD Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody, located 1.7km to the east of the site. The Carrickmines Stream_010 is located approximately 660m to the southwest of the site. This watercourse flows into Shanganagh_010 surface watercourse which drains into the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10). Table 3-5, Figure 3-13, and Figure 3-14 show the surface waterbodies within the vicinity of the site and their respective WFD status (2019-2024) and risk status (EPA, 2026), as well as the culverted section of the nearest surface watercourse, the Kill of the Grange Stream.

Table 3-5: The WFD waterbodies within Zol of the proposed works

WFD Waterbody	WFD Status (2019-2024)	Risk Status
Carrickmines Stream_010	Not at risk	Good
Kill of the Grange Stream_010	At risk	Poor
Shanganagh_010	Not at risk	Good
Dublin Bay coastal waterbody	Not at risk	Good
Irish Sea Dublin (HA 09) coastal waterbody	Not at risk	Good
Southwestern Irish Sea – Killiney Bay (HA 10) coastal waterbody	Not at risk	High

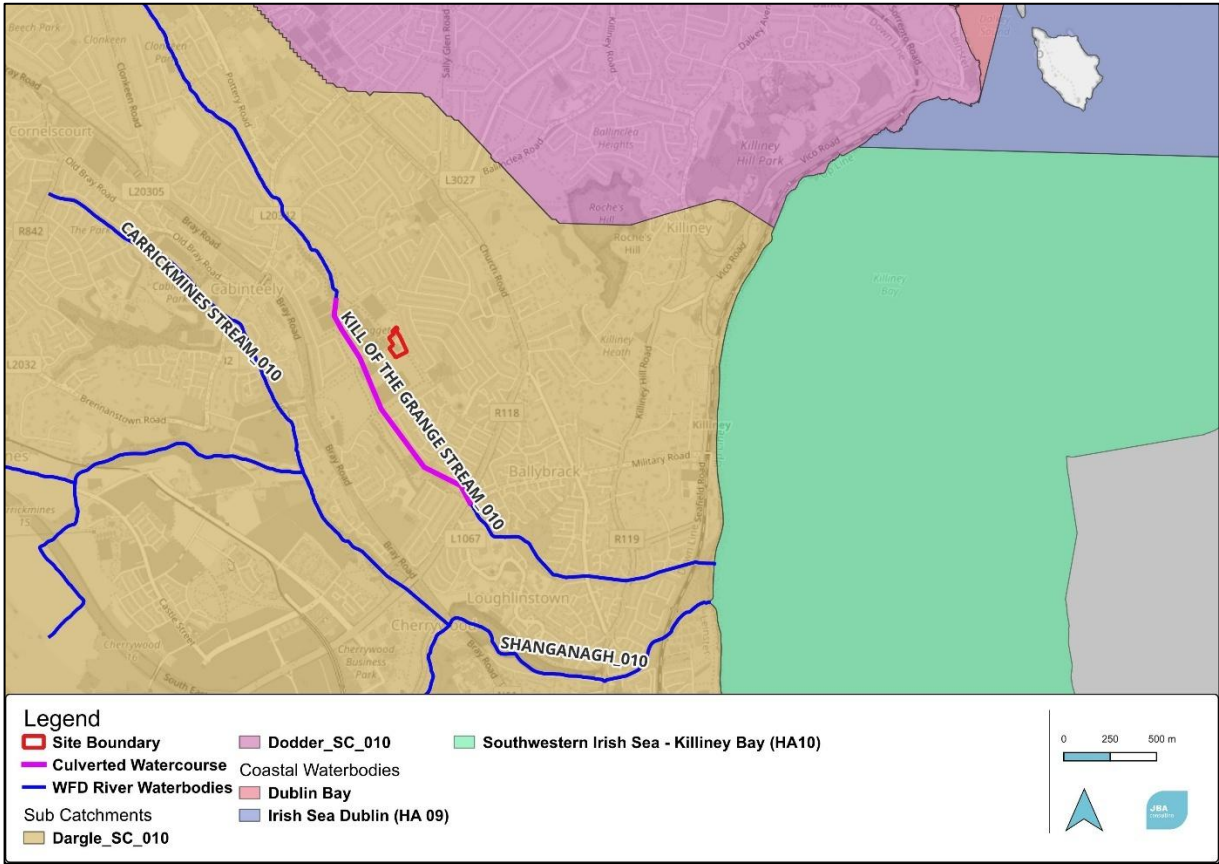


Figure 3-13: Surface water network of the site and the surrounding area (©OSM, 2026)

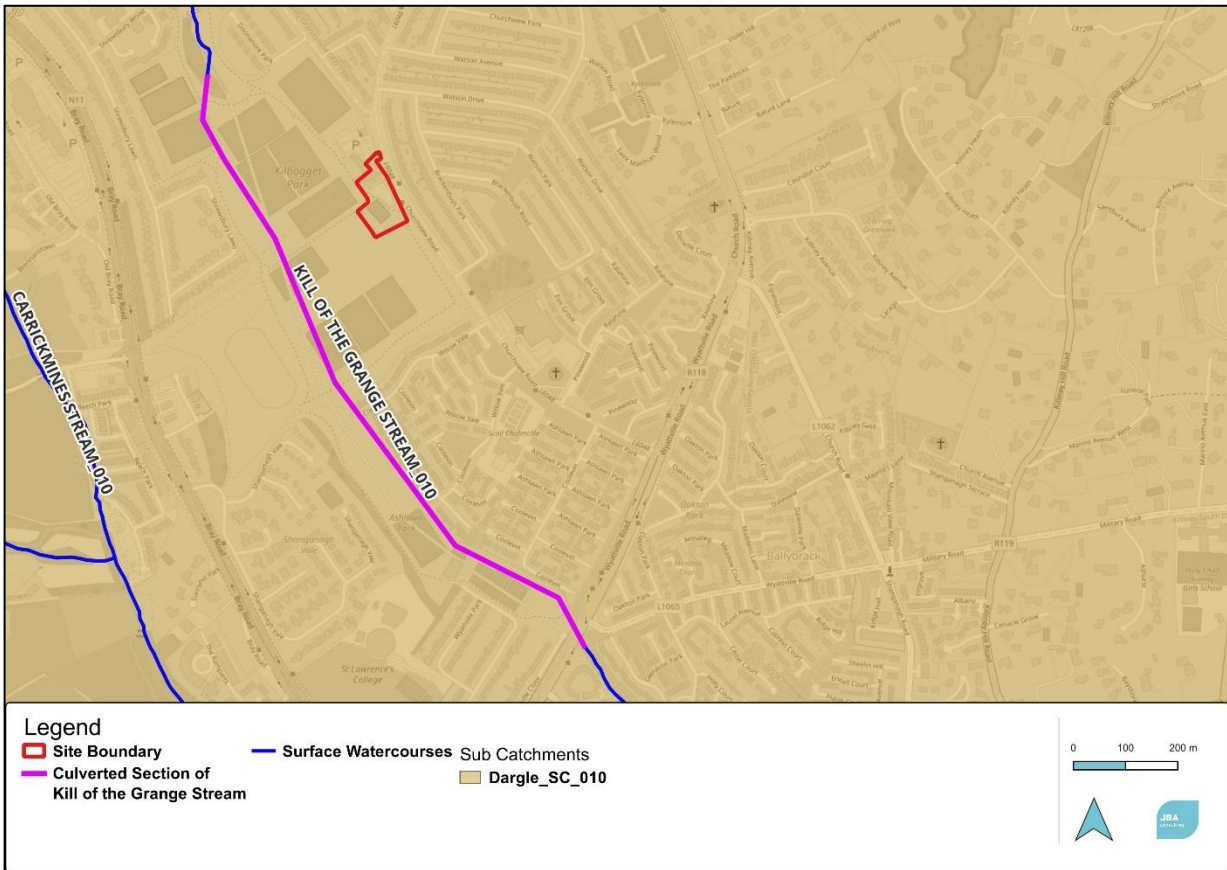


Figure 3-14: Location of culverted section of Kill of the Grange Stream_010 (©OSM, 2026)

3.8.2 Groundwater Bodies

The site is located within the WFD Wicklow groundwater body (Figure 3-15). This groundwater body has 'Good' WFD Status (2019-2024) and its risk status is 'At risk'. The geology underlying the site is dominated by granite with microcline phenocrysts (GSI, 2026). The sites underlying aquifer vulnerability is Low (Figure 3-16).

The aquifer underlying the site is a poor aquifer, with bedrock which is generally unproductive except for in local zones. This aquifer has a very limited and relatively poorly connected network of fractures, fissures and joints, giving a low fissure permeability which tends to decrease further with depth. A shallow zone of higher permeability may exist within the top few metres of more fractured/weathered rock, and higher permeability may also occur along fault zones. These zones may be able to provide larger 'locally important' supplies of water. In general, the lack of connection between the limited fissures results in relatively poor aquifer storage and flow paths that may only extend a few hundred metres. Due to the low permeability and poor storage capacity, the aquifer has a low 'recharge acceptance'. Some recharge in the upper, more fractured/weathered zone is likely to flow along the relatively short flow paths and rapidly discharge to streams, small springs and seeps. Groundwater discharge to streams ('baseflow') can significantly decrease in the drier summer months (GSI, 2017). The site's subsoil permeability is low.

In the context of the site, this means that surface water is slow to percolate into the groundwater body, which then has a limited flow path and is likely to discharge to local waters, in this case

that of the Kill of the Grange Stream_010. While this watercourse flows through Kilbogget Park, this section of the watercourse is culverted and fully encased. Therefore, any groundwater from site is likely to discharge to the nearest downstream section of this watercourse on the surface, which is located approximately 850m to the south of the site.

The Kill of the Grange Stream_010 flows directly into Southwestern Irish Sea – Killiney Bay (HA 10) coastal waterbody, which is hydrologically linked to the Rockabill to Dalkey SAC. As such a weak surface-ground-surface water connection exists between the site and the Southwestern Irish Sea – Killiney Bay (HA 10) coastal waterbody and its hydrologically linked Natura 2000 site.

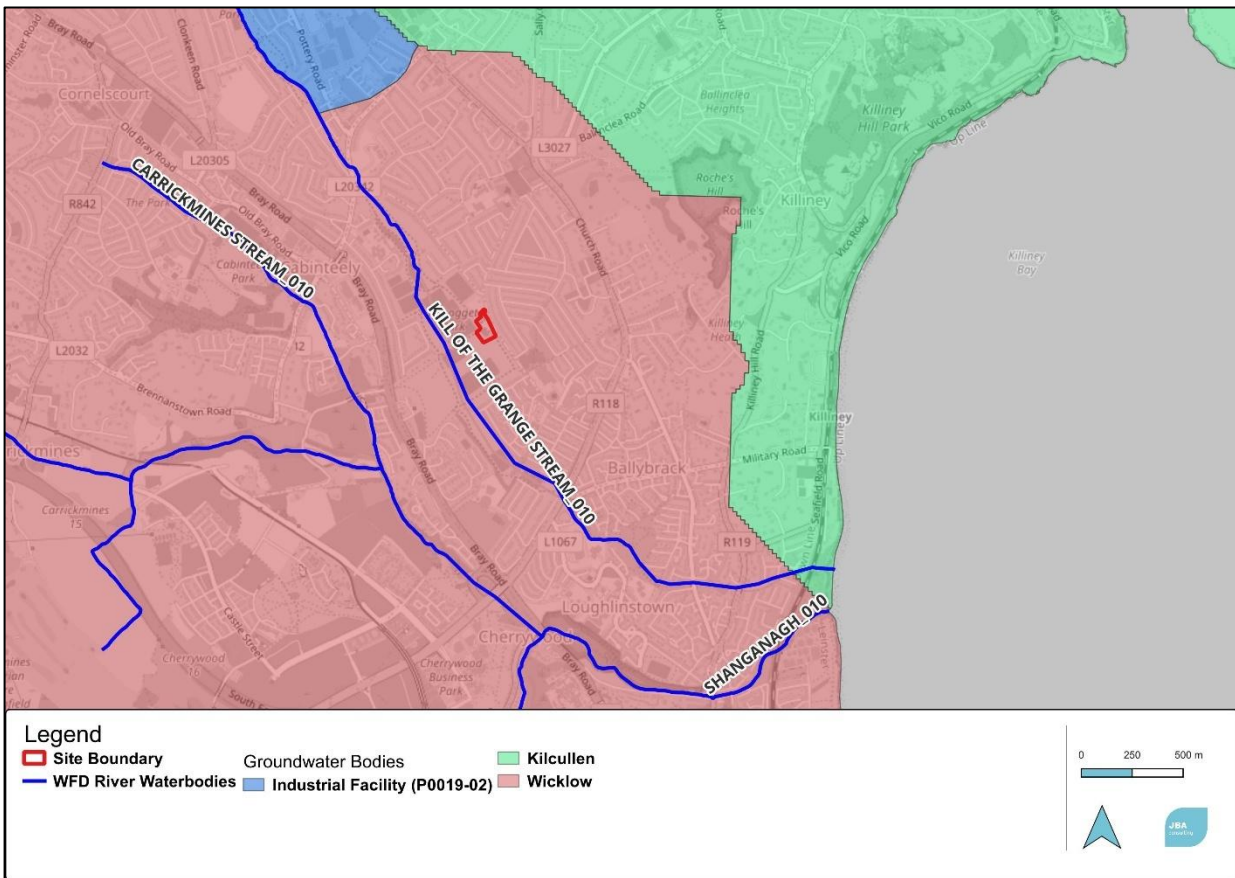


Figure 3-15: Groundwater body underlying the proposed site and surrounding area (©OSM, 2026)

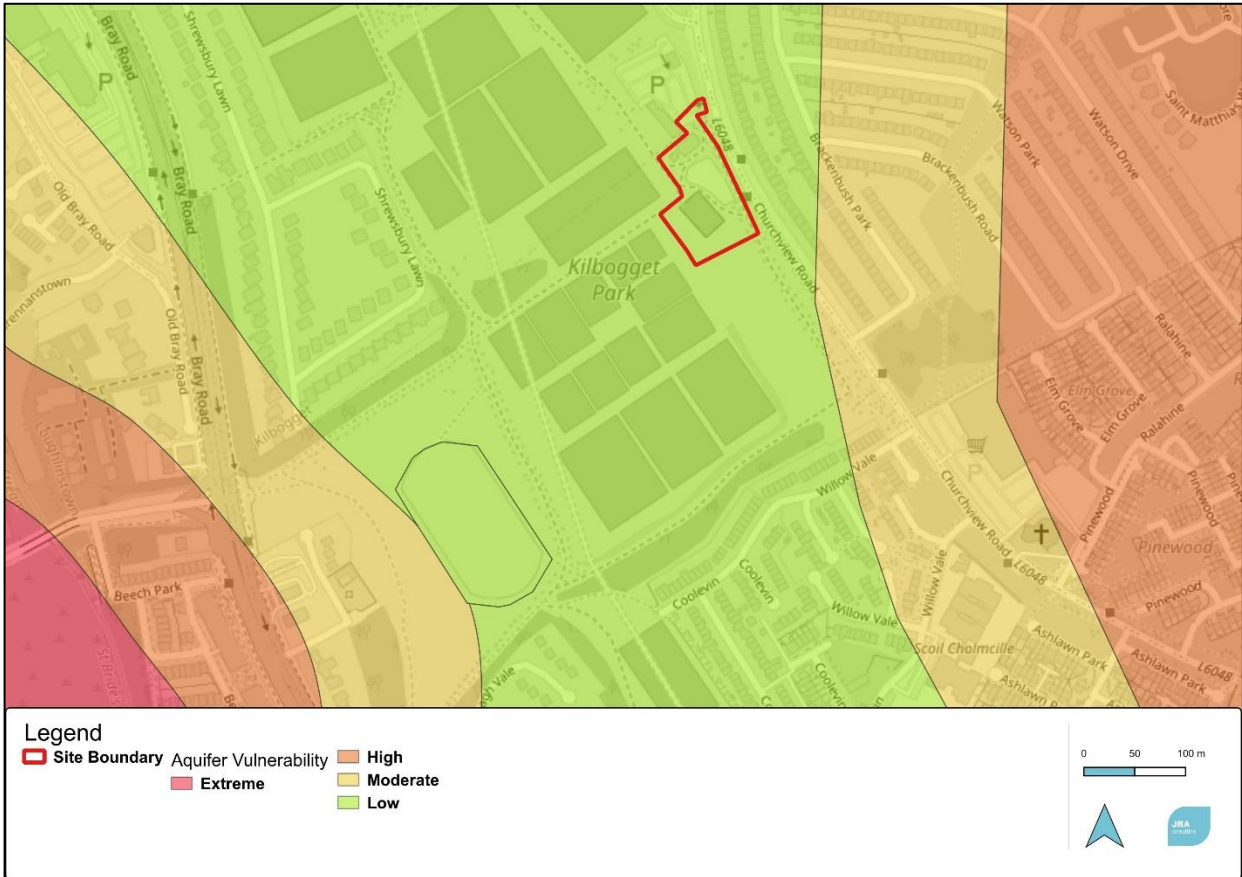


Figure 3-16: Aquifer vulnerability of the proposed site (©OSM, 2026)

4 Natura 2000 Sites

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

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

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

Natura 2000 site	Site Code	Approximate distance from site	Hydrological distance from site
Dalkey Islands SPA	004172	3.5km	6.4 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathways
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	004024	4.1km	11.9 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
North Bull Island SPA	004006	9.6km	16.2 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
Northwest Irish Sea SPA	00426	9.6km	14.8 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
Rockabill to Dalkey SAC	0030000	3.2km	4.1 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathways

The Natura 2000 sites North Bull Island SPA, North-west Irish Sea SPA, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA are at large hydrological distances from the site (> 10 km). However, these sites have been included here due to the presence of potential ex-situ supporting habitat for several of their SCI species in the grassland areas within Kilbogget Park adjacent to the site. Some wintering birds may come from further afield during winter migrations but are not expected to consist of a significant population from a particular SPA outside of the above sites.

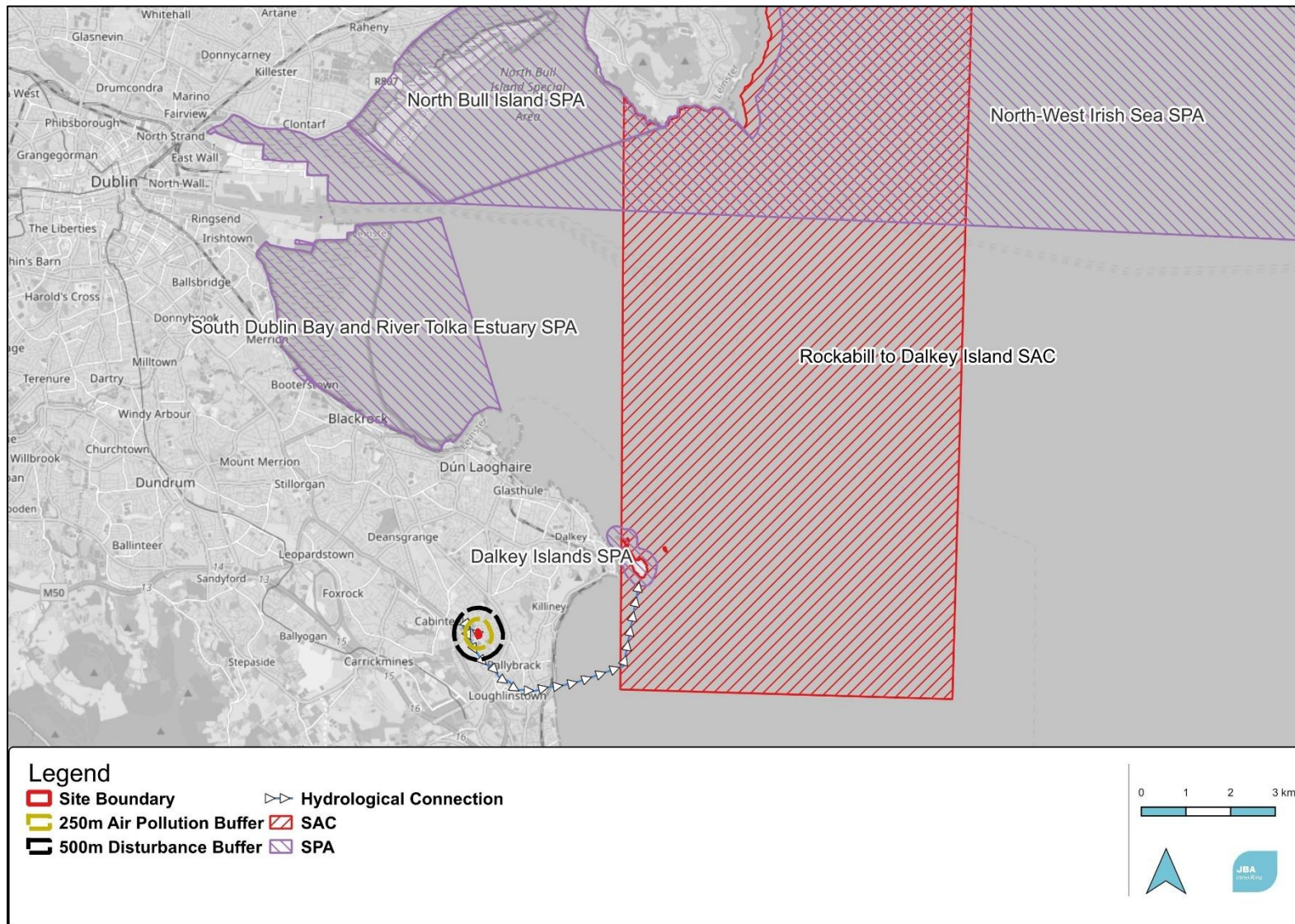


Figure 4-1: Natura 2000 sites in respect to the proposed site and its ZoI (©OSM, 2026)

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

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
Dalkey Islands SPA	<p>The site comprises Dalkey Island, Lamb Island, Maiden Rock, the intervening rocks and reefs between Dalkey Island, Lamb Island and Clare Rock, and the sea area around Maiden Rock to a distance of 100 m. The site is of importance for both breeding and staging <i>Sterna</i> terns. There is a well-established colony of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> and smaller numbers of <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>. <i>Sterna dougallii</i> bred in 2003 and 2004, one of only three known sites in the country - this came about after several years of conservation management aimed at attracting the species. The site along with other parts of south Dublin Bay is used by the three <i>Sterna</i> tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. (NPWS, 2015a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] - Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] - Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] <p>(NPWS, 2024a)</p>	<p>Urbanised areas, human habitation High Impact (outside)</p> <p>(EEA, 2020)</p>
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<p>This designated site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. The sands support the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass on the east coast of Ireland. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed, well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The site regularly has an internationally important</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] - Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] - Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> [A137] - Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] - Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> [A144] - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] 	<p>Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (Outside)</p> <p>Road, motorways: Medium impact (Outside)</p>

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	<p>population of Brent Geese, which feeds on Dwarf Eelgrass in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species including: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. It is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull and Common Gull. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns, including Roseate Terns, Common Tern and Arctic Tern (NPWS, 2015b).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] - Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179] - Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] - Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] - Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] <p>(NPWS, 2015c)</p>	<p>Industrial or commercial areas: High Impact (Outside) (EEA, 2021)</p>
North Bull Island SPA	<p>The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port. The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance, with particular notable numbers of Shelduck, Pintail, Grey Plover, and Red Knot. The SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank. The site supports Short-eared Owl in winter (NPWS, 2014a).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] - Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [A048] - Eurasian Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> [A052] - Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> [A054] - Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> [A056] - Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] - European Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> [A140] - Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] - Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> [A144] - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] - Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> [A156] - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] 	<p>Roads, motorways: Moderate Impact (outside)</p> <p>Continuous urbanisation: Medium impact (outside)</p> <p>Industrial or commercial areas: Medium impact (outside)</p> <p>Discharges:</p>

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> [A160] - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] - Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> [A169] - Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] <p>(NPWS, 2015d)</p>	<p>Medium impact (outside)</p> <p>(EEA, 2020)</p>
North-west Irish Sea SPA	<p>The North-west Irish Sea SPA constitutes an important resource for marine birds. The estuaries and bays that open into it along with connecting coastal stretches of intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats, provide safe feeding and roosting habitats for waterbirds throughout the winter and migration periods. These areas, along with more pelagic marine waters further offshore, provide additional supporting habitats (for foraging and other maintenance behaviours) for those seabirds that breed at colonies on the north-west Irish Sea's islands and coastal headlands. These marine areas are also important for seabirds outside the breeding period. This SPA extends offshore along the coasts of counties Louth, Meath and Dublin, and is approximately 2,333km² in area. This SPA is ecologically connected to several existing SPAs in this area. (NPWS, 2023a).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> [A001] - Great Northern Diver <i>Gavia immer</i> [A003] - Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> [A009] - Manx Shearwater <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> [A013] - Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> [A017] - Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> [A018] - Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> [A065] - Little Gull <i>Larus minutus</i> [A177] - Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179] - Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i> [A182] - Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> [A183] - Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> [A184] - Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> [A187] - Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> [A188] - Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] 	<p>Not currently listed given the sites newly granted SPA status.</p> <p>(NPWS, 2024)</p>

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] - Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] - Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> [A195] - Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> [A199] - Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> [A200] - Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> [A204] (NPWS, 2023b).	
Rockabill to Dalkey SAC	<p>The selected site forms a strip of dynamic inshore and coastal waters in the western Irish Sea, extending approximately 40 km in length and encompassing a range of comparatively shallow marine habitats, including diverse seabed structures, reefs, islets and islands. The area selected for designation represents a key habitat for the Annex II species - harbour porpoise, within the Irish Sea. The species occurs year-round within the site and comparatively high group sizes have been recorded. Porpoises with young (i.e. calves) are observed at favourable, typical reference values for the species. The selected site contains a wide array of habitats believed to be important for harbour porpoise including inshore shallow sand and mud-banks and rocky reefs scoured by strong current flow. The site also contains two Annex II seal species – Harbour seal <i>Phoca vitulina vitulina</i>, Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> for which</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reefs [1170] - Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> [1351] (NPWS, 2013)	<p>Discharges High Impact (outside)</p> <p>Noise nuisance, noise pollution High Impact (inside and outside)</p> <p>Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits Low Impact (outside)</p> <p>(EEA, 2019)</p>

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	<p>terrestrial haul-out sites occur in immediate proximity to the site. Bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> has also occasionally been recorded in the area. Along the eastern seaboard the habitat type Reef is uncommon due to prevailing geology and hydrographical conditions. Expansive surveys of the Irish coast have indicated that the greatest resource of this habitat within the Irish Sea is found fringing offshore islands which are concentrated along the Dublin coast. These Reefs are subject to strong tidal currents with an abundant supply of suspended matter resulting in good representation of filter feeding fauna such as sponges, anemones and echinoderms. (NPWS, 2014b)</p>		

5 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

5.1 Cumulative Effects

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

5.2 Plans

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

- Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council Development Plan 2022-2028;
- Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028;
- Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy 2005;
- Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042;
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027;
- Deansgrange Flood Relief Scheme;
- Planning Applications (retrieved from Data.gov.ie - Planning Application Sites).

5.2.1 DLRCC Development Plan 2022 – 2028

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

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

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

5.2.2 Dublin City Development Plan 2022 – 2028 - Natura Impact Report Conclusion (Scott Cawley, 2022)

It has been objectively concluded in the Dublin City Development NIR (Scott Cawley, 2022), following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular the nature of the predicted impacts associated with the Plan, and the implementation of mitigatory measures identified in Section 8 of the NIR (and included as objectives and policies of the Plan), that the Plan will not adversely affect (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Dublin City

Council, as the competent authority, determined that the Plan would not adversely affect (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans of projects.

5.2.3 Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy 2005;

The Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy 2005 sets out the strategic planning for the development of wastewater treatment in the Greater Dublin area in relation to the Ringsend WWTP Upgrade, Greater Dublin Drainage Project and associated wastewater network drainage projects (Irish Water, 2018). The Ringsend WWTP Upgrade includes plans to expand the WWTP to its ultimate capacity, together with associated network upgrades required. The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is planned to relieve both the Ringsend WWTP and network loading by construction of a new WWTP at Clonsaugh, an orbital sewer and provision of an outfall pipe discharging 1km northeast of Ireland's Eye.

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

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

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

5.2.4 Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042 - Natura Impact Statement (CAAS, 2024)

A Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment of the Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area has identified that the implementation of the Strategy has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of 66 Natura 2000 sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Strategy will be subject to the Appropriate Assessment process when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects were considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Strategy are seen to be suitably robust to ensure there will be no significant adverse effects as a result of the implementation of the Strategy either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

5.2.5 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027

Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan for Ireland - 'Water Action Plan 2024: A River Basin Management Plan' (DHLGH, 2024) sets out the measures that are necessary to protect and restore water quality in Ireland. The overall aim of the plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed and that freshwater resources are protected so as to maintain and improve Ireland's water environment. The 3rd cycle Catchment Reports were published in

2024. The Catchment Reports provide a summary of the water quality assessment outcomes for respective catchments, including status and risk categories, significant threats and pressures, details on protected areas and a comparison between cycle 2 and cycle 3.

The third cycle Catchment Report for the Ovoca-Vartry Catchment (EPA, 2024) indicates that 69% of surface waterbodies were at 'good' or 'high' ecological status, and 67% of groundwater bodies were at 'good' status. The overall change in quality between Cycles 2 and 3 include 2 are slightly positive. There has been a decrease in the number of river waterbodies valued at "Bad" status, reduced to from 3% to 1% between cycles, while the number of "Poor" waterbodies remains at 7%. There is also a decrease of river waterbodies reaching a "Moderate" status from 25% to 23%, while the number of "Good" waterbodies remains the same. The number of "High" waterbodies has increased from 11% to 14% (as seen in (Figure 5-1)). The main significant pressures are aquaculture, anthropogenic, atmospheric, historically polluted sites and waste pressures followed by agriculture, urban run-off and forestry.

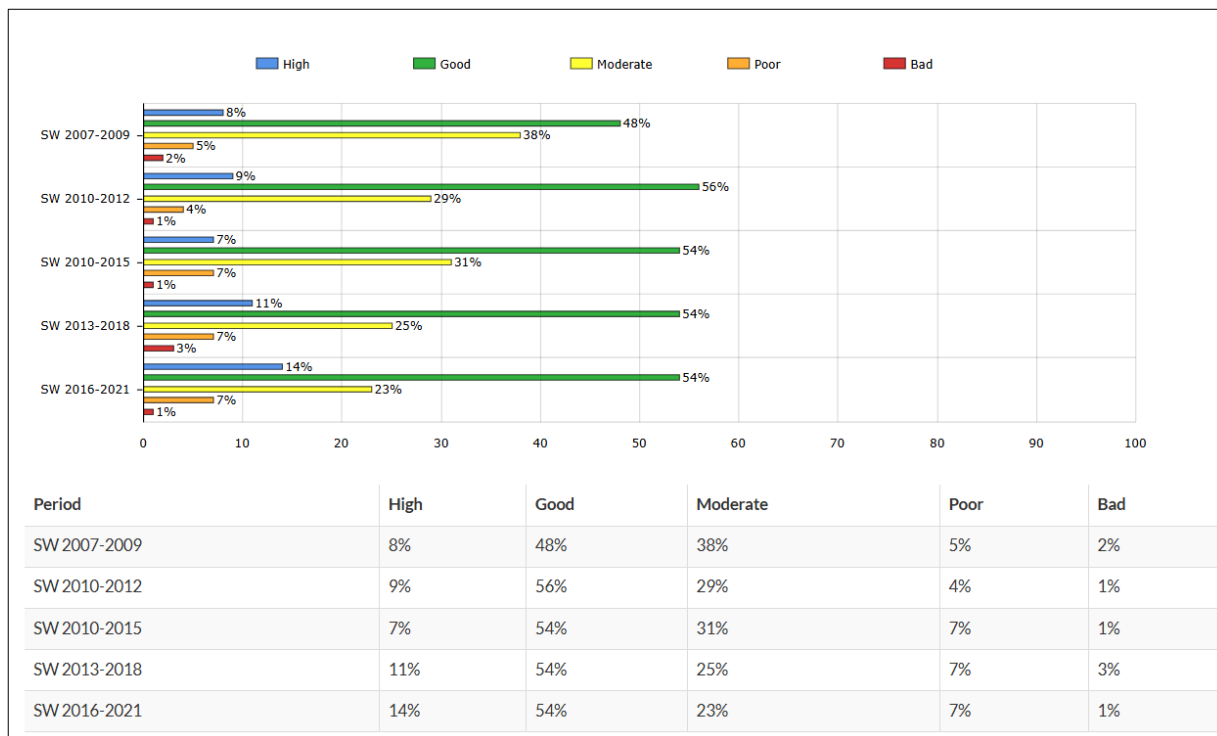


Figure 5-1: Changes in quality of river waterbodies in the Ovoca-Vartry catchment since 2007 (EPA, 2024)

5.2.6 Deansgrange Flood Relief Scheme (JBA, 2022)

In 2023 a planning application for the Deansgrange Stream Flood Relief Scheme was submitted in accordance with Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001.

Summary of Deansgrange Stream FRS.

The works associated with the Deansgrange Flood Relief Scheme extend through several locations across the Deansgrange Stream catchment, all at or in close proximity to the stream, between Johnstown Rd/ Granville Rd and the environs of the Dublin-Wexford Rail line. Works are expected to take approximately 18 months in total but will be completed in

phases following environmental constraints such as breeding birds and seasonal restrictions to instream works and are expected to last until July 2026.

The proposed scheme consists of the installation of a 1200mm diameter tunnelled overflow culvert underneath the railway, the provision of additional storage in Glenavon Park, a series of flood containment walls upstream of the Killiney Hill Road Bridge, including upgrading the parapet of the existing bridge, upgrade works in the existing culvert at Granville Road, the upgrade of the existing screen at the entry of the Seafield culvert, installation of additional coarse screens and the provision for future adaptation of all the measures listed to the impact of climate change on the modelled flood levels.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening was carried out on the Deansgrange Flood Relief Scheme. This concluded that there are no likely significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project on any Natura 2000 sites (JBA, 2022).

5.3 Previous Projects in Kilbogget Park (Part 8)

5.3.1 Kilbogget Park Soccer and GAA Pitch Additional Lighting (JBA, 2024a)

The proposed project involved the installation of flood lighting of the grass pitch at Kilbogget Soccer and GAA Pitches, alongside the refurbishment of the existing pitch. The scope of works included 20 floodlights distributed between six lighting columns in fixed positions, 20m in height, with a column setback of 4m.

A Screening for Appropriate Assessment was conducted by JBA Consulting (JBA, 2024a) which concluded that **the proposed works would not result in any likely significant direct, indirect, or secondary effects on any Natura 2000 sites.**

5.3.2 Floodlighting of the Running Track & Soccer Pitch at Kilbogget Park (JBA, 2024c)

The Proposed Project involved the installation of flood lighting at the Running Track & Soccer Pitch at Kilbogget Park. The site contains an athletics track, which runs along the boundary of the site, and inside the athletics track is a football pitch. The scope of works included 34 floodlights which are in fixed positions. These are divided between six lighting poles, with two of these poles being 18.3m in height and four of these poles being 21.3m in height.

A Screening for Appropriate Assessment was conducted by JBA Consulting (JBA, 2024c) which concluded that **the proposed works would not result in any likely significant direct, indirect, or secondary effects on any Natura 2000 sites.**

5.4 Other Planning Applications

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

The DLRCC Development Plan, Dublin City Development Plan, Greater Dublin Drainage Strategy, Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area, River Basin Management Plan, Deansgrange Flood Relief Scheme, and other local projects given permission by DLRCC are

considered in combination with the currently proposed project in the Screening Assessment Section 6.6.3 below.

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

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
317742	Bray to Dublin City Centre	Approved (with conditions)	28/01/2025	The Bray to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme consists of construction of bus, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure and has an overall length of approximately 18.5 km. The Scheme will commence at the junction of Leeson Street Lower and Earlsfort Terrace on St. Stephen's Green. The Proposed Scheme is routed along Leeson Street Lower and Upper, and Sussex Road. It continues along Morehampton Road and Donnybrook Road, through Donnybrook Village and on to the Stillorgan Road, serving the UCD Interchange via the Stillorgan Road Overbridge at Belfield. The route then continues on the Stillorgan Road (N11), which carries on to the Bray Road to Loughlinstown Roundabout. From Loughlinstown Roundabout it runs along the Dublin Road (R837) to St. Anne's Church and then continues south through Shankill village along the R119. It then passes through Wilford Junction and along the Dublin Road until it terminates on Castle Street in Bray, on the north side of the River Dargle crossing, in the County of Dublin and County of Wicklow within the Dublin City Council (DCC), Dun LaoghaireRathdown County Council (DLRCC) and Wicklow County Council (WCC) administrative areas.	AN NIS report was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project, following the effective implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site.
DZ24A/0017	Townlands of Laughanstown and Cherrywood,	Accepted (grant permission)	11/06/2024	The site of the development proposed is generally bound by Bishop Street to the north, Cherrywood Avenue to the east, the M50 to the west and development	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	Macnebury - Development Area 7 - Cherrywood, Dublin 18			<p>permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ22A/1021 and the Wyattville Link Road to the south. The development proposed consists of a residential development consisting of 200 no. residential apartment units (total c. 27,308 sqm GFA) accommodated in 3no. blocks, ranging in height from 4-5 storeys on a net development area of approximately 0.89 ha.</p> <p>The overall development proposed comprises of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 no. apartment units in 3no. blocks comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Block A1 – 68no. units (12no. 1-bed, 41no. 2-bed and 15no. 3-bed) o Block A2 – 54no. units (14no. 1-bed, 39no. 2-bed and 1no. 3-bed) o Block A3 – 78no. units (14no. 1-bed, 49no. 2-bed and 15no. 3-bed) • Provision of 241no. car parking spaces allocated to the proposed development. The lower ground floor accommodates 139 no. car parking spaces, and 102 no. spaces are accommodated at basement level. 10 no. of these spaces are accessible, and 48 no. are for Electric Vehicles. • Provision of 264 no. bicycle parking spaces, of which 220 no. are long stay and 44 no. are short stay, and 10 no. motorcycle parking spaces are provided. • The provision of c. 1,645 sqm of courtyard gardens of which c.1,456 sqm is private communal amenity space; 	on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular Access serving the proposed development is via Cherrywood Avenue; • all associated and ancillary site development and infrastructural works, including the provision of bike stores and bin stores, ESB sub-stations / switch room, public lighting, private amenity space, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. <p>The proposed development also consists of minor revisions to the Phase 1 development permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ22A/1021 comprising of landscaping amendments to civic park, relocation of the foul water outfall from Bishop Street to Cherrywood Avenue together with all ancillary works, minor relocation of attenuation tanks located in the civic park and relocation of car share spaces (5no.) from surface level within the permitted Phase 1 development to the basement of the proposed Phase 2A development.</p>	
DZ23A/0106	Lands in the Townlands of Laughanstown and Brennanstown, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/09/2023	<p>The planning permission is as follows: The development proposed consists of a mixed use commercial and Build to Rent apartment development (total overall gross floor area of c. 16,508sqm) consisting of 2no Blocks of 3-5 storeys over basement on a developing tile (T1) of approximately 1.09 Ha comprising of the following- Block A comprises 1no. supermarket (gross floor area of c. 2748.6sqm) 8no. retail units (gross floor area of c. 992.9sqm) 3no. food and beverage/non retail units (gross floor area of c.276sqm) 1no. high intensity employment unit (gross floor area of</p>	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>c.68.1sqm) 1no loading/delivery area (c.138sqm at ground floor level facilitating deliveries to proposed retail units. 139no. Build to rent residential units, in a mix of 25no. studios, 50 no. 1-bedroom apartments and 64 no. 2 bedroom apartments. Each proposed residential unit has private open space in the form of a balcony/terrace, a range of tenant amenity/tenant facility floorspace at ground floor and podium level (overall c.205sqm) including a single storey tenant amenity building (c. 150sqm)</p> <p>Block B comprises 1no community facility (gross floor area of c.215sqm) 2no. high intensity employment units (gross floor area of 488sqm) 2no food and beverage/non retail units (gross floor area of c. 279.1sqm) The development also includes public open space in the form of the Village Green c.1132.1sqm of communal open space serving the proposed Build to Rent residential units, 202no. car parking spaces 167no. at basement and 33no. at surface level). It is also proposed to make use of 4no. existing car parking spaces located adjacent to the proposed development on Castle Street as additional non-residential visitor parking spaces (2no. and Gun and Drum Hill Road (2no) An additional 2no. car parking spaces for use as non-residential visitor parking spaces are proposed on Gun and Drum Hill Road, together with the provision of a new vehicular access off Gun and Drum Hill</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>Road serving the development (being amendments to the Phase 1 Roads permission, permitted under DZ15A/0758 and as extended by DZ15A/0758/E). 2no. existing car parking spaces on Castle Street to be used as a pull-in loading bay for use Monday-Saturday between 7am and 7pm, 258 No. bicycle parking spaces (156 No. at basement and 102 No. at surface level) 9no. motorcycle parking spaces (7 no. at basement level and 2 no. at surface level. Bring bank consisting of 6 no. bottle banks, 3 no. ESB substations/Switchrooms, Basement Ventilation, all ancillary site development and infrastructural works, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. The application also provides for the use of roads and services at Gun and Drum Hill Road, Grand Parade, Castle Street and Barringtons Road (permitted and under construction under DZ15A/0758 as extended by DZ15A/0758/E and as amended by DZ20A/0399, Dz21A/0334 and DZ21A/0664).</p>	
DZ22A/1025	Cherrywood Avenue, Lands within the townlands of Glebe and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	02/11/2024	<p>Permission for the following, the development will consist of the following: All site clearance and enabling works required to implement the development, including removal of existing car parking and hardstanding within application site boundary. Construction of a residential development of 44 no. units, comprising 8 no. four bedroom houses and 18 no. duplex buildings, containing 24 no. three bedroom</p>	<p>An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site</p>

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>units and 12 no. two bedroom units. The overall gross floor area of the residential development is 4,875 sqm. The proposed development will also include the provision of communal and private open space including gardens, terraces and balconies. Provision of landscaped open space (365 sqm) footpaths (including maintaining and upgrading an existing pedestrian link between Glencarraig and Cherrywood Avenue) landscaping works and boundary treatments. Provision of vehicular access arrangements from Cherrywood Avenue and internal access arrangements within the site. Provision of car parking (64 no. spaces) bicycle parking (53 no. spaces), and motorcycle parking (2 no. spaces). The proposed development includes drainage and services, works to Cherrywood Avenue including services connections, lighting, bin storage, a substation and all associated and ancillary site development works and services. This application relates to development in the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended).</p>	
DZ23A/0028	Townlands of Laughanstown and Brennanstown, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	08/12/2023	Residential development consisting of 56 no. residential dwellings (total c.5151sqm GFA) in a mixture of apartments and duplex units, together with a standalone childcare facility (c.772.5 sqm GFA), all in a range of buildings of 3 to 4 storeys in height on a development tile (T13) of approximately 0.8ha. The overall	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>development proposed comprises of the following: 30 no. apartments in 1 no. block comprising 16 no. 1 bed units and 14no. 2 bed units. 26 no. own door duplex buildings, contained in 2no. 3 storey buildings (Buildings 3 and 4), Building 3 consists of 7no. 2-bedroom units and 7 no. 3 bedroom units, building 4 consists of 6no. 2-bedroom units and 6 no. 3 bedroom units. Private communal amenity open space (c.635sqm) a 3-storey childcare facility (c.772.5sqm). Provision of 78 no. surface level car parking spaces with 12 no. spaces allocated as creche spaces and 66 no. spaces allocated to the residential development. 94 no. surface level bicycle parking spaces, 2 no. motorcycle parking spaces, provision of a pedestrian/cycle link between Castle Street and Beckett Park (including an entrance to Beckett Park) and all associated and ancillary site development and infrastructure works, including the provision of bike stores and bin stores, ESB substation, switch room and generator room, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. The proposed development also consists of minor amendments to the existing Beckett park (permitted and constructed pursuant to Reg Ref DZ15A/0814) comprising approximately 58.5m of new surface water drainage network which will connect the development to the existing surface water drainage network in Beckett Park (constructed under Reg Ref DZ15A/0814)</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>and also 1.8M high railing to the boundaries to Beckett Park with the T13 development tile inclusive of park entrance gates where the new pedestrian/cycle link proposed connects to Beckett Park (both the boundary fence and entrance gate were permitted under Reg Ref DZ15A/0814). A new vehicular access serving the proposed development is provided off Castle Street and is an amendment to Roads Phase 1 permitted under DZ15A/0758 (as extended by DZ15A/0758/E and amended by DZ20A/0399 and DZ21A/0664. The application also provides for the use of existing roads/services permitted under DZ15A/0758 (as extended by DZ15A/0758/E and amended by DZ20A/0399 and DZ21A/0664).</p>	
DZ22A/0729	Townlands of, Laughanstown, Brennanstown and, Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/09/2023	<p>This application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014, as amended.</p> <p>The site of the residential development proposed is located in the Cherrywood Planning Scheme area and forms part of Development Area 8 - Tully. The site of this application is generally bounded by Gun and Drum Hill Road to the south, Lehaunstown Lane to the east, development permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ20A/0399 and DZ21A/0664 to the north and other lands within Development Area 8, Tully (Tully Village Centre lands) to the</p>	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>west.</p> <p>The development proposed consists of 57no. residential dwellings (total gross floor area of c.4,842.4 sqm) in a mixture of houses and duplexes, in a range of buildings 2 to 3 storeys in height on a development site (T3) of approximately 1.14 Ha comprising of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21no. 2 storey houses, consisting of 9no. 2-bedroom houses, 8no. 3-bedroom houses and 4no. 4-bedroom houses. - 36no. duplexes, all 3 bedrooms, accommodated in 3 storey buildings. - private communal amenity open space (c. 435 sq m) - a 10m wide ecological buffer alongside Lehaunstown Lane; - provision of internal road network including new road carriageways, pedestrian and cycle facilities; - the provision of 85no. surface level car parking spaces, as well as 1no. car share and 1no. set down space. - 114no. cycle parking spaces; - 2no. motorcycle spaces; - all associated and ancillary site development and infrastructural works, including the provision of bike stores and bin stores, ESB substation / switch room, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. The proposed development also includes minor amendments to development permitted under DZ15A/0758, DZ20A/0399 and 	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>DZ21A/0664</p> <p>Vehicular access serving the proposed development is via a single new proposed entrance off the existing/permitted Gun and Drum Hill Road and utilises the existing/permitted roads including the wider Phase 1 Roads permitted under DZ15A/0758, including Grand Parade.</p> <p>The development proposed will also utilise the extension of Castle Street westwards to the Ticknick Stream, together with a temporary bus turn back facility and a temporary attenuation pond all in Development Area 3 - Priorsland and its associated drainage connections in the T2 tile (each already permitted and under construction under Reg. DZ20A/0399). The application also provides for the use of existing roads at Gun and Drum Hill Road, Grand Parade, (both permitted and under construction under Reg. Ref. DZ15A/0758) and the existing Valley Drive and the Wyattville Link Road.</p> <p>The total area of the planning application site amounts to approximately 8.34Ha.</p>	
DZ22A/0681	Cherrywood Avenue, (Adjoining Cherrywood Business Park), Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	28/06/2023	<p>Permission for development at this site. The Development will consist of works within a total application area of 1.048Ha to include the construction of a five storey over ground residential apartment development on a site of 1.02Ha and inclusion of an additional area of 0.028Ha to facilitate site access via Cherrywood Avenue. The Development will comprise of 70 no. apartments (34 no. 1-bed</p>	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>apartments, 27 no. 2-bedroom apartments, and 9 no. 3-bedroom apartments). ii. Shared resident support facilities and tenant amenity (total approx. 190m²) comprising a communal lounge, communal workshop, concierge and post room at ground level, and communal amenity space (total approx. 124 m²) in the form of 8 no. winter gardens at the upper levels, and communal open space (total approx. 2749m²). iii 71 no. car parking spaces (including 4 no. disabled spaces) and 72 no. long stay cycle parking spaces at under-croft level and 6 no. visitor car parking spaces at street level (accessed via Cherrywood Avenue) and 16 no. visitor cycle parking spaces at street level. iv. Creation of 2 no. pedestrian accesses, modifications/improvements to the existing footpath, and works to Cherrywood Avenue to facilitate vehicular access to the site. v. Hard and soft landscaping, boundary treatments, green roof, on-site lighting, ESB substation, plant room, SuDs drainage, piped and other services, and all ancillary site development works necessary to facilitate the development (including the alteration of site levels and the development of the previously permitted pond 5A-1 granted under planning register reference DZ18A/0854). The application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, 2014 (as amended).</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
DZ22A/0770	On Lands Development Area 8 (Tully), Cherrywood SDZ, Laughanstown, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/03/2023	The application relates to lands within "Development Area 8 -Tully" of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) and includes the Res2 lands and part of Tully Village Centre west of Castle Street (1.8ha) identified in this application as Plot T11. The proposed development will consist of a residential and mixed use scheme comprising (1) a 4 storey block (Block A: 4,630sqm gross floorspace) with 58no. apartment units (comprising 23no. 1 bed units, 26no. 2 bed units and 9no. 3 bed units), a creche (400sqm) with associated external play area, 3no. retail units (1,043sqm), a community room (194sqm) and HIE (High Intensity Employment) unit (65sqm); (2) 13no. duplex units (comprising 1no. 1 bed unit, 7no. 2 bed units and 5no. 3 bed units). Undercroft parking is provided for 75no. cars below Block A along with plant; bicycle parking and bin storage. 6no. surface car spaces, and 2no. loading spaces are also proposed. Access is provided via Level 5 roads to the southeast, northwest and southwest of the plots and these roads are accessed from Castle Street (permitted and constructed under Reg. Ref. DZ15A/0758). Permission is also sought for hard and soft landscaping, ESB substation, public lighting, boundary treatments and all associated site and development works.	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site
DZ22A/0623	On Lands Development ,Plot T 11, Area	Accepted (grant permission)	18/01/2023	This application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	8 (Tully), Cherrywood SDZ, Laughanstown, Dublin 18			the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014 (AS AMENDED). Permission for the development on Area 8 (Tully). The application relates to lands within 'Development Area 8-Tully' of the Cherrywood SDZ planning scheme 2014 (AS AMENDED) and includes the RES2 lands and part of Tully Village Centre west of Castle Street (1.8ha) identified in this application as Plot T11. The proposed development will consist of 49no houses (comparing 28no. 3 bed units and 21no. 4 bed units) and associated parking. Access is provided via Level 5 roads to the southeast, northwest and southwest of the plot and these roads are accessed from Castle Street (permitted and constructed under Reg Ref DZ15A/0758). Permission is also sought for hard and soft landscaping, ESB substation, public lighting, boundary treatments and all associated site and development works.	not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site
DZ22A/0133	Townlands of Laughanstown and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/11/2022	Permission on a site. This application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014, as amended. The site of the residential development is in an area known as TC6 and is located in Cherrywood Planning Scheme Area and forms part of Development Area 2 - Cherrywood. The site of the residential development is generally bounded by Bishop Street to the south, Tully Park to the north and east and a post primary schools	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>site as designed by the Cherrywood Planning Scheme (subject to future development). The development proposed consists of 163 no. residential units (total gross floor area of 18,942 sq. m) in a mixture of apartments, houses, triplexes and maisonettes, in a range of buildings 2 to 3 floors in height, partially over undercroft accommodation/ single level podium basement on a net development area of approximately 2.73 Ha. The overall development proposed comprises of the following: 57no. apartments in 2no. blocks comprising: Block A - 25no. units (13no. 1-bed, 2no. 2-bed three persons and 10no. 2-bed four persons), Block B - 32no. units (18no. 1-bed, 13no. 2-bed four persons and 1no. 3-bed), 56no. 3 storey 3 bedroom triplexes, 19no. 2 storey 2 bedroom maisonettes, 31no. 3 storey 4 bedroom houses. Provision of 223no. car parking spaces allocated to the proposed development. The single level podium accommodates 134no. car parking spaces and 89no. spaces are accommodated at surface level. 8no. of these spaces are accessible and 16no. are for electric vehicles. 207no. bicycle parking spaces located at both surface and basement levels, of which 163no. are long stay and 44no. are short stay, and 9no. motorcycle parking located at basement are also being provided. Provision of level 5 local neighbourhood road previously permitted, and which is being modified by this application, which will link with the existing</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>access point at Bishop Street permitted under Reg Ref: DZ15A/0758. Vehicular access is provided from a single access point from Bishop Street (A2 -F1) as permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ15A/0758. Provision of a pedestrian 'green link' pedestrian accessway to run north/south through the site, connecting Tully Park with Bishop Street. All associated and ancillary site development and infrastructural works, including the provision of bike stores and bin stores, 2no single storey pavilion buildings containing an ESB sub-station and electrical switch room, stair and lift access to basement and short stay bicycle parking spaces in each, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. The proposed development consists of revisions/modifications to approximately 0.75ha only of the works permitted at Tully Park development (approximately 12.9 Ha overall) (permitted pursuant to Reg Ref DZ15A/0813 and amended by Reg Ref DZ17A/0714, Reg Ref DZ17A/0862, Reg Ref DZ18A/0458 and Reg Ref DZ20A/0946) to comprise of: modifications to the Level 5 local neighbourhood road along boundary with Tully Park immediately adjoining the development. The inclusion of a Part M compliant footpath in the Greenway located alongside the permitted Cherrywood Square / Tully Park Link Access Route linking Bishop Street with Tully Park, amendment to entrance details to 2 no. Tully Park entrances along the Level 5 local neighbourhood road. Tully</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>Park itself, currently under construction, is not affected by the development being proposed. No works are proposed to or in the vicinity of Tully Church Graveyard or within its grounds (Ref: DU026023001 -2; National Monument No. 225) or to the National Monument including the high crosses (Ref: DU026023003, 4, 7: National Monument NO.216) The proposed development will also utilise the existing road at Bishop Street and the Pond 2B surface water infrastructure (permitted under Reg.Ref DZ15A/0758) and also a permitted road under construction at Cherrywood Avenue (Reg Ref. DZ17A/0862). These already permitted roads and infrastructure amount to approximately 3.14 Ha</p>	
DZ21A/1042	Townlands of Laughanstown, Brennanstown and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	30/05/2022	<p>Permission. This application relates to the development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014, as amended. The site of the residential development proposed is located in the Cherrywood Planning Scheme area and forms part of Development Area 8 - Tully. The site of this application is generally bounded by Tully Park Road and Tully Park to the south-east, development permitted under Reg. ref. DZ20A/0552 to the south-west, Lehaunstown Lane to the north and east and Gun and Drum Hill Road to the northwest. The development proposed consists of 122no. residential dwellings</p>	<p>An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site</p>

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>(total gross floor area of c.11,748 sqm) in a mixture of houses, duplexes and apartments, in a range of buildings 2 to 3 storeys in height on a site of approximately 1.955 Ha comprising of the following: 34no. 2 and 3 storey houses, consisting of 5no. 2 bedroom houses, 13no. 3 bedroom houses and 16no. 4 bedroom houses . 40no. duplexes, all 3 bedroom 3 storey units, 48no. apartments accommodated in 2no. attached 3 storey over basement blocks (Block A and Block B), consisting of 26no. 1 bedroom apartments and 22no. 2 bedroom apartments, private communal amenity open space (c.853 sq m) a 10m wide ecological buffer alongside Lehaunstown Lane; provision of internal road network including new road carriageways, the provision of a total of 189no. car parking spaces of which 172no. are to serve the residential development proposed (93no. at surface level and 77no. at basement level), 1no. car share and 1no. set down space. 17no. of the proposed car parking spaces in the basement are to eb reserved for future development subject of a separate application. 194no. cycle parking spaces; 7no. motorcycle spaces; all associated and ancillary site development and infra structural works, including the provision of bike stores and bin stores, ESB substation / switch room, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works. A temporary drainage connection between the residential development on the T5 tile and the</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>permitted/under construction infrastructure in the T2 tile under Reg. Ref. DZ20A/0399 is also proposed (approximately 0.12Ha), Vehicular access serving the proposed development is from a single entrance off the existing Tully Park View and utilises the existing/permitted roads including the Level 5 road (Tully Road (0.09Ha) - permitted and now under construction under Reg. Ref. DZ20A/0522) linking Gun and Drum Hill Road and Tully Park View. The development proposal will also utilise the extension of Castle Street westwards to the Tick nick Stream, together with a temporary nus turn back facility and a temporary attenuation pond and discharge to the Ticknick Stream all in Development Area 3 - Priorsland and its associated drainage connections in the T2 tile; each already permitted under construction under Reg. Ref. DZ20A/0399. This already permitted and under construction infrastructure amounts to approximately 1.18Ha. The application also provides for the use of existing roads at Gun and Drum Hill Road, Tully Park View, Grand Parade, Castle Street and Bishop's Street (all permitted and under construction under Reg. ref. DZ15A/0758) and a permitted road under construction at Cherrywood Avenue (reg. Ref. DZ17A/0862) which are required to be used to accommodate construction and occupation access to residential development from Valley Drive and the Wyattville Link Road. These already permitted roads amount to approximately</p>	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				5.6 Ha. The total area of the planning application site amounts to approximately 8.95 Ha.	
DZ24A/1030/WEB	Site in the Townlands of Laughanstown and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	11/06/2025	Apply for Permission on a site in the Townlands of Laughanstown and Cherrywood, in Cherrywood, Dublin 18. This application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme 2014, as amended. The site of the residential development is located in the Cherrywood Planning Scheme Area and forms part of Development Area 2 - Cherrywood. The site of the residential development of this application is approximately 2.73 Ha and is generally bounded by Grand Parade / Luas green line to the west, currently undeveloped residentially zoned lands within Development Area 2 - Cherrywood to the north, Tully Vale Road to the east and Bishop's Street to the south. The proposed development comprises of amendments to development permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ21A/0932 consisting of: Addition of 59no. units (3no. studio, 19no. 1-bed and 37no. 2-bed units) accommodated through a 1 storey increase to Block A (now 4 storeys in height), 1 storey increase to both Block B and Block C (now ranging in 4-5 storeys in height) and a part-1 part-2 storey increase to Block D (now ranging in height from 4-5 storeys); Amendments proposed to 99no. permitted units consisting of minor alterations to	An AA Screening was submitted as part of the original planning application (DZ21A/0932), which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				<p>private amenity spaces, facades and layouts including 1no. studio in lieu of a permitted 2-bed unit and 1no. unit type change (Unit number C006); Reduction and reconfiguration of basement level, resulting in a reduction in total car parking quantum from 155no. spaces permitted to 133no. spaces now proposed (4no. spaces at surface level and 129no. spaces at basement level); Increase in cycle parking provision from 175no. spaces permitted to 267no. spaces now proposed (220no. long stay, 45no. short stay and 2no. cargo spaces); Omission of tenant amenity space and temporary creche facility; Minor amendments to facades; Minor amendments to the shared road and basement access to accommodate the reconfigured basement as well as minor amendments to foul water, water supply, surface water drainage and SuDS design; Landscaping amendments inclusive of the redesign of courtyard pavilions to accommodate communal refuse storage, an increase in communal open space provision and alterations to planting and boundary treatments; Including all associated and ancillary site development works. The development remains as otherwise permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ21A/0932.</p>	

6 Screening Assessment

6.1 Introduction

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

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

The Natura 2000 sites to be assessed are:

- Dalkey Islands SPA
- North Bull Island SPA
- North-west Irish Sea SPA
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA
- Rockabill to Dalkey SAC

6.2 Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

6.2.2 Surface Water Pathways

6.2.2.1 Construction Phase

The proposed development is located within the WFD Dargle_SC_010 sub catchment, within the WFD Ovoca-Vartry catchment. The site does not share its sub catchment with any of the Natura 2000 sites within Zol. The nearest surface watercourse to the site is the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 is located 180m to the southwest of the site at its nearest point. However, this section of this watercourse is culverted and encased. The nearest section of this stream on the

surface is located approximately 360m to the northwest of the site. This watercourse flows into the WFD Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody, located 1.7km to the east of the site. This coastal waterbody is hydrologically linked to all five of the Natura 2000 sites within Zol, Rockabill to Dalkey Islands SAC, Dalkey Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, and North-west Irish Sea SPA. Additionally, the Carrickmines Stream_010 is located approximately 660m to the southwest of the site. This watercourse flows into Shanganagh_010 surface watercourse which drains into the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10).

In order for any surface water pollutants generated during the construction phase to enter either the Kill of the Grange_010 or the Carrickmines Stream_010, they would have to traverse approximately 360m and 660m respectively of urban area, parkland, and existing surface water drainage network within the Dun Laoghaire Area. In the unlikely event any pollutants traverse these considerable barriers, they would have to travel a further 2.8 km within the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 or a further 3.1 km within the Carrickmines Stream_010 and Shanganagh_010 surface watercourses to reach the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody. During this time, pollutants would undergo a notable degree of dilution and retention, reducing them to non-deleterious levels. Any pollutants would be further diluted in the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody before reaching any of the Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, while potential hydrocarbon pollutants will be present on-site during the construction phase, given the relatively small-scale of the project it is unlikely significant volumes of these pollutants will be generated on-site, further decreasingly the likelihood of these pollutants navigating their way into downstream Natura 2000 sites.

6.2.2.2 Operational Phase

The proposed surface water drainage layout includes a variety of SuDS measures to store and manage surface water runoff during the site's operational phase. Additionally, the proposed surface water will drain into the existing surface water infrastructure in the Kilbogget area. The foul water layout will also connect with the local sewage network. Ultimately, the foul water from the proposed development will be treated at the Shanganagh WWTP.

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

6.2.3 Groundwater

6.2.3.1 Construction Phase

The site is located in its entirety within the WFD Wicklow groundwater body. The site does not share its groundwater body within any of the five Natura 2000 sites within Zol. The site's underlying aquifer vulnerability is 'Low'. The aquifer underlying the site is a poor aquifer, with bedrock which is generally unproductive except for in local zones. This aquifer has a very limited and relatively poorly connected network of fractures, fissures and joints, giving a low fissure permeability which tends to decrease further with depth. A shallow zone of higher permeability may exist within the top few metres of more fractured/weathered rock, and higher permeability

may also occur along fault zones. These zones may be able to provide larger 'locally important' supplies of water. In general, the lack of connection between the limited fissures results in relatively poor aquifer storage and flow paths that may only extend a few hundred metres. Due to the low permeability and poor storage capacity, the aquifer has a low 'recharge acceptance'. Some recharge in the upper, more fractured/weathered zone is likely to flow along the relatively short flow paths and rapidly discharge to streams, small springs and seeps. Groundwater discharge to streams ('baseflow') can significantly decrease in the drier summer months (GSI, 2017). The site's subsoil permeability is low.

Given the aquifer's surface water recharge characteristics, a weak surface-ground-surface water connection exists between the site and the Kill of the Grange Stream_010. The nearest downstream section of this stream to the site that is above ground and not encased is located approximately 855m to the south of the site. Any groundwater discharge from the site would likely enter directly into this surface section of the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 to the south of the site. Similar to the indirect surface water pathway, the indirect surface-ground-to-surface water pathway to the Natura 2000 sites, Dalkey Islands SPA, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, North Bull Island SPA, North-west Irish Sea SPA, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, via the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 provides both dilution and retention elements that will negate the negative impacts of pollutants accidentally introduced into the groundwater table / aquifer. Furthermore, while potential hydrocarbon pollutants will be present on-site during the construction phase, given the small-scale of the project it is unlikely significant volumes of these pollutants will be generated on-site.

Therefore, given the small-scale of the project, and the hydrological distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites, likely significant effects via the groundwater and ground-to-surface water pathways are not anticipated during the construction phase.

6.2.3.2 Operational Phase

The operational nature of the proposed project will not generate any potential groundwater pollutants; therefore, negative impacts are not anticipated during the operational phase.

Therefore, given the small scale of the project, and hydrological distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites, likely significant effects via the groundwater and ground-to-surface water pathways to the Natura 2000 sites are not anticipated during the construction and operational phases.

6.2.4 Land Impact Pathways

The loss or degradation of supporting habitats within and outside the identified Natura 2000 sites via direct land-based impacts (e.g., physical habitat disturbance and/or loss) could have potential adverse impacts on a number of the QIs/SCIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites. The proposed works and operations associated with the proposed project will not physically disturb, degrade or remove the QI / SCI supporting habitats within the Natura 2000 sites due to the distance from the proposed development to the Natura 2000 sites within the Zol.

However, the proposed works involves the expansion of the existing MUGA pitch into the grassland habitat to the east of the site, leading to loss of amenity grassland habitat within Kilbogget Park. However, the area that will be lost is small in relation to the rest of Kilbogget

Park, encompassing the area between the existing MUGA pitch and the site boundary to the south and east of this pitch. During the nine wintering bird surveys Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull were recorded within the area immediately adjacent to the MUGA pitch. However, they were recorded at low volumes within this area, while no LBBG were recorded within this area. Wintering bird species were recorded in higher numbers within the grass pitches to the southwest of the site. While the SCI species Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull were recorded within the site boundary, these species have wider habitat preferences and are generally more resilient to urban noise than other wintering bird species such as LBBG. As such, this area immediately adjacent to the MUGA pitch is not considered to be key ex-situ habitat for these SCI bird species. As such, the loss of amenity grassland during the construction phase is not anticipated to significantly impact SCI wintering bird species.

During the operation phase, due to the expansion of the MUGA pitch, there will be a very small loss of available grassland providing ex-situ habitat for wintering birds in relation to the size of the available grassland in the wider park area. As per the construction impacts, this is not likely to impact on the wintering birds visiting the park as the area of amenity grassland that will be lost is considered sub-optimal foraging grounds due to high disturbance levels.

Therefore, during the construction phase of the proposed project, likely significant effects via the land impact pathway on the ex-situ supporting habitat within Kilbogget Park on any SCI bird species of the Natura 2000 sites within Zol are not anticipated. Given the operational nature of the proposed project, likely significant effects are not anticipated via the land impact pathway.

6.2.5 Air Impact Pathways

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

6.2.5.1 Visual and Audible Disturbance (QI /SCI Species)

The disturbance of supporting habitats outside the identified Natura 2000 sites has potential to cause significant effects on a number of the QIs/SCIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites. The construction phase of the project has the potential to increase visual and audible disturbance for any SCI wintering bird species utilising the adjacent grass pitches within Kilbogget Park. As indicated within the ecological baseline section, the North Bull Island SPA, and River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded foraging within the grass pitches within Kilbogget Park during the winter seasons. These species may be disturbed through visual disturbance, and noise and vibration during the construction phase. LBBG were recorded in higher numbers within the grass pitches to the south and southwest of the site, in an area with least disturbance in the park.

The North-west Irish Sea SPA SCI species Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, and Lesser Black-backed Gull have been recorded within the grass pitches in Kilbogget Park. Black-headed Gull is also an SCI species of South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. However, these species are resilient to urban noise disturbance and will likely not be impacted by the proposed works.

The proposed project has a OCMP which follows standard practise for public health and safety, as well as waste management, dust and noise minimisation, and construction waste management as outlined in sub-section 2.4.2. It will follow DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a), which includes standard features to minimise dust and noise pollution to the surrounding area. Construction drainage will follow the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The OCMP outlines that for the duration of the construction phase, 2m high hoarding will surround the proposed development, including the builder's compound which will be located to the west of the existing sports facility. The hoarding will serve a multipurpose role of ensuring site health and safety, and public health and safety, minimising the audible, and dust-based impacts on an area that includes several active sports clubs and a busy park area. The OCMP also includes a phasing plan for the proposed works. The majority of the works, including the major construction activities that involve high decibel generation, i.e. foundation and superstructure works and associated heavy machinery, will occur outside the wintering bird season (October – April inclusive). These works will not occur during April, which is beyond the core wintering bird period, due to the known presence of late-return migration flocks (a subset of wintering bird populations) within the locality during this month. The only works due to take place within the wintering bird season include internal fitout works within the proposed building, which will not generate significant decibel or visual disturbance for wintering bird species utilising the adjacent pitch. The associated OCMP contains details for the appointed contractor on works programme and industry standard noise and vibration work practises for the construction phase. Industry standards include monitoring and work practices to reduce sudden and continuous noise sources, and allowable vibration ranges.

These standard environmental construction practises, alongside the proposed phasing/timing of works, designed for site and public health and safety, will also prevent noise and visual disturbance to any QI species including LBBG that utilise the greater Kilbogget Park area. LBBG appear most disturbed by sudden movements close by, including other birds, or dogs off leash. Movement of machinery and the public (pedestrians, players, cyclists) at a distance do not appear to cause flight or major disturbance to this species. **Therefore, during the construction phases of the proposed project, likely significant effects via the air (disturbance) impact pathway are not anticipated for the North Bull Island SPA, and River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher.**

During the operational phase, the development will increase usage of the site, which in turn has the potential to disturb the foraging activities of protected SCI bird species within the amenity grassland areas adjacent to the site. The MUGA pitch will be resurfaced and extended to provide additional flexibility to accommodate more intensive usage of the site. However, current noise levels at the existing playground and MUGA pitch adjacent to the amenity grassland areas are high, and SCI wintering birds within the area are likely to be accustomed to a base level of background noise. These species are also unlikely to use the grassland areas directly adjacent to the current MUGA pitch where public activity and disturbance is high.

The introduction of operational based lighting is also not anticipated to impact wintering bird species within Kilbogget park. Light spillover into the amenity grassland habitats adjacent to the site will be minimal and limited to the area directly adjacent to the MUGA pitch. LBBG were not recorded within this area during the wintering bird surveys, and this area of the amenity grassland is considered suboptimal for LBBG in the context of the wider Kilbogget Park area.

Other wintering bird species, namely Oystercatcher and Gull species were recorded in low numbers within these areas. Furthermore, the use of lighting will be limited to the evening/night which is outside the optimal foraging times for wintering bird species, namely LBBG. As such, lighting impacts are not anticipated on wintering bird species.

Given the operational nature of the proposed project, likely significant effects via the air pathway (disturbance) are not anticipated during the operational phase.

6.2.5.2 Air Pollution (Emissions and Dust)

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

Air (Chemical emissions)

Vehicle emissions can potentially impact the QIs/SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI. There will be a small increase in local traffic attending the site of the proposed development during construction, resulting in an increase in local NO_x emissions, however, vehicular emissions are not anticipated to significantly impact the Natura 2000 sites due to the distance between proposed development and Natura 2000 sites during sites construction and operational phases. Furthermore, during the construction phase 2m hoarding will be erected around the development area, including the builder's compound, which will shield the amenity grassland habitat bordering the site. Therefore, the increase in local traffic is not anticipated to impact the ex-situ supporting habitat or QI species present within Kilbogget Park via this pathway.

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

Air (Dust settlement)

Dust particles can be classified into those that are easily deposited and those that remain suspended in the air for extended periods. This division is useful as deposited dust is usually the coarse fraction of particulates that causes dust annoyance, whereas suspended particulate matter is implicated more in exposure impacts. Airborne particles have a broad range of diameters, from nano-particles and ultrafine particles (diameters less than 0.1 microns (µm)) to the very large particles with diameters up towards 100µm. There is no clear dividing line between the sizes of suspended particulates and deposited particulates, although particles with diameters >50µm tend to be deposited quickly and particles of diameter <10 µm (PM₁₀) have an extremely low deposition rate in comparison. Therefore, the size of suspended and deposited dust particles affects their distribution and as such requires different approaches to sampling these fractions. PM₁₀ is the fraction of airborne (suspended) particulates which contains particles of diameter less than 10µm. PM_{2.5} is the fraction of airborne (suspended) particulates which contains particles of diameter less than 2.5µm. PM₁₀ is most commonly associated with road dust and construction activities. Wear and tear of brakes and tyres on vehicles and crushing activities at construction sites can all contribute to a rise in PM₁₀. Larger particles (100µm diameter) are likely to settle within 5-10m of their source under a typical mean wind speed of 4-5 metres per second (m/s), and particles between 30-100 µm diameter are likely to

settle within 100m of the source. Smaller particles, particularly those <10 µm in diameter, i.e., PM10, have a greater potential to have their settling rate impeded by atmospheric turbulence and to be transported further from their source. Dust emissions are exacerbated by dry weather and high wind speeds.

The impact of dust, therefore, also depends on the wind direction and the relative location of the dust source and receptor. The prevailing wind in the development's locality is south-westerly (Windfinder.com, 2025). While dust will be blown towards the Dalkey Islands SPA and Rockabill to Dalkey Islands SAC, given the scale of the works involved in this development, notable volumes of dust are not anticipated to enter the Natura 2000 site. However, given the site's proximity to the ex-situ supporting habitat within Kilbogget Park, notable volumes of dust may be deposited within the grassland habitat within the park. The construction phase of the project is likely to generate dust-based pollutants (e.g., cement-based dust). During long dry periods dust can coat plant foliage adversely affecting photosynthesis and other biological functions. Furthermore, cement-based dust deposited on leaves can increase the surface alkalinity, which in turn can hydrolyse lipid and wax components, penetrate the cuticle, and denature proteins, finally causing the leaf to wilt. The amenity grassland habitats would be vulnerable to cement-based dust deposition impacts during the construction phase. This impact on the grassland flora would have a knock-on impact for SCI bird species, such as LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher, which are supported by the ex-situ habitat within Kilbogget Park. Furthermore, cement-based dust could be accidentally ingested by SCI bird species when foraging and preening, when present within the air pollution buffer. Therefore, the construction phase has the potential to impact the SCI wintering bird species foraging within Kilbogget Park, including Black-headed Gull, LBBG, Common Gull, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull.

However, the proposed project's OCMP outlines that during the construction phase, standard environmental features including 2m high hoarding will surround the proposed development, including the site compound which will be located to the west of the existing sports facility. This hoarding will help to prevent the dispersion of dust generated from the construction phase being deposited in the areas surrounding the site, including the ex-situ amenity grassland habitats. In addition, the OCMP also outlines measures to control dust generated by the proposed project including dust monitoring and dust control measures. It will follow DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a), which includes standard measures to minimise dust and noise pollution to the surrounding area. These measures will ultimately prevent significant dust being deposited within the ex-situ supporting amenity grassland habitat bordering the site.

Therefore, likely significant effects via the air (dust) pathway are not anticipated during the construction phase on the North Bull Island SPA, and River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher, on the North-west Irish Sea SPA and River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA SCI species Black-headed Gull, and on the North-west Irish Sea SPA species Common Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gull.

Given the operational nature of the proposed project, likely significant effects via the air pathway (disturbance) are not anticipated during the operational phase.

6.2.6 Cumulative Impact

It can be concluded that the other plans and projects outlined in section 5 will not have any significant impacts on any Natura 2000 sites. However, the developments around the Cherrywood area, alongside the Bray to Dublin City Bus Corridor Scheme described in subsection 5.3 have the potential to increase foot traffic to the Kilbogget Park area, increasing disturbance to the area. However, as part of the Cherrywood area developments, new amenity areas will be created within that area which will reduce potential foot traffic to Kilbogget Park. There are two existing park areas adjacent to the Cherrywood development area, Beckett Park and Tully Park, the latter of which already has a playground area, which will also reduce potential footfall to the site. Cabinteely Park and Ticknick Park are also located within the vicinity of Cherrywood and Kilbogget Park and will further divert the additional foot traffic from Kilbogget Park. Although the expanded MUGA pitch is designed to accommodate more intensive usage, this will not increase general disturbance in the wider park area. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no potential for other plans or projects to act in combination with the proposed project to result in likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

6.3 Summary

Due to the OCMP which outlines measures to reduce dust dispersion to the surrounding area, manage noise and vibration levels, and control potential chemical and fuel spills during the construction phase, as well as a lack of hydrological connectivity with any of the Natura 2000 sites, the proposed development is not anticipated to have a likely significant effect via surface water, groundwater, groundwater-to-surface water, and land and air pathways to any Natura 2000 site or ex-situ habitat that support QI.

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

Project Elements	Comment
Size and scale	<p>The proposed works involves the resurfacing and extension of the existing MUGA pitch and expansion of the outdoor sports area. The extended MUGA pitch and outdoor sports area is to encompass an area of approximately 3299m², while the playground will cover an area of approximately 1491m². The existing sports offering will be complimented by the sports pavilion which will have a net internal area of circa 540m² over two floors. All of the above works are sited on an area of approximately 8670m².</p> <p>The proposed sports facility comprises of the following:</p> <p>Ground Floor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hallway & stairwell w/ lift - circa 66m² • no. office spaces - circa 10m² each • 2 no. own-door team changing spaces w/ shower & storage - circa 39m² each • 2 no. own-door team changing spaces - circa 22m² each

Project Elements	Comment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • own-door bin store - circa 9m² • own-door plantroom - circa 7m² • 2 no. own-door referee changing spaces w/ WCs & showers - circa 13m² each • own-door changing places - circa 15m² • own-door WC lobby with gate - circa 8m² • accessible WC & baby change - circa 9m² • 3 no. WCs circa 4m² each <p>First Floor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stairwell w/ lift - circa 33m² • accessible WC - circa 6m² • training room - circa 45m² • gym - circa 161m² 		
Land-take	There will be no direct land take from any Natura 2000 sites.		
Distance from Natura 2000 sites or key features of the site	Natura 2000 site	Approximate direct distance	Approximate hydrological distance
	Dalkey Islands SPA	3.5 km	6.4 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathways
	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.1 km	11.9 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
	North Bull Island SPA	9.6 km	16.2 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
	North-West Irish Sea SPA	9.6 km	14.8 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
	Rockabill to Dalkey SAC	3.2 km	4.1 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathways
Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.)	There will be no surface water nor groundwater abstraction on-site during operations.		
Emissions (disposal to land, water or air)	<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Water</p> <p>The proposed development has an indirect hydrological connection to the five Natura 2000 sites, Dalkey Islands SPA, Rockabill to Dalkey Islands SAC, North Bull Island SPA, Northwest Irish Sea SPA, and South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA, via the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 and Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody. An additional indirect surface water</p>		

Project Elements	Comment
	<p>connection exists via the Carrickmines Stream_010 and Shanganagh_010 surface watercourses, and Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody. In order for surface water pollutants to enter either the Kill of the Grange_010 or the Carrickmines Stream_010, they would have to traverse approximately 360m and 660m respectively of urban area, parkland, and existing surface water drainage network within the Dun Laoghaire Area. Pollutants would then have to travel a further 2.8 km within the Kill of the Grange Stream_010 or a further 3.1 km within the Carrickmines Stream_010 and Shanganagh_010 surface watercourses to reach the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody. During this time, pollutants would undergo a notable degree of dilution and retention, reducing them to non-deleterious levels. Any pollutants would be further diluted in the Southwestern Irish Sea - Killiney Bay (HA10) coastal waterbody before reaching any of the Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, given the small-scale of the project it is unlikely significant volumes of these pollutants will be generated on-site.</p> <p>Air</p> <p>The proposed works have the potential to impact migrant SCI bird species utilising the amenity grassland areas within Kilbogget Park adjacent to the proposed site via air (dust, visual, and audible) pathway. However, the proposed project has a OCMP which will follow standard practise for public health and safety, as well as dust and noise minimisation, following DLRCC’s Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a), which includes standard features to minimise dust and noise pollution to the surrounding area. During the construction phase, 2m high hoarding will surround the proposed development which encompass activities which have the potential to generate significant dust, visual, and audible disturbances. The hoarding will limit dust dispersion from the site to the surrounding area as well as minimising visual and audible impacts to the surrounding area. The OCMP also includes measures for the appointed contractor to implement to reduce noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase. This includes monitoring, measures to reduce sudden and continuous noise sources, and allowable vibration ranges.</p> <p>Operation Phase:</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Due to the scale and nature of the proposed works for the site, there is no expected surface water pollution during the operational phase of the site. The operational phase is not anticipated to impact surface water run-off as there will be minimal changes to the existing surface water and foul water drainage network. The foul water drainage of the proposed site will connect with the existing foul water drainage system within the Kilbogget area. Ultimately, the foul waste is treated at the Shangnagh WWTP [D0034-01] which services the greater Dublin area.</p> <p>Air</p> <p>The proposed works have the potential to increase usage of the site and increase</p>

Project Elements	Comment
	disturbance to migrant SCI bird species. However, current noise levels within the existing MUGA pitch adjacent to the amenity grassland areas are high, and SCI wintering birds within the area are likely to be accustomed to a base level of background noise. These species are also unlikely to use the grassland areas directly adjacent to the MUGA pitch where disturbance is high. As such, air-based operational emissions from the proposed development are not anticipated to impact the SCIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the Zol.
Excavation requirements	The maximum excavation depth of the proposed project is 2m.
Transportation requirements	<p>Transportation requirements</p> <p>Temporary Impacts: Levels of traffic to the site during the construction and operational phase will increase traffic to the site due to construction-based vehicles. Given the size and scale of the proposed project, and the distance between the site and the Natura 2000 sites, transportation requirements are not anticipated to affect the Natura 2000 sites and their respective QIs/SCIs. Additionally, during the construction phase, 2m hoarding will be erected around the development site including the builder's compound, which will shield ex-situ supporting amenity grassland habitats bordering the site. The existing car park is also shielded from the ex-situ supporting habitats within Kilbogget Park by the existing sports pavilion and treelines.</p> <p>Permanent Impacts: Given the scale of the proposed project, transportation requirements will not negatively impact the Natura 2000 sites identified within the Zol.</p>
Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc.	<p>Subject to Part 8 approval, construction will take place across five phases. Phase 1 will commence in Summer 2026, while Phases 2, 3, 4, and 5 will run concurrently and commence in late Spring/early Summer 2027. Phases 2, 3 and 5 will be complete by late Summer / early Autumn of the same year, at which point the hoarding around them will come down. The foundations and superstructure work for the building (Phase 4) will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027 and be completed by early Autumn 2027. The internal fitout works will be completed by mid-Summer 2028 at which time the hoarding and builders' compound will be removed and the path reinstated.</p> <p>Operation is expected to be permanent.</p>

6.3.2 Description of likely changes to the Natura 2000 sites

Potential Impact	Comments
Reduction of habitat area	While a very small area of ex-situ supporting amenity grassland habitat in Kilbogget Park will be lost due to the expansion of the MUGA pitch, this section is considering sub-optimal for SCI wintering bird species due to its location at the base of a slope and its proximity to the MUGA pitch and playground, meaning pre-existing audible disturbance levels are high.

Potential Impact	Comments
	Therefore, there will be no temporary or permanent reduction in habitat area (including supporting ex-situ habitats) for any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Disturbance to key species	<p>Temporary Impacts</p> <p>The construction works will temporarily increase the noise level and disturbance locally. This has the potential to disturb the foraging behaviour of the SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher within Kilbogget Park. However, the OCMP outlines measures to minimise noise, including erecting 2m high hoarding around the proposed development during construction phase. The OCMP also includes measures for the appointed contractor to implement to reduce noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase. This includes monitoring, measures to reduce sudden and continuous noise sources, and allowable vibration ranges.</p> <p>Permanent Impacts</p> <p>No disturbance to key species is anticipated during operation of the project.</p>
Habitat or species fragmentation	There will be no temporary or permanent habitat or species fragmentation within any Natura 2000 sites.
Reduction in species density	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in species density within any Natura 2000 sites, or any QIs / SCIs of these sites.
Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.)	There will be no temporary changes in key indicators of conservation value, specifically surface water quality.
Climate change	N/A

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

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

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

Potential Impact	Indicators
Loss (Estimated percentage of lost area of habitat)	No Natura 2000 sites will experience a direct loss in habitat area. There will be a very small loss of ex-situ grassland habitat, but this has been assessed as non- optimal foraging habitat due to its location beside a playground and MUGA pitch.
Fragmentation	Fragmentation of habitat and/or species is not anticipated.
Disruption & disturbance	Disruption and/ or disturbance is not anticipated for the SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher in the supporting ex-situ foraging habitats within Kilbogget Park given the standard environmental measures outlined in the OCMP. Measures include 2m high hoarding throughout the construction phase and standard features to minimise noise and vibration during the construction phase.
Change to key elements of the site (e.g., water quality etc.)	Potential temporary changes to key elements, e.g., water quality, are not anticipated.

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

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

6.4 Conclusion

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

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

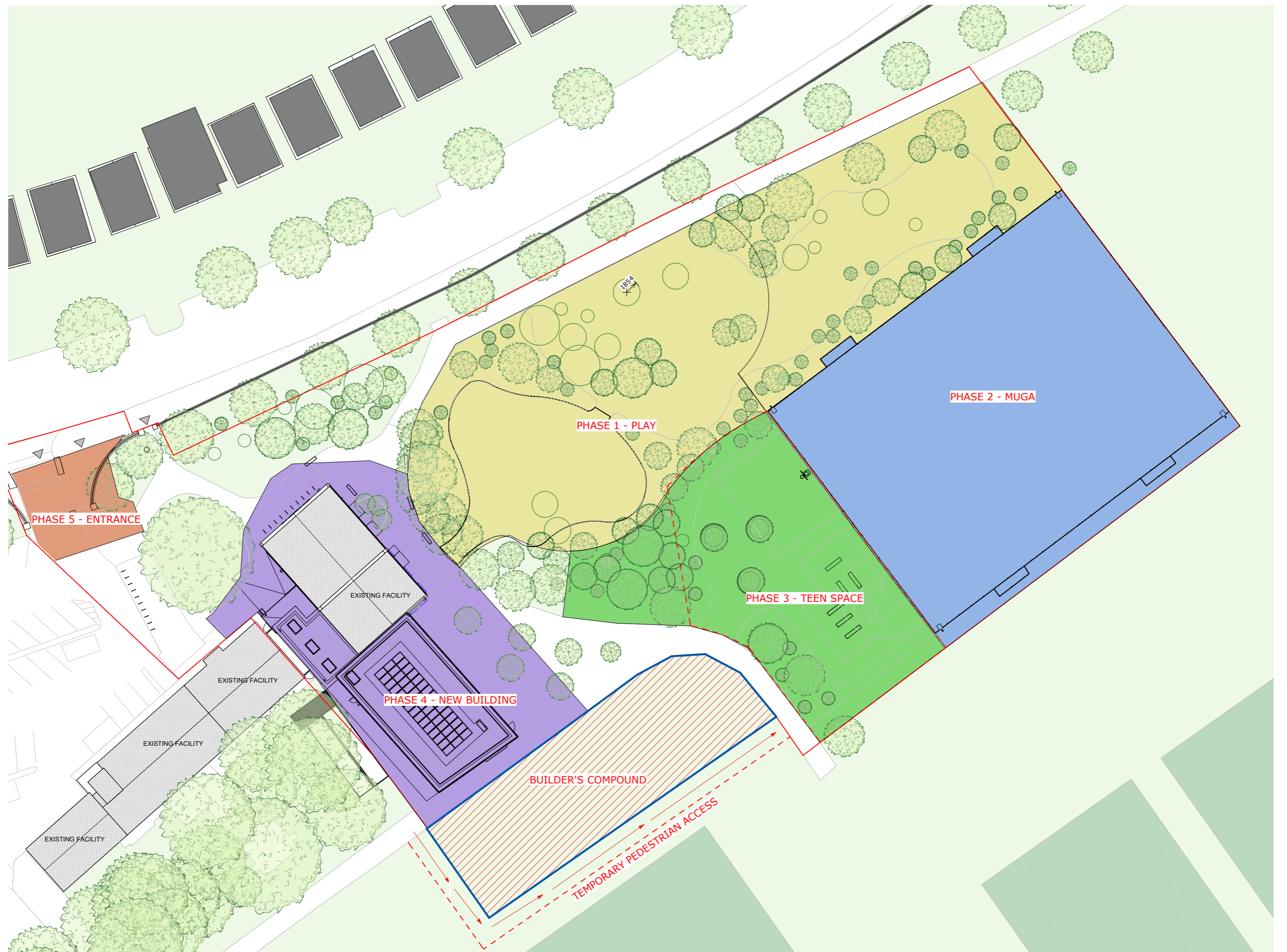
If any changes occur in the design or programme of these works, a new Screening for Appropriate Assessment is required.

A Site Layouts

A.1 Existing Site Layout

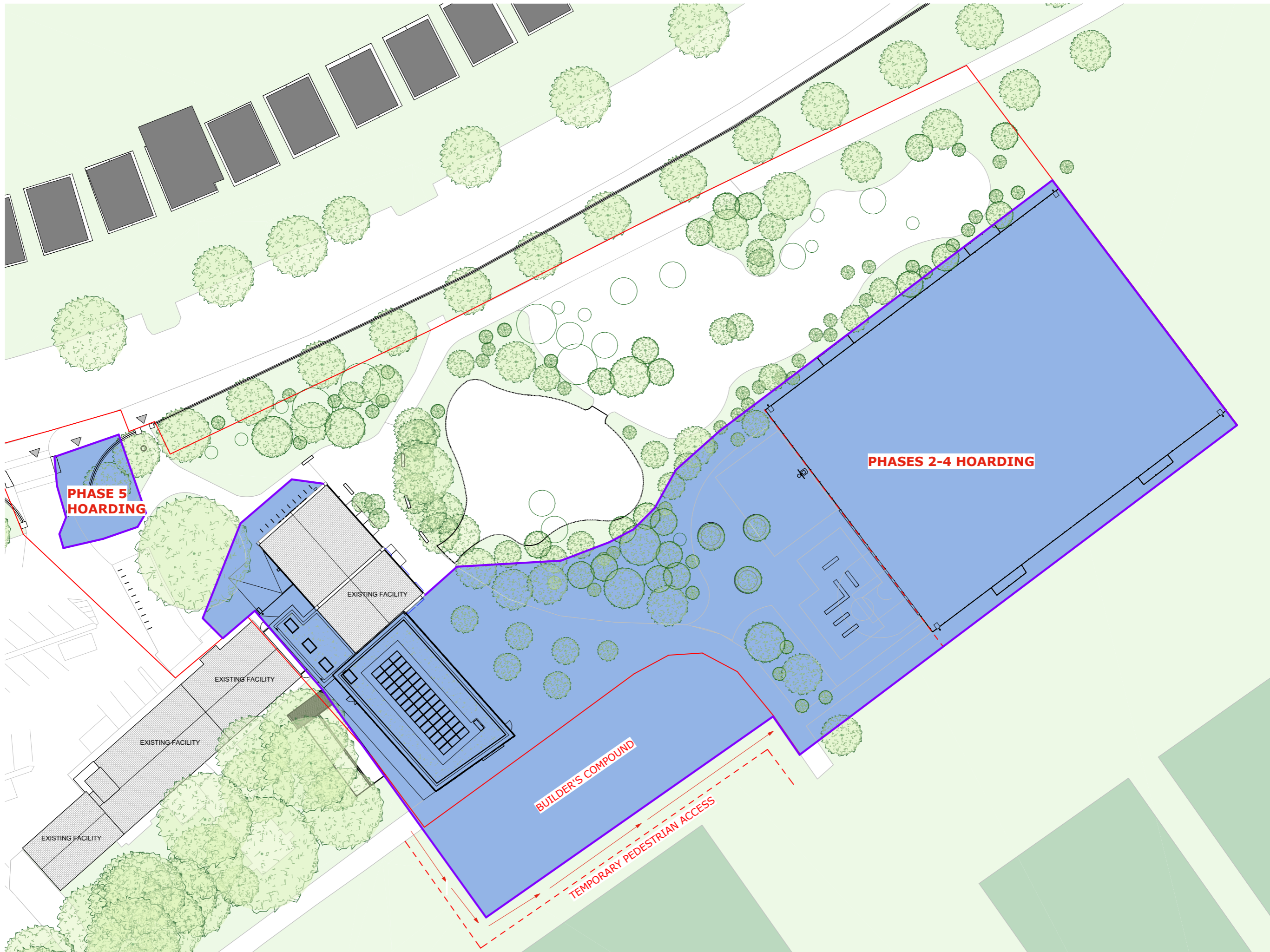
A.2 Proposed Site Layout

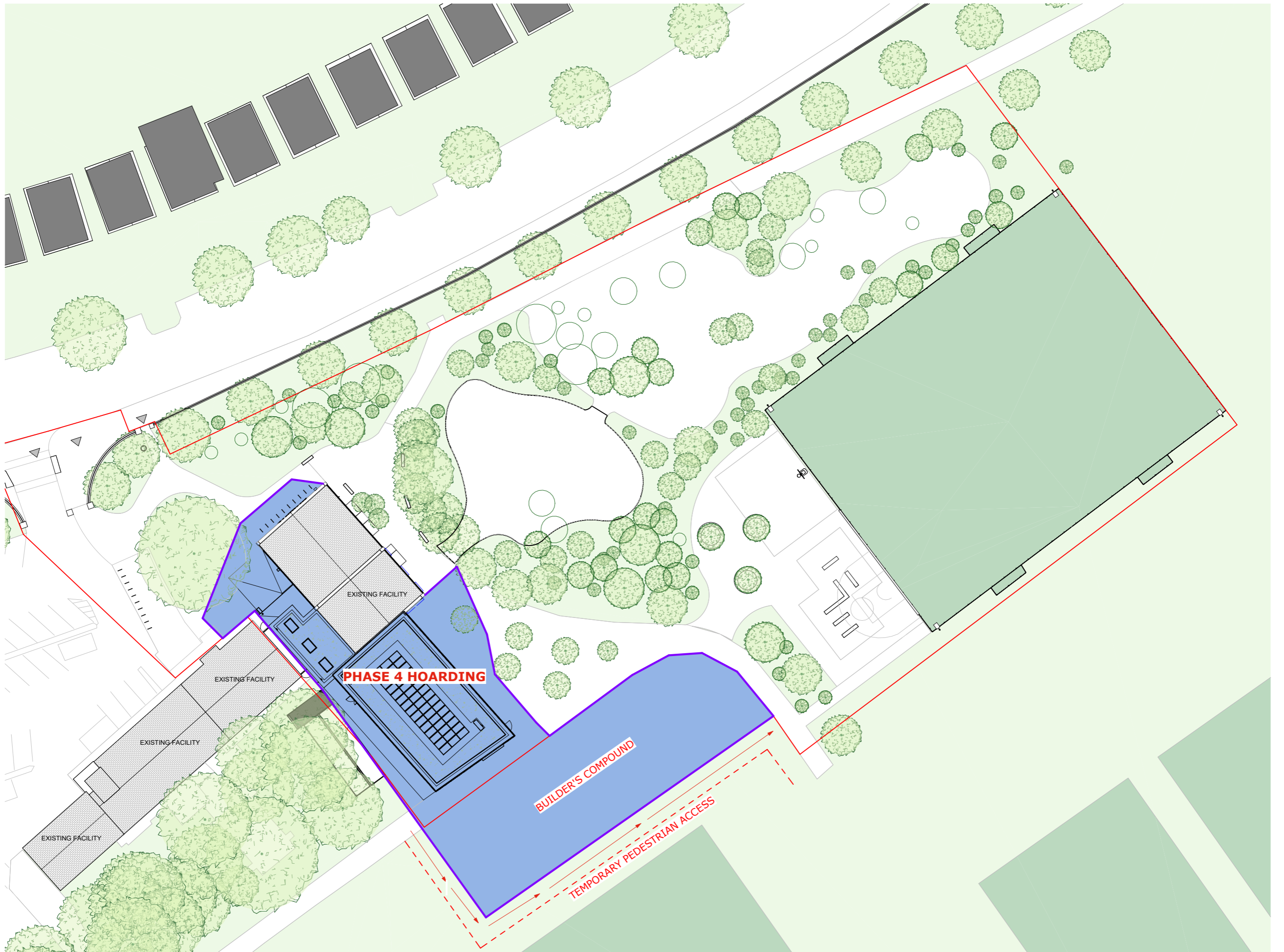
B Phasing Plan



C Hoarding Plans







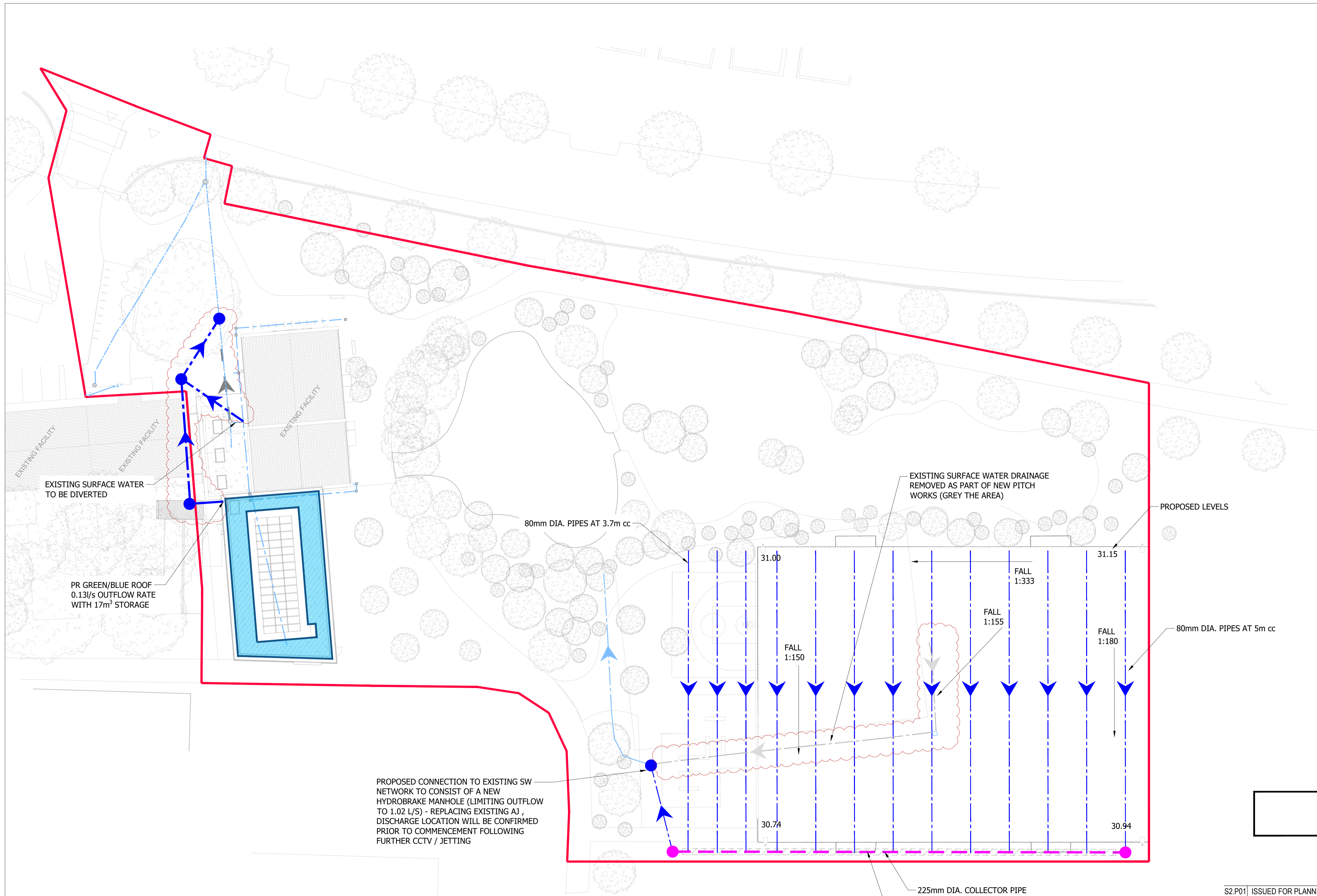
D Surface Water Drainage Layout

NOTES:

- FOR STANDARD DOBA NOTES REFER TO DRAWING 2509-DOB-XX-SI-DR-S-0001 & S-0002
- REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR ALL SITE & APPLICATION BOUNDARIES
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECTS & ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS
- USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. DO NOT SCALE
- REFER TO SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR EXISTING SERVICES LAYOUTS AND MANHOLE INFORMATION
- ALL EXISTING SURFACES TO BE REINSTATED FOLLOWING DIVERSION OF SERVICES/CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SERVICES
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE ENGINEER & ARCHITECT FOR RESOLUTION
- CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE ALL WATER & WASTEWATER RELATED WORKS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IRISH WATER WATER INFRASTRUCTURE & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE CODE OF PRACTICE & STANDARD DETAILS DOCUMENTS
- TESTING OF ALL GRAVITY SEWERS AND MANHOLES TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH IRISH WATER CODE OF PRACTICE FOR WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION 4.10 TESTING OF GRAVITY SEWERS & MANHOLES

SURFACE WATER LEGEND:

- EX. SURFACE WATER SEWER
- EX. SURFACE WATER MANHOLE
- EX. SURFACE WATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- EX. SURFACE WATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- PR. SURFACE WATER SEWER
- PR. SURFACE WATER MANHOLE
- PR. SURFACE WATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- PR. FILTER DRAIN
- PR BLUE ROOF



FOR PLANNING

S2.P01	ISSUED FOR PLANNING	20.04.2026	DF	AL
Rev.	Note	Date	Drawn	Check

<p>DONNACHADH O'BRIEN & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS</p>	<p>UNIT 5B/C ELM HOUSE MILLENNIUM PARK NAAS CO. KILDARE W91 P9 P8</p>	<p>P +353 45 984 042 - INFO@DOBA.IE WWW.DOBA.IE</p>
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Client:		DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL		
Project:		KILBOGGET SPORTS PAVILLION		
Drawing Title:		PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINOUT		
Drawn By:	Checked By:	Approved By:	Date:	Scale:
DF	LMH	AL	NOV 2025	1:250
Project Number:	Drawing Number:	Status Code:	Rev Number:	
DOBA2536	2536-DOB-	XX-XX-DR-C-0020	S2	P01

E Foul Water Drainage Layout

NOTES:

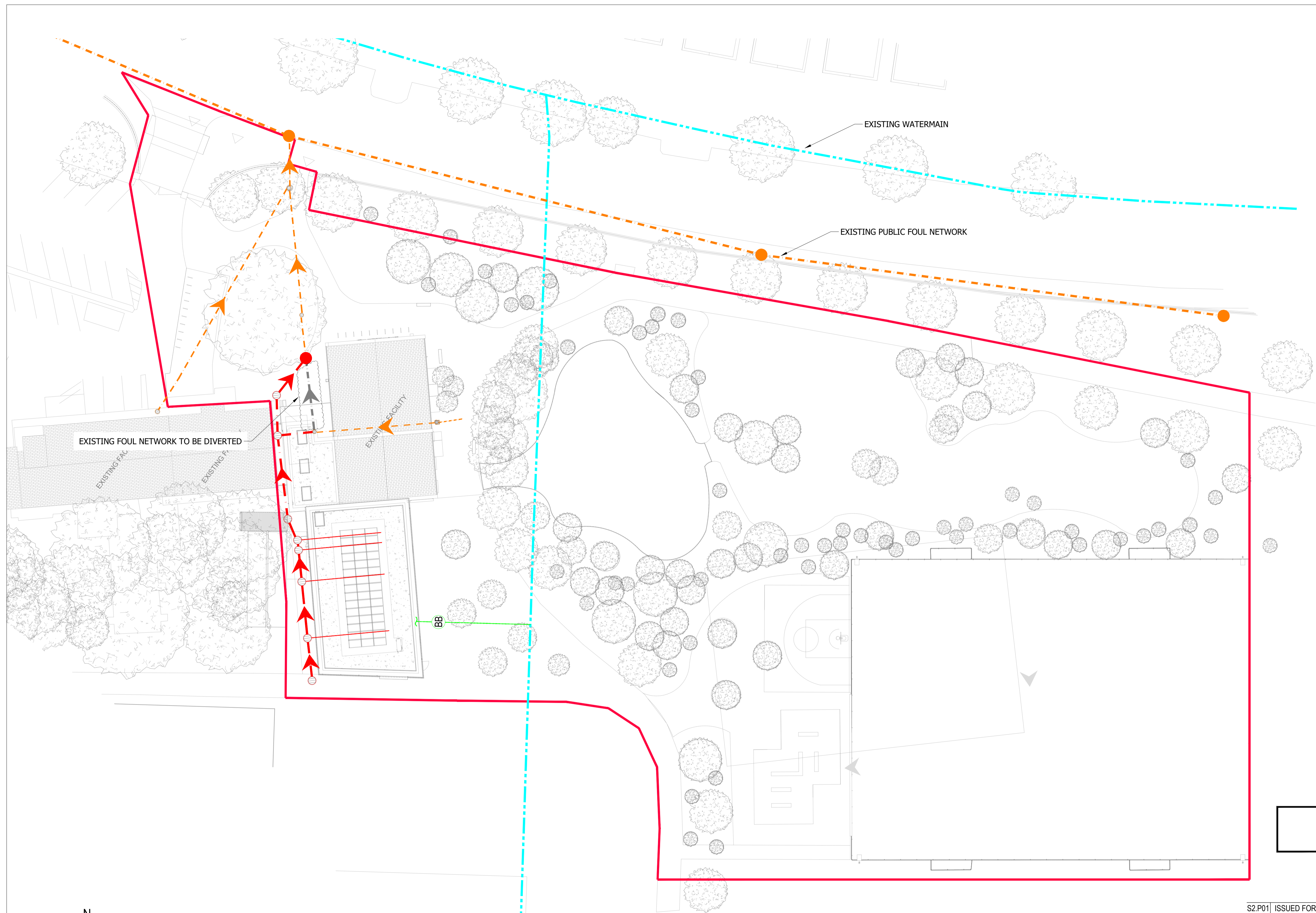
- FOR STANDARD DOBA NOTES REFER TO DRAWING 2509-DOB-XX-SI-DR-S-0001 & S-0002
- REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR ALL SITE & APPLICATION BOUNDARIES
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECTS & ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS
- USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. DO NOT SCALE
- REFER TO SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR EXISTING SERVICES LAYOUTS AND MANHOLE INFORMATION
- ALL EXISTING SURFACES TO BE REINSTATED FOLLOWING DIVERSION OF SERVICES/CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SERVICES
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE ENGINEER & ARCHITECT FOR RESOLUTION
- CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE ALL WATER & WASTEWATER RELATED WORKS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IRISH WATER WATER INFRASTRUCTURE & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE CODE OF PRACTICE & STANDARD DETAILS DOCUMENTS
- TESTING OF ALL GRAVITY SEWERS AND MANHOLES TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH IRISH WATER CODE OF PRACTICE FOR WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION 4.10 TESTING OF GRAVITY SEWERS & MANHOLES

WASTEWATER LEGEND:

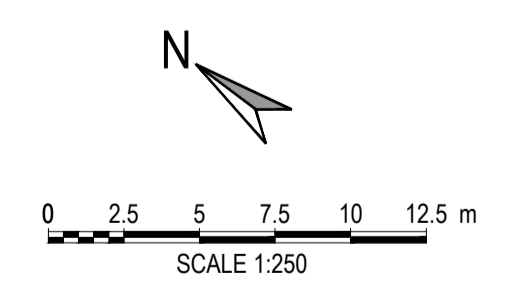
- EX. WASTEWATER SEWER
- EX. WASTEWATER MANHOLE
- EX. WASTEWATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- EX. WASTEWATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- EX. WASTEWATER SEWER TO BE DECOMMISSIONED
- PR. WASTEWATER SEWER
- PR. WASTEWATER MANHOLE
- PR. WASTEWATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- PR. WASTEWATER ACCESS JUNCTION

WATER SUPPLY LEGEND:

- EX. WATERMAIN
- PR. BOUNDARY BOX WITH 25mm DIA. PIPE CONNECTING TO EXISTING WATERMAIN



FOR PLANNING



S2.P01 ISSUED FOR PLANNING				20.04.2026	DF	AL
Rev.	Note	Date	Drawn	Check		
				UNIT 5B/C ELM HOUSE MILLENNIUM PARK NAAS CO. KILDARE W91 P9 P8		P +353 45 984 042 - INFO@DOBA.IE WWW.DOBA.IE
Client: DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL						
Project: KILBOGGET SPORTS PAVILLION						
Drawing Title: PROPOSED FOUL DRAINAGE AND WATERMAIN LAYOUT						
Drawn By:	Checked By:	Approved By:	Date:	Scale:	Sheet Size:	
DF	LMH	AL	NOV 2025	1:250	A1	
Project Number:		Drawing Number:		Status Code:	Rev Number:	
DOBA2536		2536-DOB-		XX-XX-DR-S-0030	S2	P01

F NBDC Records

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

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Amphibians		
Common Frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	25/06/2020	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Smooth Newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	25/06/2020	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Birds		
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	10/05/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	24/07/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	24/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	03/01/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	24/07/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	15/06/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	24/04/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	16/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	20/03/2022	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	24/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	02/10/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	16/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mediterranean Gull <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	24/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	26/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	14/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	20/06/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	30/03/2022	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	15/04/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	24/04/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	08/08/2020	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	15/05/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Flora		
Corn Marigold <i>Glebionis segetum</i>	24/07/2022	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	30/06/2019	Threatened Species: Waiting list
Dwarf Mallow <i>Malva neglecta</i>	27/08/2015	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Meadow Crane's-bill <i>Geranium pratense</i>	06/07/2024	Threatened Species: Vulnerable
Pale Flax <i>Linum bienne</i>	07/05/2019	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Strawberry-tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	16/01/2023	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Invertebrates		
Buffish Mining Bee <i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	31/05/2022	Threatened Species: Vulnerable
Moss Carder Bee <i>Bombus muscorum</i>	30/06/2015	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Red-tailed Bumblebee <i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	05/04/2024	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	10/08/2017	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Tawny Mining Bee <i>Andrena fulva</i>	04/04/2021	Threatened Species: Regionally Extinct
Marine Mammals		
Common Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	09/07/2022	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II, Annex IV Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention
Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	09/10/2020	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II, Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Mollusc		
Dog Whelk <i>Nucella lapillus</i>	18/08/2017	Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Reptiles		
Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	22/08/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Terrestrial Mammals		
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	15/07/2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Daubenton's Bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	06/05/2017	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	30/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Irish Stoat <i>Mustela erminea subsp. hibernica</i>	26/08/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Leisler's Bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	09/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Nathusius's Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	09/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex minutus</i>	05/05/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Red Squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	07/07/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

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

Species	Date of last record	Designation
Birds		
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	02/12/2023	High Impact Invasive Species
Flatworms		
New Zealand Flatworm <i>Arthurdendyus triangulatus</i>	29/04/2019	High Impact Invasive Species
Flora		
American Skunk-cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	01/05/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Butterfly-bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	21/03/2022	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	20/02/2023	High Impact Invasive Species
Common Broomrape <i>Orobanche minor</i>	25/06/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Floating Pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	18/01/2018	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Giant Hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	26/03/2023	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Himalayan Honeysuckle <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	16/08/2024	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	27/08/2020	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14/04/2023	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Three-cornered Garlic	15/03/2024	Medium Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)

Species	Date of last record	Designation
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>		
Traveller's-joy <i>Clematis vitalba</i>	02/08/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	16/01/2023	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Wall Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	28/05/2024	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Invertebrates		
Harlequin Ladybird <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	17/02/2025	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Mollusc		
Jenkins' Spire Snail <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	19/06/2018	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Terrestrial Mammal		
Brown Rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	12/04/2017	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Grey Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	16/01/2023	High Impact Invasive Species EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
House Mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>	21/05/2016	High Impact Invasive Species

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