Kilbogget Park Sports Pavilion

Ecological Impact Assessment

27/04/2026

Prepared for: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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Contract

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This report describes work commissioned by Siobhan Murphy of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) by an instruction dated 08/07/2025. The Client's representative for the contract was Siobhan Murphy of DLRCC. Jai Dolan and Patricia Byrne of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ALAN	Artificial Light at Night
BOCCI	Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
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
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
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
pNHA	Proposed Natural Heritage Area
QI	Qualifying Interest
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Special Conservation Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
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 an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) for the proposed enhancement works to the existing sports facilities within Kilbogget Park, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. This includes a new sports pavilion.

1.2 Aims

The aims of this EcIA are to:

- Establish baseline ecological conditions to enable identification of potentially important ecological features within the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the project;
- Determine the ecological value of identified ecological features;
- Assess the significance of impacts of the proposed project on ecological features of value;
- Identify avoidance, mitigation or compensatory measures;
- Identify residual impacts after mitigation and the significance of their effects; and
- Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement.

1.3 Site 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 1-1).

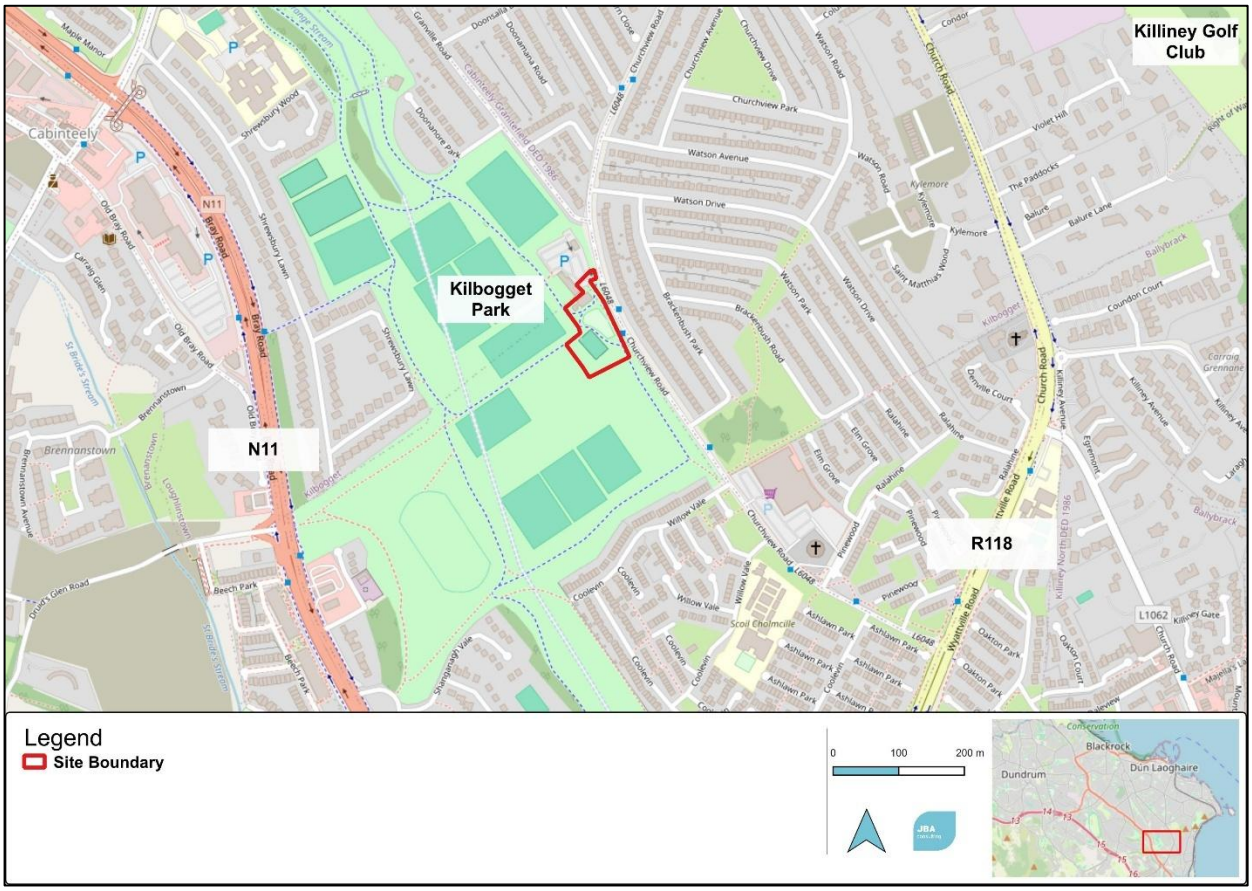


Figure 1-1: Site location with site boundary (©OSM, 2026)

2 Project Description

2.1 The Project

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 3299m^2, while the playground will cover an area of approximately 1491m^2. The existing sports offering will be complimented by the sports pavilion which will have a net internal area of circa 540m^2 over two floors. All of the above works are sited on an area of approximately 8670m^2.

The proposed sports facility comprises of the following:

Ground Floor:

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

First Floor:

- stairwell w/ lift - circa 33m^2
- accessible WC - circa 6m^2
- training room - circa 45m^2
- gym - circa 161m^2

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

2.2 Excavation Depths

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

2.3 Construction

2.3.1 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	• 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	• 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, 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.
Phase 4	• 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	The foundation 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	Construction Activities	Timeline and Hoarding
	removed at the end of the phase in 2028.	
Phase 5	• 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 map of the phasing plan, see Appendix B.

For a site hoarding plan, see Appendix C.

2.3.2 DLRCC – Open Space and Recreation Guidance

The proposed works will occur within a busy public parkland area housing several sports club facilities. The works 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). Hoarding will surround each phase of the development and will be removed at the end of each phase.

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.

2.4 Landscape Plans

The proposed landscape plans include the planting of new trees across the proposed site area.

The landscape plan is shown in detail in Appendix A.2.

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 Chruchview 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).

The drainage plan is shown in detail in Appendix E.

2.6 Lighting Plans

The proposed lighting plan includes the addition of four floodlights around the extended MUGA pitch. The light fixtures will be a height of 12.19m and will use TLC-LED-550 fixtures.

The lighting plans are shown in detail in Appendix F.

A site lux map is shown in Appendix G.

3 Existing Environment

3.1 The EcIA Team

This EcIA was completed by JBA Ecologist Jai Dolan, BSc (Hons) Geography, MSc Conservation who 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).

These staff members thus fulfil the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive personnel requirements of 'competent persons'.

3.2 Policy and Legislation

Policy and legalisation for nature conservation; and protected and priority species relevant to the proposed project is provided in Appendix I.

3.3 Methods

This EcIA assesses the ecological features present within the site and its surrounding area (the ZoI) in relation to the proposed works. This allows for identification of the potential impacts of the proposed works upon the ecological features of the site at an early stage, whilst identifying the potential ecological constraints upon the proposed works. The assessment is based on a desk-based assessment, which determines the baseline conditions at the site of the proposed works, and site surveys, which provided information on habitats and species present on the site and its surroundings.

This EcIA will outline the findings of the desk-based assessment and the surveys and identify any potential impacts of the proposed works on ecological features within the ZoI of the site; and propose mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts where necessary.

3.4 Guidance

This assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance documents:

- Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2024).
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 2022).
- Best Practice Guidance for Habitat Survey and Mapping, The Heritage Council. (Smith et al., 2011).

3.5 Baseline

To determine the baseline conditions at the site a review of all available information was made. When determining the pre-work conditions on-site, including the presence or absence of

protected habitats and/or species, the precautionary principle was used where limited information was available.

A desk-based assessment was carried out to collate information regarding protected/notable species and statutorily designated nature conservation sites in, or within close proximity to, the study area. This included a data search for protected and notable species using the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) Mapping System (NBDC, 2026). A customised 2km polygon was created to extract all the species data from the project site's locality.

Information for statutory designated sites including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar Sites, Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed NHAs (pNHA) was collected from the online resources provided by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).

Other information on the local area was obtained, including:

- EPA, 2026a. EPA Catchments.ie [online]. Available online at: https://www.catchments.ie/maps/
- EPA, 2026b. EPA Maps [online], Next Generation EPA Maps. Available online at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/
- GSI, 2026. Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources website, available at https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aaac3c228
- NPWS, 2019a. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview. Unpublished NPWS report. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.
- NPWS, 2019b. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitats Assessment. Unpublished NPWS report. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neil. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.
- NPWS, 2019c. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessment. Unpublished NPWS report. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neil. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.
- Aerial photography available from www.osi.ie, Google Maps http://maps.google.com/ ;
- Online data available on Natura 2000 sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie
- NBDC, 2026 – Species Distribution Maps; Available online at www.biodiversityireland.ie Accessed on various dates;
- All Ireland Red Data lists for vascular flora, mammals, butterflies, non-marine molluscs, dragonflies & damselflies, amphibians and fish;
- Water Framework Directive water maps (available online at http://www.wfdireland.ie/maps.html); and
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (available online at http://www.iucnredlist.org).

3.5.1 Zone of Influence (ZoI)

The ZoI for the project is based on a judgement of the likely extent of the ecological impacts on key ecological receptors. This will vary for different ecological features, depending on their sensitivities to environmental change. Additionally, the ZoI is informed using 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, nature of operation or project description and allows sources of impact to be determined. This also allows a zone of influence 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 (QIs) and special conservation interests (SCIs) from the conservation objectives (CO) of a Natura 2000 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 or proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) can be discounted.

In relation to terrestrial habitats, impacts will be limited to the lands within the site boundary of the proposed development, as well as the immediate surrounding environs (e.g., overshading and soil; root compaction and changes to local hydrological regimes).

Hydrological connections (e.g., drainage ditches, canals, wetlands and rivers) often receive the most far-reaching of impacts due to their lotic or semi-lotic nature. It becomes increasingly difficult to precisely predict the likely significance of adverse water-borne pollutants as they travel downstream from the pollution point source, given potential dilution and retention factors along the course of the impacted watercourse. Under the precautionary principle any designated sites (Natura 2000 and proposed NHA sites), protected habitats or species (flora and fauna) located downstream of the local watercourses, i.e. the Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA, will be considered to be within the hydrological ZoI of this proposed development.

Regarding the groundwater-to-surface water impact pathway, the characteristics of the underlying aquifer means it is likely to rapidly discharge to the nearby watercourses, i.e. the stream 350m to the north of the site (GSI, 2025). Therefore, the groundwater-to-surface water ZoI will include this watercourse, with the addition of downstream surface water hydrological connections.

In respect to ZoI for air pollution (emissions and dust), designated sites within a 250m buffer zone of the development sites, were 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 foraging habitats utilised by protected species associated with the site. In relation to physical (vibration and clearance) works; audible and visual disturbance, faunal species will be considered on a species-by-species basis. Generally, smaller mammal species (e.g., Pygmy Shrew) will be given 100m disturbance zones, which is reflective of their relatively small territories. For larger mammals, such as Badger, a 150m disturbance zone can be established in the scenario where there is an active sett.

The ZoI for local bats species is centred around lighting impacts within and adjacent to footprint of the development site, as well as the developments' proximity of known bat roosts within the

locality. Impacts are likely to occur within a 3km radius sustenance zone around each of these known bat roosts.

The ZoI for bird species is generally linked with direct habitat loss within the footprint of the proposed development site. Additional adverse impacts for these birds will likely arise from the disturbance from construction works, which can extend 500m (Cutts et al, 2013) with local designated sites.

The ZoI for amphibians is linked to the foraging, commuting and refuge habitats within the site, which have the potential to be degraded as a result of the proposed development. Therefore, the ZoI for amphibian species will mirror that of the terrestrial habitats.

The ZoI for terrestrial invertebrates is generally linked with direct habitat loss and degradation, as well as construction and operational disturbances. As the furthest impact pathway that can affect terrestrial habitats is 300m, this will also be the ZoI distance for terrestrial invertebrate species.

3.5.2 Field Surveys

A general ecological site walkover, including habitat mapping and bat survey, was conducted on 28/07/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Matt Hosking. A follow up bat survey was conducted 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 3-1.

Table 3-1: 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
18/03/2026	Patricia Byrne

The surveys recorded habitats and protected species, following guidance outlined in the documents below:

- Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2008)

- Best Practice Guidance for habitat Survey and Mapping. The Heritage Council. (Smith et al., 2011)
- Collins, J. (Ed.), 2024. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practise Guidelines (4th Edition)
- Ecological Surveying Techniques for Protect Flora and Fauna during the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2008)

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

3.5.3 Water Framework Directive

In response to the increasing threat of pollution and the increasing demand from the public for cleaner rivers, lakes and beaches, the EU developed the WFD. This Directive is unique in that, for the first time, it establishes a framework for the protection of all waters including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater, and their dependent wildlife/habitats under one piece of environmental legislation for all European member states.

The WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC) is a substantial piece of EU water legislation that came into force in 2000. The overarching objective of the WFD is for the water bodies in Europe to attain Good or High Ecological Status. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is the competent authority in Ireland responsible for delivering the WFD. River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) have been created which set out measures to ensure that water bodies in the country achieve 'Good Ecological Status'.

Good Ecological Quality will depend on the quality of the individual quality elements on which the Ecological status is scored; namely the biological, chemical and morphological condition in a particular water body. Any reduction in any of these elements will result in a reduction of the overall ecological status.

3.5.4 Water Framework Status and Objectives

It is understood that the 'Water Action Plan 2024: A River Basin Management Plan' (DHLGH, 2024) has been adopted by all local authorities in order to achieve the aims of the WFD. The Plan sets out the new approach that Ireland will take to enhance protection, prevention, and monitoring of Irish waterbodies. The main actions include:

- Improve waste water treatment;
- Conservation and leakage reduction;
- Scientific assessment of water bodies and implementation of local measures;
- A new collaborative Sustainability and Advisory Support Programme;
- Dairy Sustainability Initiative;
- Development of water and planning guidance for local authorities;
- Extension of Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems grant Schemes; and
- A new Community Water Development Fund

Regardless of their current quality, surface waters should be treated the same in terms of the level of protection and mitigation measures employed, i.e., there should be no negative change in status.

The third and current cycle aims to build particularly on the initiatives of the second cycle, particularly the governance and implementation structures, and to improve the establishment of Irish Water, An Fóram Uisce (The Water Forum), the Local Authority Waters Programme and the Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme.

3.6 Screening of Ecological Features

The ecological features identified during the walkover surveys and from desk-based assessments were reviewed.

An informal screening process is presented at the start of the results section to ensure that the assessment focuses only on features where the impact could have important consequences for biodiversity (valued ecological features). Any features which are important beyond the site level were identified for further evaluation. Ecological features with little or no value beyond the site level were screened out and a short statement explaining this is given in the screening section.

3.7 Assessment of the Effects on Features

Ecological features include nature conservation sites, habitats, species assemblages/ communities, populations or groups of species. The assessment of the significance of predicted impacts on ecological features is based on both the 'value' of a feature, and the nature and magnitude of the impact that the project will have on it. The impact is based on the project which includes a certain amount of designed-in mitigation, including construction best practice measures that will be implemented with a high degree of certainty.

3.8 Valuation of Receptors

The value of designated sites, habitats and species populations is assessed with reference to:

- Their importance in terms of 'biodiversity conservation' value (which relates to the need to conserve representative areas of different habitats and the genetic diversity of species populations).
- Any social benefits that habitats and species deliver (e.g., relating to enjoyment of flora and fauna by the public).
- Any economic benefits that they provide.

The valuation of designated sites considers different levels of statutory and non-statutory protection. Assessment of habitat depends on several factors, including the size of the habitat, its conservation status and quality. The assessment also takes account of connected off-site habitat that may increase the value of the on-site habitat through association. Valuation of species depends on a number of factors including distribution, status, rarity, vulnerability, and the population size present.

Designated sites, habitats and species populations have been valued using the scale in (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Criteria examples used to define the value of ecological features (derived NRA, 2008, rev. 2009)

Level of Value	Examples of Criteria
International	An internationally important site e.g. Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar (or a site considered worthy of such designation). A regularly occurring substantial population of an internationally important species (listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive). Designated shellfish waters. Major fisheries area.
National	A nationally designated site e.g. Natural Heritage Area (NHA), a proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA), statutory Nature Reserve, or a site considered worthy of such designation. A viable area of a habitat type listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive or of smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. A regularly occurring substantial population of a nationally important species, e.g. listed on Wildlife Acts 1976-2021 or the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023. A species included in the Irish Red Data Lists/Books. Significant populations of breeding birds.
Regional/County (Dun Laoghaire RathDown County)	Species and habitats of special conservation significance within Dun Laoghaire RathDown County. An area subject to a project/initiative under the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. A regularly occurring substantial population of a nationally scarce species.
Local (works site and its vicinity)	Areas of internationally or nationally important habitats which are degraded and have little or no potential for restoration. A good example of a common or widespread habitat in the local area. Species of national or local importance, but which are only present very infrequently or in very low numbers within site area.
Less than local*	Areas of heavily modified or managed vegetation of low species diversity or low value as habitat to species of nature conservation interest. Common and widespread species.
*Not included within the original NRA table. Level of value added to address features with less than 'Local' value	

Guidance published by CIEEM (2018, rev. 2024) recommends breaking down the importance of ecological features in a geographic context similar to the NRA guidance shown in (Table 3-2) with the following frame of reference to be adapted to local circumstances.

- International and European;
- National;
- Regional;
- Metropolitan, County, vice-county or other local authority-wide area;
- River Basin District;
- Estuarine system/Coastal cell; and
- Local

The NRA (2009) guidance is congruent with this CIEEM (2018, rev 2024) guidance and includes a 'Less than local' level. The NRA (2008, rev. 2009) guidance on geographic criteria for ecological valuation, as described in Table 3-2, is utilised as the primary means of habitat valuation assessment in this chapter, as only the NRA guidance provides a split of High and

Low level valued local ecological features, which provides more flexibility in regard to assessment of low-valued habitats that still provide ecological services (e.g. monoculture non-native ornamental shrubbery providing nesting opportunities to local breeding bird species).

3.8.1 Magnitude of Impacts

Ecological effects or impacts can be described and categorised in a number of ways. Examples of relevant terms are listed in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Categories of Effects (derived EPA, 2022)

Description	Categories of Effects
Quality of Effects	**Positive Effects** A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	Neutral Effects No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
Describing the Significance of Effects	**Imperceptible** An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	Not Significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	Slight Effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate Effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
	Significant Effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity, alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity, significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound Effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
Describing the Extent and Context of Effects	**Extent** Describe the size of the area, the number of sites and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	Context Describe whether the extent, duration or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?).
Describing the Probability of Effects	**Likely Effects** The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely Effects The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects	**Momentary Effects** Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
	Brief Effects Effects lasting less than a day.

Description	Categories of Effects
	Temporary Effects Effects lasting less than a year.
	Short-term Effects Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Medium-term Effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	Long-term Effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	Permanent Effects Effects lasting over sixty years.
	Reversible Effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.
	Frequency of effects Describe how often the effect will occur (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly - or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually).
Describing the Types of Effects	**Indirect Effects (a.k.a. Secondary or Off-site Effects)** Effects on the environment. Which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site of because of a complex pathway.
	Cumulative Effects The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
	Do-nothing Effects The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
	Worst Case Effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable Effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Irreversible Effects When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	Residual Effects The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
	Synergistic Effects Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents (e.g. combination of SOx and NOx to produce smog).

3.8.2 Significance of Impacts

The overall significance of an impact can be derived from the total description of the effect compared against the sensitivity and significance (value) of the receptor as shown overleaf in Figure 3-1 which is taken from the EPAs EIAR Guidelines (EPA, 2022). The context and character of the receptor must also be assessed, such as its position in relation to the effect and its connectivity to the effect, however this should be determined before assessing the significance of the impact.

The total description of the effect includes the character, magnitude, probability and consequences of the effect as described in Figure 3-1 which are combined to give a general description of the effect on an ordinal scale from Negligible to High. The sensitivity and significance of the receptor is also described on an ordinal scale from Negligible to High.

The placement of the general description of the effect, and the sensitivity/significance of the receptor on this scale is determined by a Competent Person (a qualified ecologist in this case) as they interpret the qualities of the effect from the categories listed in Figure 3-1 and the receptors sensitivity and significance. Level of significance, also described as value of the receptor is previously set out in sub-section 3.8 above. Sensitivity of the receptor is assessed by the Competent Person based on the receptor's characteristics and how susceptible to impact they are from the type of effect.

The overall significance of an effect is then categorised into one of the following seven classifications:

- Imperceptible
- Not Significant
- Slight
- Moderate
- Significant
- Very Significant
- Profound

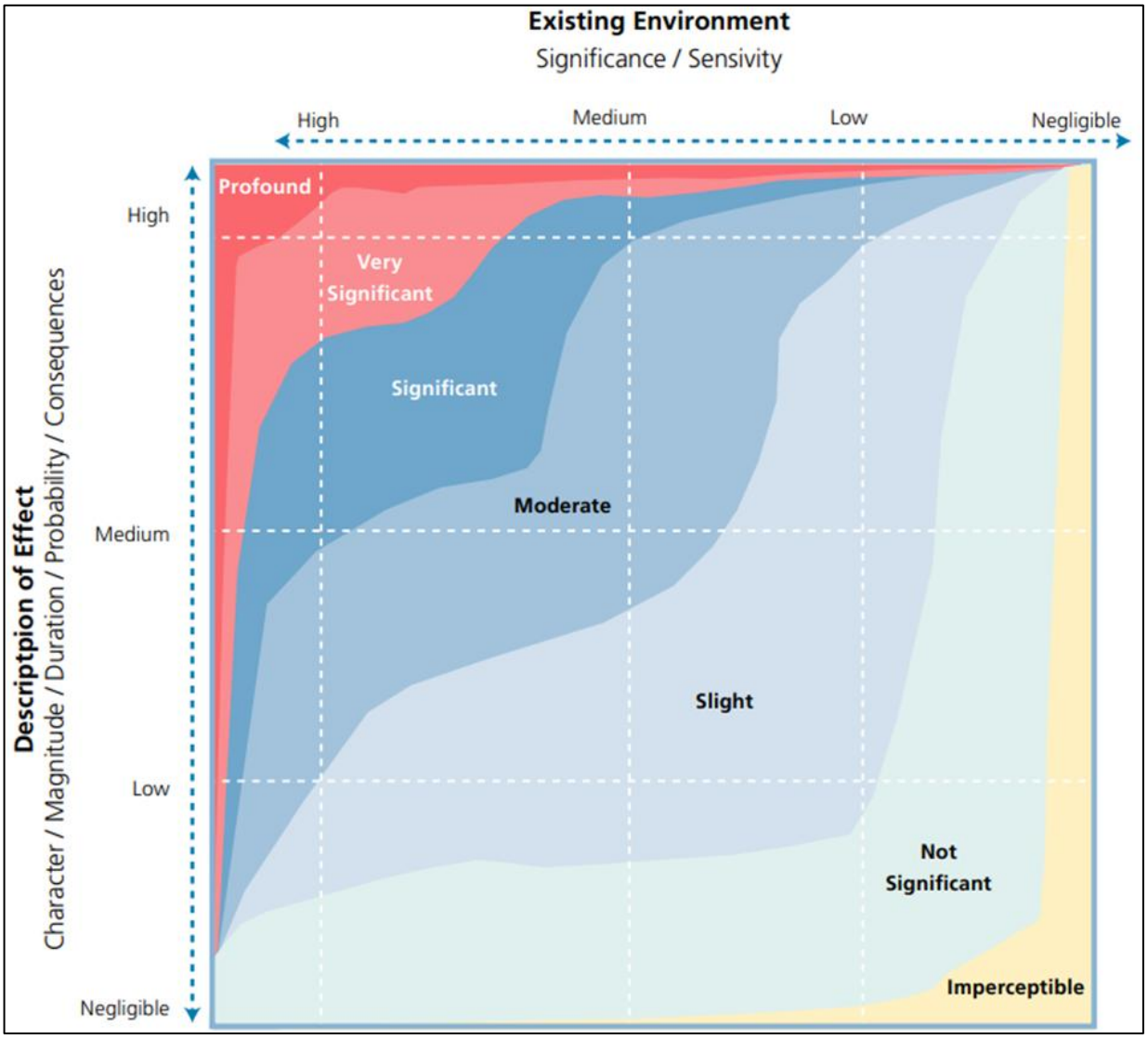


Figure 3-1: Chart showing the typical classifications of the significance of effects (EPA, 2022)

This chart has been interpreted in Table 3-4 below as a significance of impacts matrix. The scale has been ordered into an upper and lower bound for each qualitative category, so that degrees of significance within subcategories can be interpreted by the Competent Person. As Table 3-4 frames the significance of effects a as a defined categorical scale rather than a sliding gradient as is shown in the EPA guidance, it is intended to be used as an initial reference resource, rather than definitive method of assigning impacts.

Table 3-4: Simplified Significance of Effects matrix

✳✇✳✳✳✳✳⛽⛽ ✳✳ ✳✳✳✇⛽✳✳ • ✳⛽✳✈✳✳✳✳✳✳✳/ ✳✇✳✳⛽ ✳✳ ✳⛽⛽⛽✳✳✳✳								
	High +	**High -**	**Medium +**	**Medium -**	**Low +**	**Low -**	**Negligible +**	**Negligible -**
High +	Profound	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Moderate	Not Significant	Imperceptible
High -	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Medium +	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Medium -	Significant	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Low +	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Low -	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Negligible +	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Negligible -	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Imperceptible

3.8.3 Residual Impacts

The project is assessed including some designed-in mitigation (e.g., appropriate drainage design). This is done where mitigation is proven to be effective and will be implemented effectively with a high certainty. Where significant residual impacts are still identified, further mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the EcIA process to avoid, reduce or minimise them. Each impact assessment section assigns a final significance level to the impact described, which considers and includes the implementation of any stated mitigation measures; these are the residual impacts.

3.9 Cumulative Impacts

Potential sources of cumulative impacts were identified based on the ecology of valued ecological features. Potential sources of cumulative impacts were sought within an area where there is the potential for a significant impact on a site or species. The plans and projects identified as potential sources of cumulative impacts are described in Section 5.

3.10 Limitations and Constraints

This EcIA is based on ecological site surveys and existing data from the above-mentioned sources. The report necessarily relies on some assumptions and is inevitably subject to some limitations. 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.
- When analysing bat call data, it may not be diagnostically possible to reach species level identification for calls produced by *Myotis* species. Diagnosing to species level may require additional information such as eDNA or direct field observations. However, for cases when no roosts are identified within or adjacent to a development, genus level identification for *Myotis* species is sufficient as all three commonly occurring *Myotis* species in Ireland are similarly light intolerant, preferring lux levels generally below 1 lux (BCT, 2010).

4 Baseline conditions

The baseline conditions presented here are informed by desk-based sources as detailed in Section 3. To inform this EcIA the initial baseline ecological site visit and bat survey was performed by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Matt Hosking on 28/07/2025. A follow up bat survey was conducted on 20/08/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Jai Dolan. Wintering bird surveys of the site and the surrounding Kilbogget Park area were undertaken on nine dates between November 2025 and March 2026.

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

4.1.1 Designated Sites

This section lists the designated sites of International and National importance. Within the ZoI for this project, five Natura 2000 sites were recorded and their potential links to the site examined (Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1).

Table 4-1 Natura 2000 sites within ZoI of the proposed site

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

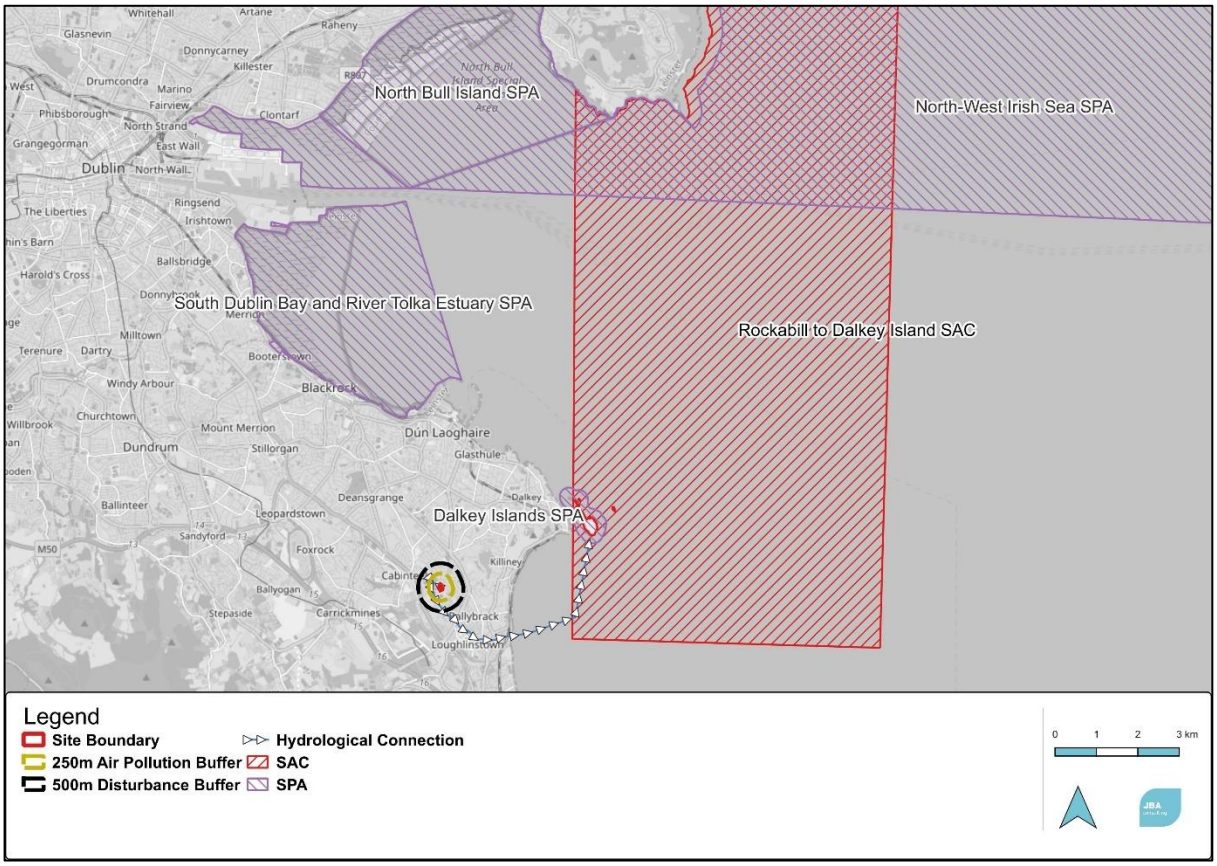


Figure 4-1: Natura 2000 sites within ZoI of the proposed project (©OSM, 2026)

The Natura 2000 sites North Bull Island SPA, North-west Irish Sea SPA, and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA have 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.

In addition to the Natura 2000 sites, the non-statutory sites within the Source-Pathway-Receptor model were examined (Table 4-2). Non-statutory sites include proposed and existing Natural Heritage Areas, sites which are considered of significance for wildlife and habitats. Three proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) were identified to be within the Source-Pathway-Receptor Model: Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA, Loughlinstown Woods pNHA, and South Dublin Bay pNHA.

Table 4-2: Proposed Natural Heritage Areas within the Source-Pathway-Receptor model.

Site Name	Code	Direct Distance from Site	Hydrological Distance
Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA	001206	1.2 km	3.2 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway
Loughlinstown Woods pNHA	001211	1.4 km	2.1 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway

Site Name	Code	Direct Distance from Site	Hydrological Distance
South Dublin Bay pNHA	210	4.1 km	12.6 km indirect hydrological connection via surface and groundwater pathway

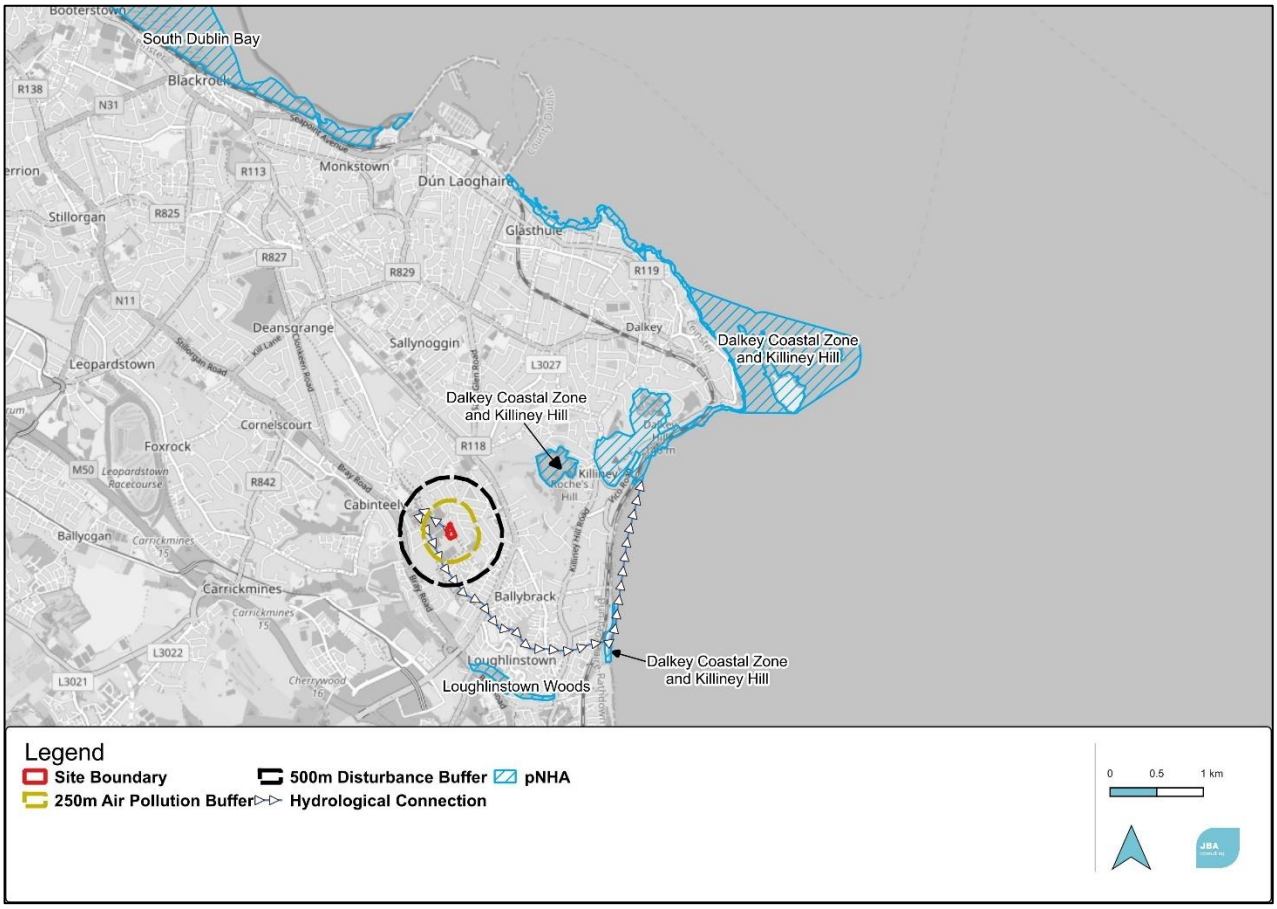


Figure 4-2: pNHA designated sites within the ZoI of the site works (©OSM, 2026)

Site descriptions and their respective ecological features of the statutory and non-statutory sites are listed in Table 4-3 and Table 4-4 respectively.

Table 4-3: Site briefs; QIs / SCIs; and project-relevant threats /pressures and their impacts and sources to the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
Dalkey Islands SPA	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 100m. The site is of importance for both breeding and staging *Sterna* terns. There is a well-established colony of *Sterna hirundo* and smaller numbers of *Sterna paradisaea*. *Sterna dougallii* 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 *Sterna* tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. (NPWS, 2015a)	- Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [A192] - Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [A193] - Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [A194] (NPWS, 2024a)	Urbanised areas, human habitation High Impact (outside) (EEA, 2020)
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	This designated site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. The sands support the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass on the east coast of Ireland. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed, well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The site regularly has an internationally important population of Brent Geese, which feeds on Dwarf Eelgrass in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species including: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. It is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull and Common Gull. Is a regular autumn roosting ground	- Light-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota* [A046] - Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* [A130] - Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* [A137] - Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* [A141] - Red Knot *Calidris canutus* [A143] - Sanderling *Calidris alba* [A144] - Dunlin *Calidris alpina* [A149] - Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* [A157] - Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* [A162] - Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [A179] - Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [A192]	Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (Outside) Road, motorways: Medium impact (Outside) Industrial or commercial areas: High impact (Outside) (EEA, 2021)

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	for significant numbers of terns, including Roseate Terns, Common Tern and Arctic Tern (NPWS, 2015b).	- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [A193] - Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [A194] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015c)	
North Bull Island SPA	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port. The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance, with particular notable numbers of Shelduck, Pintail, Grey Plover, and Red Knot. The SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank. The site supports Short-eared Owl in winter (NPWS, 2014a).	- Light-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota* [A046] - Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* [A048] - Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* [A052] - Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* [A054] - Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* [A056] - Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* [A130] - European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* [A140] - Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* [A141] - Red Knot *Calidris canutus* [A143] - Sanderling *Calidris alba* [A144] - Dunlin *Calidris alpina* [A149] - Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* [A156] - Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* [A157] - Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* [A160] - Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* [A162] - Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* [A169] - Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [A179] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015d)	Roads, motorways: Medium impact (outside) Continuous urbanisation: Medium impact (outside) Industrial or commercial areas: Medium impact (outside) Discharges: Medium impact (outside) (EEA, 2020)

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
North-West Irish Sea SPA	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).	- Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata* [A001] - Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer* [A003] - Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* [A009] - Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus* [A013] - Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* [A017] - Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* [A018] - Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra* [A065] - Little Gull *Larus minutus* [A177] - Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [A179] - Common Gull *Larus canus* [A182] - Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* [A183] - Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* [A184] - Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus* [A187] - Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* [A188] - Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [A192] - Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [A193] - Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [A194] - Little Tern *Sterna albifrons* [A195] - Guillemot *Uria aalge* [A199] - Razorbill *Alca torda* [A200] - Puffin *Fratercula arctica* [A204] (NPWS, 2023b).	Not currently listed given the sites newly granted SPA status. (NPWS, 2024)
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	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	- Reefs [1170] - Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* [1351] (NPWS, 2013)	Discharges: High impact (outside) Noise nuisance, noise pollution: High impact (both)

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests	Project-relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
	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 *Phoca vitulina vitulina*, Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus* for which terrestrial haul-out sites occur in immediate proximity to the site. Bottlenose dolphin Tursiops truncatus 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)		Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits: Low impact (outside) (EEA, 2019)

Table 4-4: Site briefs and ecological features of conservation concern of the proposed Natural Heritage Areas within the ZoI

Site Name	Brief	Ecological Features of Interest
Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA	This site includes the coastal stretch from Scotman's Bay to south of White Rock, the Dalkey Island group and Dalkey Sound, and Killiney Hill. Killiney Hill is at the edge of the Wicklow Mountains intrusion and so it is formed of a mixture of granite and mica schist. It provides one of the best exposed junctions of these rock types, on the beach at White Rock, at which minerialisation has taken place due to contact metamorphism. The minerals include biotite, andelusite and garnet, with aplite and pegmatite veins also exposed. The seaward parts of Killiney Hill have in addition a covering of calcareous glacial drift. Herring Gull nest on Dalkey Islands, Lamb Island, and Muglins. Common Terns breed annually on Maiden Rock, with a maximum of 54 nests between 1980 and 1986. Lesser Black-backed Gull nested on Dalkey Island in 1981. One pair of Arctic Tern bred on Maiden Rock in several years and in 1986 two pairs of Roseate Terns nested but were unsuccessful. Manx Shearwater is suspected of breeding on Dalkey Island. Shelduck, Mallard and Oystercatcher nest on Dalkey and Lamb Island. Meadow and Rock Pipits breed on Dalkey Island. Maiden Rock is an important autumn roosting site for up to 2,000 terns, including Roseates from the Rockabill colony. In autumn and winter Dalkey Island is an evening roosting site for Cormorants, Shags, Curlew and large gulls. Up to 50 Turnstones and 15 Purple Sandpipers occur in winter. Up to five pairs of Fulmar breed on the cliffs below the railway line. Kestrel breeds in the area, as well as Stonechat. (NPWS, 2009)	Rosy Feather Star *Antedon bifida* Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus* Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis* Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima* Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus* Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* Shag *Gulosus aristotelis* Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* Spiny Starfish *Marthasterias glacialis* Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
Loughlinstown Woods pNHA	This site is located about 4km north of Bray, on the east side of the main Dublin-Bray Road. It is on the north bank of the Shanganagh River at Loughlinstown. The site is used for amenity purposes, with signposting and information leaflets available. Dumping and littering is a problem within the site. This site is a good example of demesne-type mixed woodland. It is now used chiefly for amenity purposes. (NPWS, 2009)	Otter *Lutra lutra* Pine Marten *Martes martes* European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* Common Frog *Rana temporaria*
South Dublin Bay pNHA	See River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA description above.	Same as River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA

4.1.2 Screening of Designated Sites

An AA Screening has been carried out for this project by JBA (2026). Following initial screening and based upon best scientific judgement it is concluded that **likely significant effects are not anticipated** from the project on the North Bull Island SPA, North-West Irish Sea SPA, and River Tolka Estuary and South Dublin Bay SPA Natura 2000 sites due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the proposed site, and the scale of the proposed works. Additionally, the OCMP will prevent potential impacts on the SCI wintering bird ex-situ supporting habitat within Kilbogget Park. The OCMP follows standard best practise guidance outlined in Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a) and includes measures such as the implementation of 2m hoarding around the site, which will reduce dust dispersion and visual and audible disturbance to the surrounding 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, and while April is beyond the core wintering bird period, due to the known presence of late-return migration flocks (a subsect 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. It was also determined that while the development may lead to increased usage of the site by the public, this will not significantly increase disturbance to local SCI wintering bird species given the already high noise and activity levels within the park and within the existing sports facilities on site.

Similarly, the pNHA sites within Zol, Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA, Loughlinstown Woods pNHA, and South Dublin Bay pNHA have also been screened out due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the proposed site, and the scale of the proposed work. Additionally, the OCMP will minimise potential impacts on the ex-situ amenity grassland areas within Kilbogget Park, preventing impacts on wintering bird species.

4.1.3 Protected Species

National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC)

Records of protected flora and fauna including invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds and mammals collated from the NBDC (2026) database, present within the surrounding 2km within the past 10 years are listed in Appendix H.1. This list includes their level of protection, if they are red or amber listed on the IUCN Red List or the Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (2020-2026) and the date of the last record of this species at this location.

4.1.4 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

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.

Table 4-5 below provides a list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site (NBDC, 2026) that are listed on the First Schedule of the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374/2024; 2025/1422), and their approximate distance from the site. For a full list of INNS recorded within 2km of the site, see Appendix H.2.

Table 4-5: INNS recorded within or immediately adjacent to the site of proposed works

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

INNS	Impact	Regulation S.I. 374/2024, 2025/1422
Wall Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*	Medium	No

4.2 Water Framework Directive

4.2.1 Surface Water Status

The proposed development is located within the WFD Dargle_SC_010 sub catchment, within the WFD Ovoca-Vartry catchment (Figure 4-3). 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 (Figure 4-4). 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 4-6, Figure 4-3, and Figure 4-4 show the surface waterbodies within the vicinity of the site and their respective WFD status (2019-2024) and risk status (EPA, 2026).

Table 4-6: The WFD waterbodies within ZoI 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

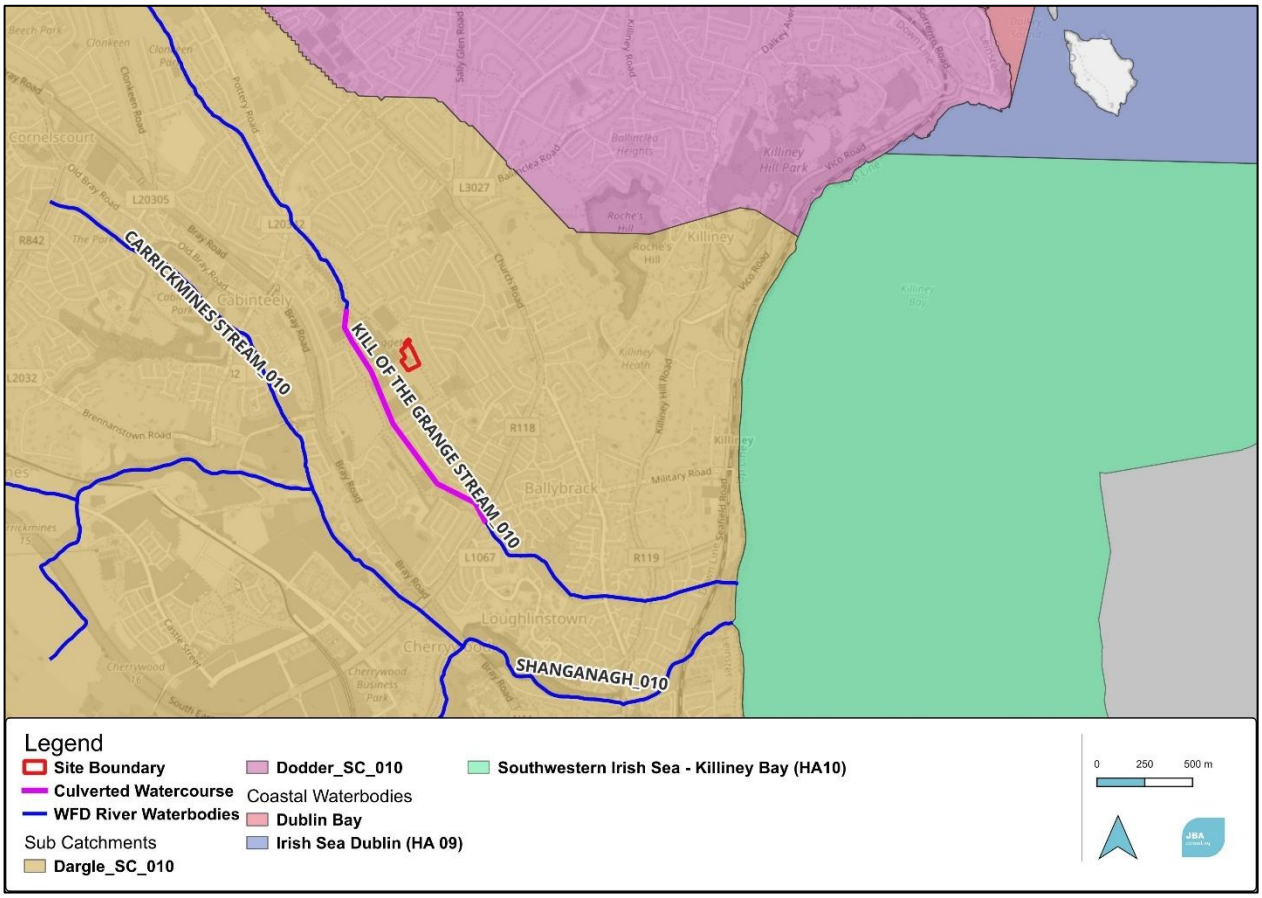


Figure 4-3: Sub Catchments and site's local watercourses (©OSM, 2026)

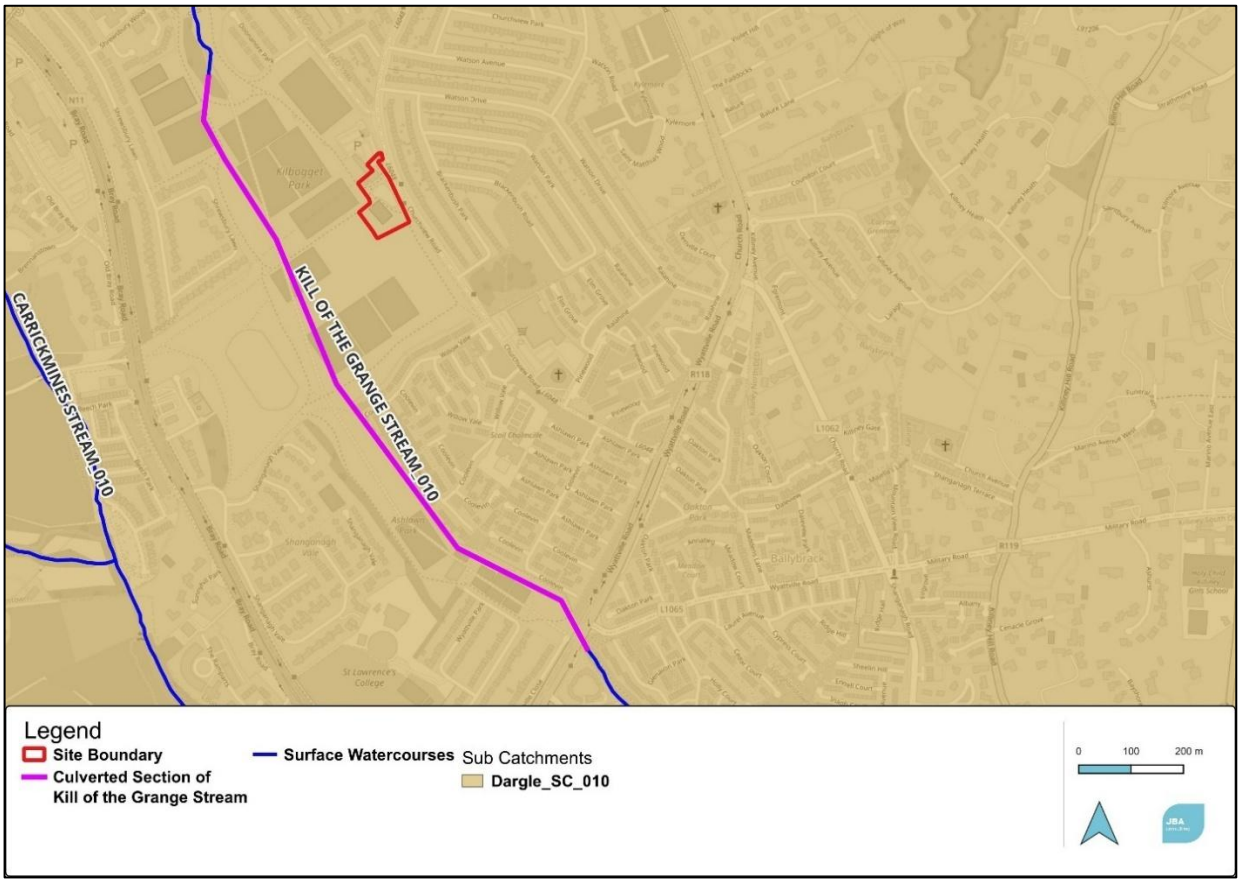


Figure 4-4: Location of culverted section of Kill of the Grange Stream_010 (©OSM, 2026)

4.2.2 Groundwater

The site is located within the WFD Wicklow groundwater body (Figure 4-5). 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 4-6).

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 t

the Kill of the Grange Stream_010. While this watercourse flows through Kilbogget Park, this section of this 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 855m 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.

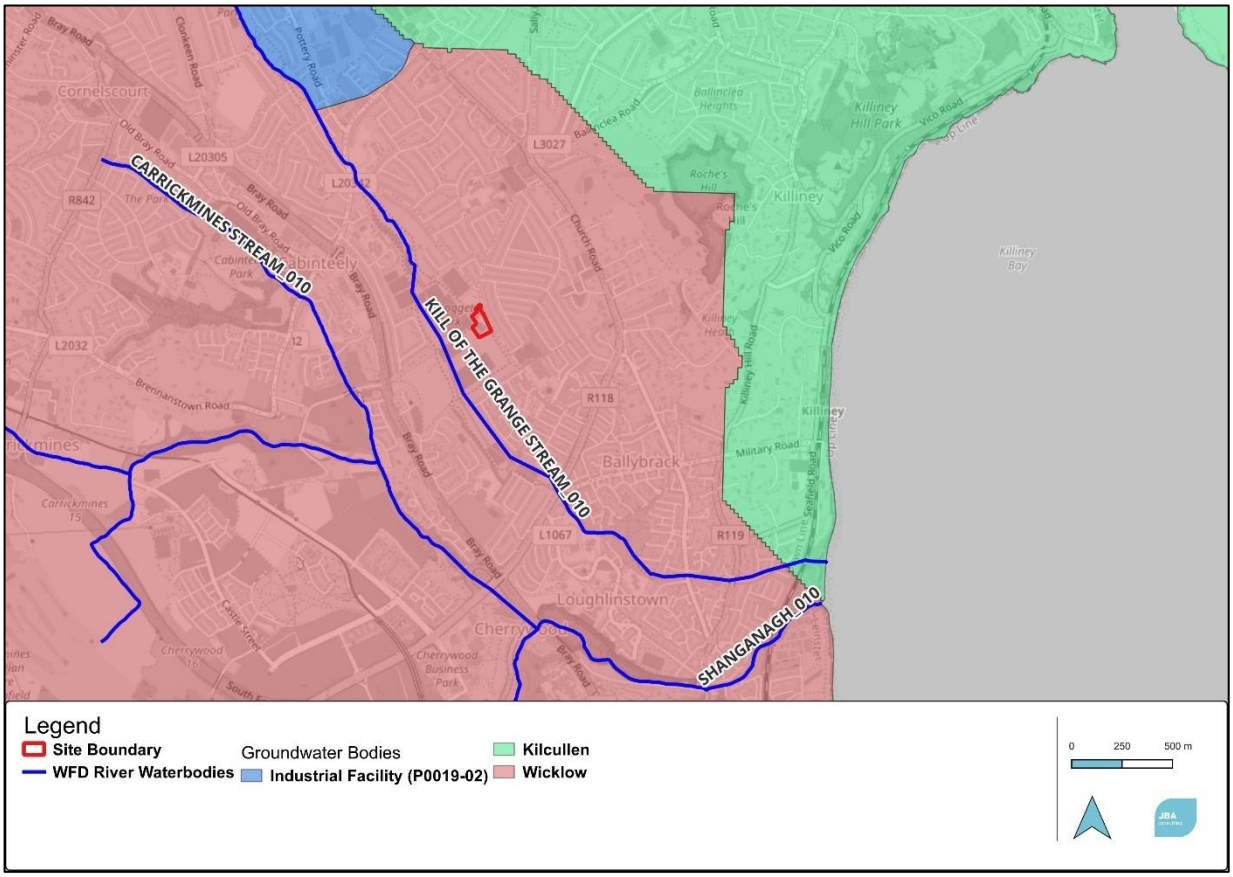


Figure 4-5: Groundwater bodies on site and in the area (©OSM, 2026)

Figure 4-6: Groundwater vulnerability on site and in the local area (©OSM, 2026)

4.3 Site Visits

The ecological walkover and a bat activity survey was conducted on 28/07/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Matt Hosking. A follow-up bat activity survey was conducted on 20/08/2025 by JBA Ecologists Patricia Byrne and Jai Dolan. The habitats and species recorded during the site visits are presented in detail in the following sections.

In addition to these surveys, 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 4-7.

Table 4-7: 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

Survey Date	Surveyor(s)
18/02/2026	Patricia Byrne
04/03/2026	Patricia Byrne
18/03/2026	Patricia Byrne

4.4 Habitats

The habitats recorded during the site survey are listed below in Table 4-8. These are mapped in Figure 4-7 and described in the sections below. The site is comprised of a mix of parkland and amenity grassland habitat, alongside buildings, playground area, and basketball courts.

Table 4-8: 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

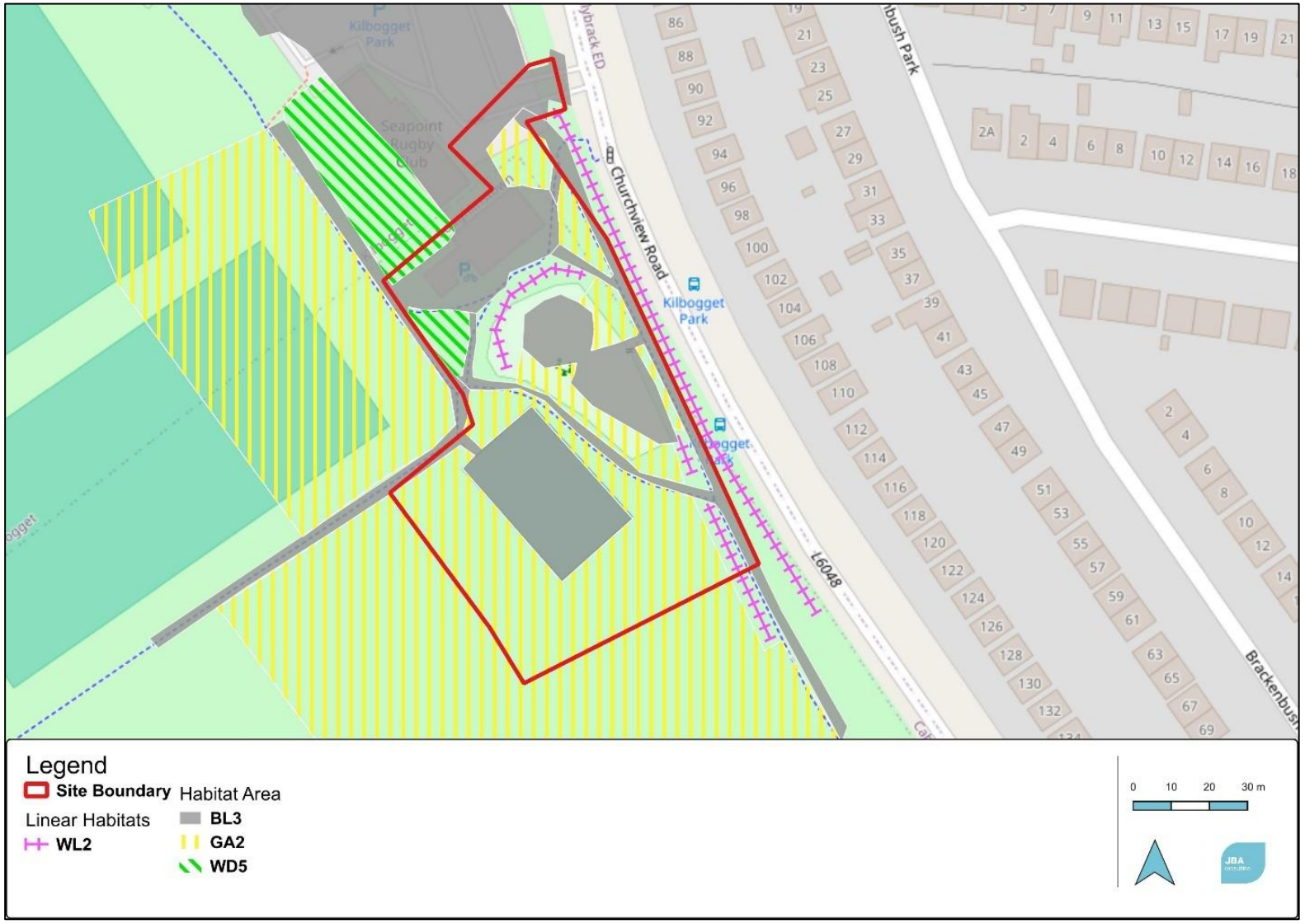


Figure 4-7: Habitats recorded on site classified by Fossitt (2000) (OSM, 2026)

4.4.1 Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3)

The majority of the site is comprised of artificial surfaces, including buildings, shipping containers, tarmacked pathways, a tarmac basketball court, and a playground (Figure 4-8). No floral species were recorded within this habitat.

Figure 4-8: Main building and tarmacked paths running through the site

This habitat has limited foraging opportunities for local faunal groups. No roosting features were identified within this habitat for local bat species. Therefore, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, this habitat is considered to be of **less than local ecological importance**.

4.4.2 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 4-9). 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 4-10). 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 4-11).

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 4-9: Amenity grassland habitat within the site- adjacent to the MUGA pitch

Figure 4-10: Amenity grassland habitat between the MUGA pitch and the grass pitch to the west

Figure 4-11: Amenity grassland in front of pathway near proposed pavilion. Main pitches and athletics area are beyond the slope and treeline/pathway in the distance

This habitat has foraging potential for local invertebrate and terrestrial mammal species. This habitat also has foraging potential for breeding and wintering bird species. Light-bellied Brent Goose (LBBG) *Branta bernicla hrota* and Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus pstralegus* have been previously recorded foraging within the amenity grassland habitats within the wider area of Kilbogget Park. LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher are SCI species of two of the Natura 2000 sites within Zol, North Bull Island SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. However, the area of this habitat within the site is located at the base of a small hill immediately adjacent to the existing MUGA pitch, where significant sources of audible disturbance exist. This makes this area of amenity grassland sub-optimal for foraging wintering bird species within Kilbogget Park. However, the SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher may still forage within this area when the MUGA pitch is not in use.

Therefore, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, this habitat is considered to be of **county ecological importance** as has the potential to support the foraging activities of the SCI wintering bird species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher.

4.4.3 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 a structure of a parkland habitat (Figure 4-12). Tree species recorded within this habitat include Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hazel species *Corylus* spp., Oak species *Quercus* spp., and Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*. Ground flora recorded include Cock's-foot, Common Daisy, Dandelion species, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Perennial Ryegrass, Ribwort Plantain, and White Clover.

Two low bat potential roosting features were identified within an Elm and Hazel tree within the parkland habitat present within the site.

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

Figure 4-12: Parkland habitat in foreground

This habitat has foraging and nesting potential for local invertebrate and bird species. This habitat also has foraging potential for local terrestrial mammal and bat species. The habitat has roosting potential for local bat species. Therefore, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, this habitat is considered to be of **high local ecological importance.**

4.4.4 Treelines (WL2)

Treelines are present along the site's eastern border, flanking the east of a tarmacked pathway (Figure 4-13). 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. Tree species recorded within the habitat include Ash, Ornamental Birch *Betula sp.*, and Weeping Birch *Betula sp.*

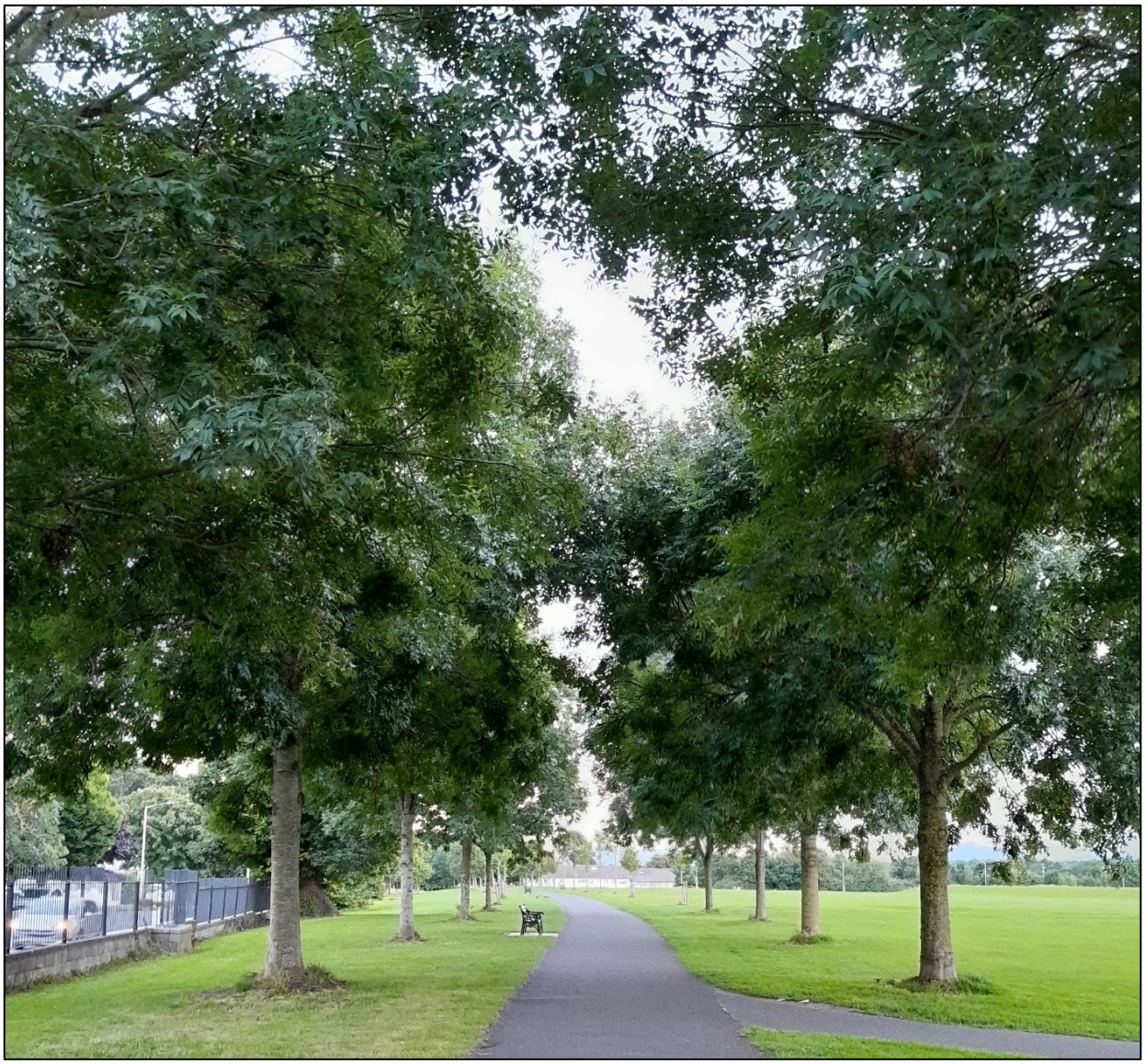


Figure 4-13: Treelines habitat bordering the pathway to the east of the site

This habitat has foraging and nesting potential for local invertebrate and bird species. This habitat also has foraging potential for local terrestrial mammal and bat species. Therefore, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, this habitat is considered to be of **high local ecological importance.**

4.5 Rare & Protected Flora

During a search of the NBDC records, no species listed on the Flora (Protection) Order 2022 were recorded within 2km of the site (NBDC, 2026). Four near threatened species were identified within the NBDC, Corn Marigold *Glebionis segetum*, Dwarf Mallow *Malva neglecta,* Pale Flax *Linum bienne*, and Strawberry-tree *Arbutus unedo*. Meadow Crane's-bill *Geranium pratense* was also recorded within NBDC, and this species is considered to be vulnerable.

The habitats present on site are generally not considered to support rare & protected flora. The site is therefore considered of **less than local importance for protected flora**.

4.6 Protected Fauna

4.6.1 Non-volant mammals

There was no evidence of any terrestrial mammal species listed under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2021, the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 or the EU Habitats Directive recorded by the JBA Ecologists during the ecological walkover survey. Mammals protected under the Wildlife Act that have been recorded under the NBDC within 2km of the site include:

- Badger *Meles meles*
- Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*
- Irish Stoat *Mustela erminea* subspecies *Hibernica*
- Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*
- Red Squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*

There are limited foraging and commuting opportunities for Irish Stoat, and Red Squirrel populations. The amenity grassland, parkland, and treeline habitats within the site have foraging and commuting potential for local Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew populations. While there was no evidence of these mammals' species recorded during the site visit, under the precautionary principal, they will still be examined in the mitigation section of this report due to the foraging, and commuting potential afforded by the habitats on site.

Therefore, in the context the site and the lands immediately adjacent area, the proposed site is considered to be of **high local ecological importance** for local Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew.

4.6.2 Bats

Preliminary Bat Roost and Habitat Suitability Survey

A preliminary bat roost and habitat suitability survey was carried out during the site visit on 28/07/2025. Two bat roosting features were identified within two Elm trees adjacent to each other between the club houses. Both trees had ivy growth on their trunk (Figure 4-14), with Hazel growing at their base. No hollowed branches or trunks were identified within either tree. As such these trees were deemed to have low potential for bat roosting.

Figure 4-14: Low potential roosting feature within mature Ivy on adjacent Elm trees

Activity Survey

During the bat activity surveys on 28/07/2205 and 20/08/2025, three protected bat species were recorded, Common pipistrelle, Leisler's Bat, and Soprano pipistrelle. Foraging activity was high during the first survey. This fell sharply during the second survey despite conditions remaining consistent between both. There are several light features throughout the site along the tarmacked paths, meaning lux levels along the pathways running through the site are high (Figure 4-15).

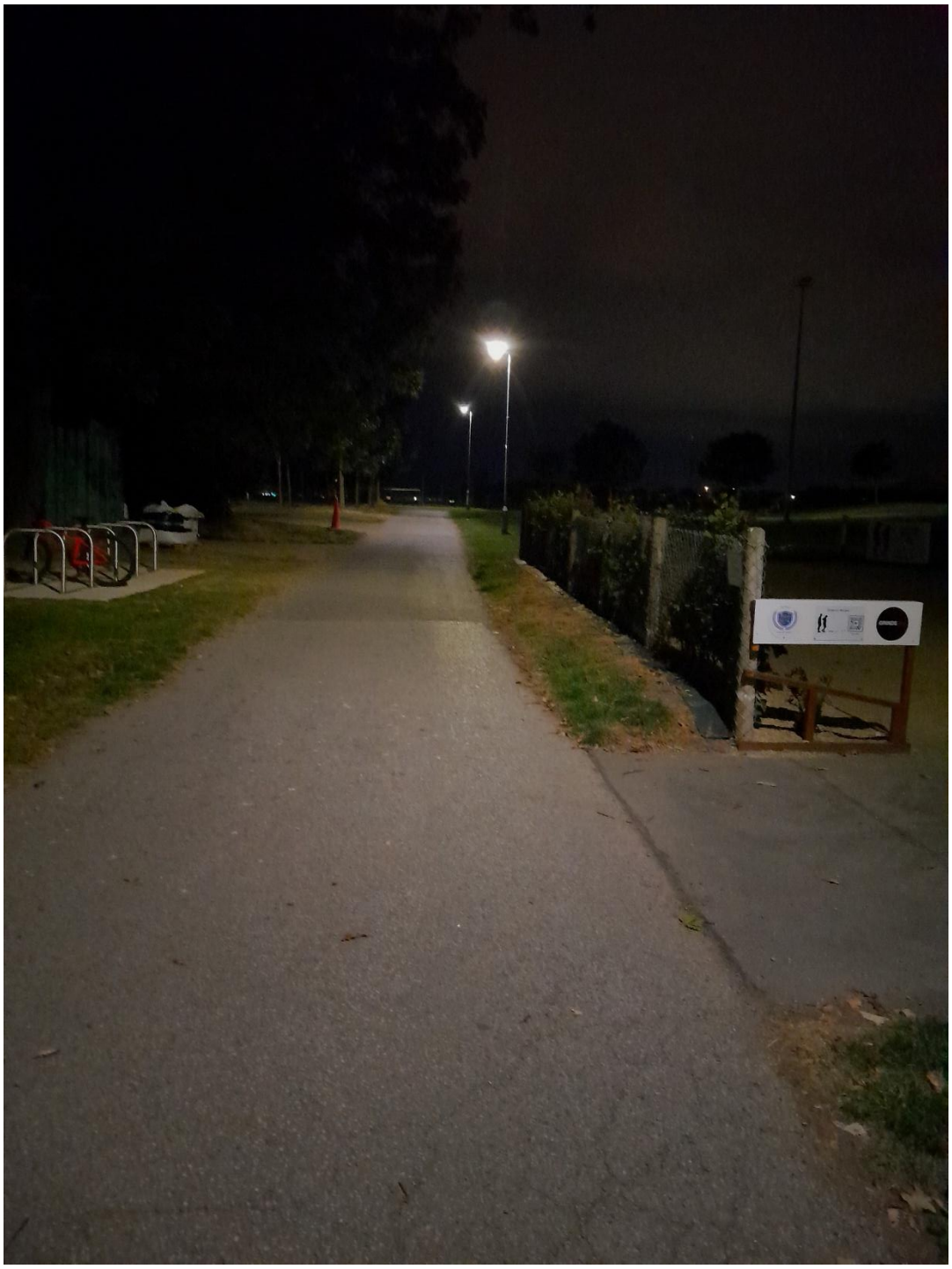


Figure 4-15: Light spillover from lights along tarmacked pathways

Bat Static

In addition to the activity surveys, a bat static was left out within an area of scattered trees to the north of the site between 28/07/2025 to 01/08/2025, and 20/08/2025 and 25/08/2025 to detect bat calls. Three bat species were recorded including Common pipistrelle, Leisler's Bat, and Soprano pipistrelle. The full results of the bat static are listed below in Table 4-9 and Table 4-10.

Table 4-9: Number of bat passes for each species between 28/07/2025 – 01/08/2025

Date	Leisler's Bat	Common pipistrelle	Soprano pipistrelle	Daily Total
28/07/2025	48	44	9	**101**
29/07/2025	9	14	5	**28**
30/07/2025	13	31	8	**52**
31/07/2025	2	15	8	**25**
01/08/2025	5	27	3	**35**
Species Total	**77**	**131**	**33**	
			Overall Total	**241**

Table 4-10: Number of bat passes for each species between 20/08/2025 – 25/08/2025

Date	Leisler's Bat	Common pipistrelle	Soprano pipistrelle	Daily Total
20/08/2025	1	8	5	**14**
21/08/2025	2	4	6	**12**
22/08/2025	7	16	24	**47**
23/08/2025	3	13	18	**34**
24/08/2025	5	14	12	**31**
Species Total	**17**	**47**	**60**	
			Overall Total	**124**

While the overall activity levels across the site during the static deployments and second activity survey were low, the activity levels during the first activity survey were high. The treelines and parkland habitats present on the site have foraging and commuting potential for local bat species. Therefore, in the context the site and the surrounding area, the proposed site is considered to be of **high local ecological importance** for local bat species.

Given the presence of two low potential bat roosting features within the parkland habitat to the north of the site, the proposed site is considered to be of **low local ecological importance** for bat roosting.

4.6.3 Breeding and Wintering Birds

Desk Study

The NBDC records within 2km of the site have a list of protected species as shown in Appendix H.1. Bird species within this list include 30 species of conservation concern. These species are listed below in Table 4-11 along with their status on the EU Birds Directive and their status according to the Birds of Conservation Concern Ireland (BoCCI) (Gilbert et al., 2021).

Table 4-11: Protected bird species recorded within NBDC records

Species	Birds of Conservation Concern Status (BoCCI)	EU Birds Directive Annex
Barn Owl *Tyto alba*	Red (B)	Not listed
Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Amber (B&W)	Not listed
Light-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota*	Amber (W)	Not listed
Coot *Fulica atra*	Amber (B&W)	Annex II and III
Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus pstralegus*	Red (B&W)	Not listed
Gannet *Morus bassanus*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*	Amber (B&W)	Not listed
Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*	Red (B)	Not listed
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	Amber (B&W)	Not listed
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*	Amber (B)	Annex I
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	Red (B&W)	Annex II
Linnet *Linaria cannabina*	Amber (B)	Not listed

Species	Birds of Conservation Concern Status (BoCCI)	EU Birds Directive Annex
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*	Green	Annex I
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	Amber (B&W)	Annex II and III
Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*	Amber (B)	Annex I
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*	Amber (B&W)	Not listed
Red Kite *Milvus milvus*	Red (B)	Not listed
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*	Red (W)	Not listed
Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*	Amber (B&W)	Not listed
Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*	Amber (B)	Annex I
Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*	Red (B&W)	Annex II and III
Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	Amber (B)	Not listed
Swift *Apus apus*	Red (B)	Not listed
Teal *Anas crecca*	Amber (B&W)	Annex II and III
Designated category within BoCCI; B = Breeding, W = Wintering		

Wintering Bird Data

The amenity grassland habitats within the Kilbogget Park area are a known foraging grounds for wintering bird species. JBA have previously conducted surveys of the grass pitches within Kilbogget Park in January 2023 for a separate project for DLRCC (JBA, 2024a). 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. Around 25 Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded foraging within a pitch to the northeast of Kilbogget Park. A further 35 Oystercatcher were recorded foraging approximately 90m to the east of the athletics track alongside a flock of 120 LBBG. 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. 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, North Bull Island SPA, and North-west Irish Sea SPA.

Additionally in support of a previous JBA report on Kilbogget Park (JBA, 2024c), 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.

Furthermore, 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 of the proposed development is located within the home range (95% kernel density estimation [KDE]) of the Sandymount Strand LBBG population (Figure 4-16). 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.

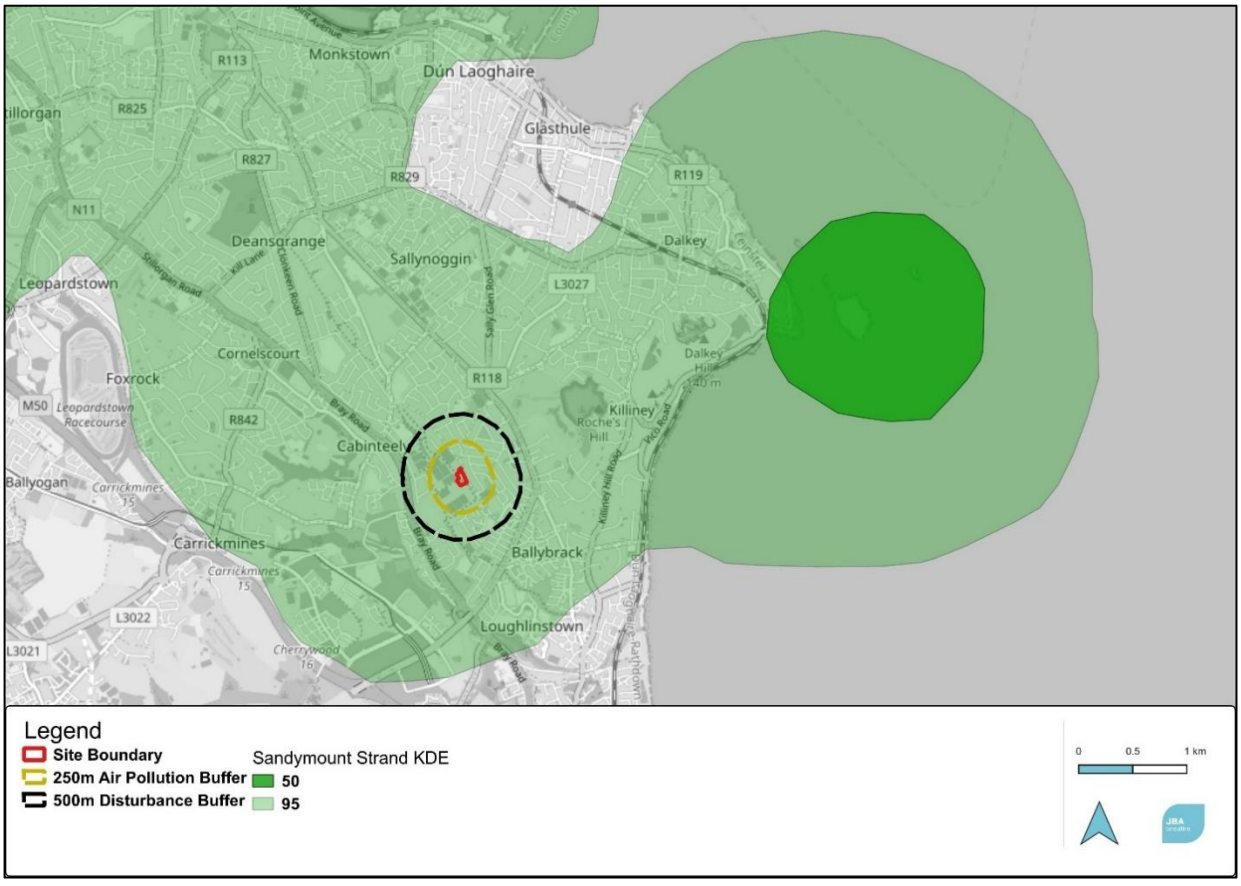


Figure 4-16: Kernal Density Estimates (KDE) for home range of the Sandymount Strand Light-bellied Brent Goose population. The 95% KDE highlights range, while the 50% represents roosting areas (©OSM, 2025, Handby, 2022)

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 4-17, Figure 4-18). 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 4-17: LBBG Black-headed gulls and Rooks on pitches to south west of site (04.01.2026)

Figure 4-18: 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 4-12 and in Figure 4-19 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 (November 2025 – March 2026 inclusive) is shown in Figure 4-20. Of these recorded species, only Herring Gull and Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded within the proposed site boundary.

Table 4-12: 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

Survey Dat	Species Present	Notes
03/12/2025	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Recorded to the west of the site
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 west 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
04/02/206	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 4-19: Results of wintering bird surveys conducted November 2025 – March 2026, alongisde previous survey conducted by JBA within Kilbogget Park in January 2023 (©OSM, 2026)

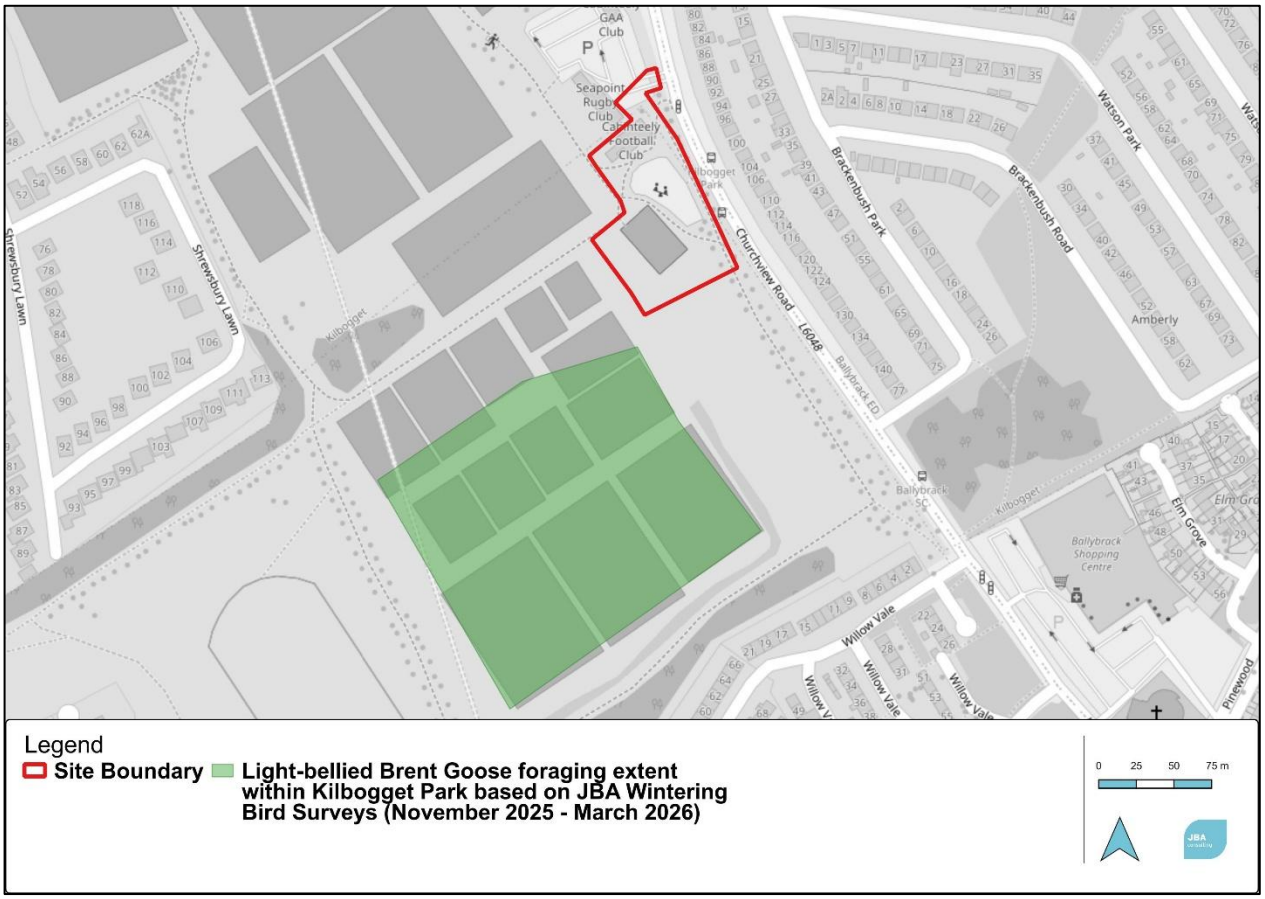


Figure 4-20: Light-bellied Brent Goose foraging range within Kilbogget Park based on JBA wintering bird surveys conducted between November 2025 – March 2026 inclusive (©OSM, 2026)

The treeline and parkland habitats on site have nesting and commuting potential for local breeding bird species. The amenity grassland habitat also has foraging potential for local breeding bird species. Therefore, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, the proposed site is considered to be of **high local ecological importance** for local breeding bird species.

The amenity grassland areas to the south and west of the site support the foraging activities of SCI wintering bird species. However, the section of this habitat within the proposed development area is at the base of a slope down from the pitches and is located directly adjacent to the existing MUGA pitch and near the Chruchview Road, where significant sources of audible disturbance exist. This makes this area of amenity grassland sub-optimal for foraging wintering birds sensitive to visual disturbance, namely LBBG, in the context of the Kilbogget Park area. These species may still forage within this area when the MUGA pitch is not in use, and it is directly adjacent to an established foraging ground for both these species. However, during the wintering bird surveys, no LBBG were recorded foraging within this grassland area immediately adjacent to/within the proposed site boundary (Figure 4-20). LBBG were recorded in large numbers within the grass pitches to the west of the site, at the top of the slope. Additionally, Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded foraging within this area, as well as within the grassland area at the base of the slope adjacent to the site. This species was also recorded within the

grass pitch areas to the north and northwest of the site. However, the highest numbers of Oystercatcher were consistently recorded within the grass pitches to the west of the site, where LBBG were also recorded most frequently.

Other SCI wintering bird species that have been recorded foraging within Kilbogget Park, namely Gull *Larinae* species such as Black-headed Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, and Herring Gul. These species were recorded foraging within the park during the wintering bird surveys, including within the grassland area to the south of the site at the base of the slope. These species are generally more habituated to urban noise and have wide habitat preferences, meaning amenity grassland areas are not considered critical supporting habitats.

However, in the context of the site and the lands immediately adjacent, the proposed site is considered to be of **international ecological importance** for migrant SCI wintering bird species such as LBBG and Oystercatcher. The other wintering bird species recorded are considered to be of **high local ecological importance**.

4.6.4 Amphibians

There was no evidence of amphibian species listed under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2021, the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 or the EU Habitats Directive recorded by the JBA Ecologists during the ecological walkover survey. Common Frog *Rana temporaria* and Smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* have been recorded within NBDC within 2 km of the site in the last 10 years, both of which are protected under the Wildlife Act.

While no watercourse or waterbodies are present within the site and adjacent grassy pitches, there is a watercourse and pond area around 300m to the northwest of the site that has ample foraging and commuting opportunities for local amphibian species. However, the amenity grassland and parkland habitats present on site have limited foraging potential for local amphibians. Therefore, in the context the site and the surrounding area, the proposed site is considered to be of **less than local ecological importance** for this species group.

4.6.5 Reptiles

There was no direct or indirect evidence of reptilian species, namely Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, listed under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2021, the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 or the EU Habitats. This species has been recorded within NBDC within 2 km of the site in the last 10 years. However, there are limited foraging, commuting, and nesting opportunities for this species present on site.

Therefore, in the context the site and the surrounding area, the proposed site is considered to be of **less than local ecological importance** for this species group.

4.6.6 Invertebrates

There was no evidence of invertebrate species listed under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2021, the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 or the EU Habitats Directive recorded by the JBA Ecologists during the ecological walkover survey. No protected invertebrate species were recorded within NBDC within 2 km of the site in the last 10 years.

The amenity grassland habitats have foraging potential for local invertebrate species. The adjacent treeline and scattered parkland habitats also have commuting, nesting, and foraging potential for local invertebrate species. Therefore, in the context the site and the surrounding area, the proposed site is considered to be of **high local ecological importance** for this species group.

4.7 Invasives Non-native Species

During the site visit, one invasive non-native species (INNS) was recorded within the site, Sycamore. This species is not listed as Third Schedule species, and therefore an invasive species management plan is not required for the development.

4.8 Ecological Features Considered for Further Assessment

The designated sites and ecological features identified during the desktop study and ecological surveys, that were deemed to require further examination within the impact assessment section, are listed in Table 4-13. Sites and features screened out are not considered further in this assessment. Designated sites and ecologically features screened that are not to be examined further are also listed, along with the rationale for their exclusion.

Table 4-13: Summary of ecological features and the screening assessment

Designated Site / Ecological Feature	Value	Rationale for inclusion/exclusion
North Bull Island SPA	International	Excluded from impact assessment: Potential impacts via the air (dust, visual, and audible) pathways on ex-situ amenity grassland supporting habitat adjacent to the site for SCI wintering bird species not expected given the standard environmental practises and phasing plan outlined in the OCMP, following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a). Impacts are not expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and the scale of the proposed works. This Natura 2000 site was screened out in the AA.
Dalkey Islands SPA	International	Excluded from impact assessment: No impacts expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways and ex-situ supporting habitat within the vicinity of the site. This Natura 2000 site was screened out in the AA Screening.
North-west Irish Sea SPA	International	Excluded from impact assessment: Potential impacts via the air (dust, visual, and audible) pathways on ex-situ amenity grassland supporting habitat adjacent to the site for SCI wintering bird species not expected given the standard environmental practises and phasing plan outlined in the OCMP,

Designated Site / Ecological Feature	Value	Rationale for inclusion/exclusion
		following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a). Impacts are not expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and the scale of the proposed works. This Natura 2000 site was screened out in the AA.
Rockabill to Dalkey SAC	International	<u>Excluded from impact assessment:</u> No impacts expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways and ex-situ supporting habitat within the vicinity of the site. This Natura 2000 site was screened out in the AA Screening.
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	International	<u>Excluded from impact assessment:</u> Potential impacts via the air (dust, visual, and audible) pathways on ex-situ amenity grassland supporting habitat adjacent to the site for SCI wintering bird species not expected given the standard environmental practises and phasing plan outlined in the OCMP, following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a). Impacts are not expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and the scale of the proposed works. This Natura 2000 site was screened out in the AA.
Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA	National	<u>Excluded from impact assessment:</u> Excluded due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and scale of the proposed works.
Loughlinstown Woods pNHA	National	<u>Excluded from impact assessment:</u> Excluded due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and scale of the proposed works.
South Dublin Bay pNHA	National	<u>Excluded from impact assessment:</u> Area is also covered by South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. Potential impacts via the air (dust, visual, and audible) pathways on ex-situ amenity grassland supporting habitat adjacent to the site for SCI wintering bird species not expected, given the standard environmental practises and phasing plan outlined in the OCMP , following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a). Impacts are not expected due to a lack of hydrological pathways, distance from the site, and the scale of the

Designated Site / Ecological Feature	Value	Rationale for inclusion/exclusion
		proposed works.
Buildings and artificial surfaces	Less than local	Excluded from impact assessment: Screened out due to low value.
Amenity grassland (improved)	High local	Included within impact assessment: Provides foraging opportunities for wintering and breeding birds, invertebrates, and terrestrial mammal species.
Scattered trees and parkland	High local	Included within impact assessment: Provides foraging potential for local bats, breeding birds, invertebrates, and terrestrial mammals. Provides nesting opportunities for breeding birds and invertebrates. Contains low potential roosting features for bats within Ivy on Elm and Hazel trees.
Treelines	High local	Included within impact assessment: Provides foraging potential for local bats, breeding birds, invertebrates, and terrestrial mammals. Provides nesting opportunities for breeding birds and invertebrates.
Rare & protected Flora	Low local	Excluded from impact assessment: Screened out due to low value.
Non-volant mammals (Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew)	High local	Included within impact assessment: Suitable foraging and commuting habitat present within amenity grassland, scattered trees and parkland, and treeline habitats.
Bats (foraging and commuting)	High local	Included within impact assessment: Suitable foraging and commuting habitat within scattered trees and parkland and treelines habitat.
Bat roosting	Low local	Included within impact assessment: Contains low potential roosting features for bats within Elm and Hazel tree.
Breeding Birds	High local	Included within impact assessment: Suitable foraging and commuting opportunities within amenity grassland, scattered trees and parkland, and treeline habitats. Suitable nesting opportunities within scattered trees

Designated Site / Ecological Feature	Value	Rationale for inclusion/exclusion
		and parkland, and treeline habitats.
Wintering Birds: Light-bellied Brent Goose Eurasian Oystercatcher Other wintering birds	 International International High local	Included within impact assessment: Known LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher foraging habitat within amenity grassland habitat adjacent to the site. Wintering bird species, namely the gull species Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull are known to forage within the amenity grassland areas within Kilbogget Park. These species have wide habitat preferences and grassland habitats are not considered critical supporting habitat.
Amphibians	Low local	Excluded from impact assessment: Lack of resources to support local amphibian species.
Reptiles	Less than local	Excluded from impact assessment: Lack of resources to support common lizard.
Terrestrial Invertebrates	High local	Included within impact assessment: Suitable foraging and commuting opportunities within amenity grassland, scattered trees and parkland, and treeline habitats.
Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)	N/A	Excluded from impact assessment: Invasive species are not anticipated to be disturbed as a result of the project. No Third Schedule invasive species recorded within the site.

5 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

5.1 Cumulative Effects

As part of the EcIA, 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 EcIA.

5.2 Plans

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

- DLRCC 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; and
- 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. Furthermore,

Dublin City Council, as the competent authority, determined that the Plan would not adversely affect (either directly or in directly) 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 Clonshaugh, an orbital sewer and provision of an outfall pipe discharging 1km northeast of Ireland's Eye.

The Ringsend WWTP upgrade is in progress and carried out in stages, with an increased capacity of 400,000 PE by Q1 2021 and 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 Ltd, 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.

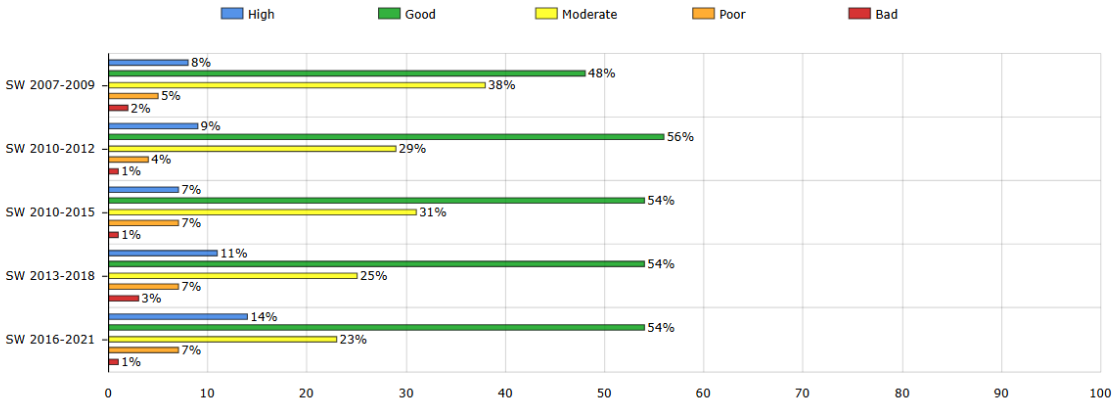
In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects were considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Strategy are seen to be suitably robust to ensure there will be no significant adverse effects as a result of the implementation of the Strategy either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects (CAAS Ltd, 2024).

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.



Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
SW 2007-2009	8%	48%	38%	5%	2%
SW 2010-2012	9%	56%	29%	4%	1%
SW 2010-2015	7%	54%	31%	7%	1%
SW 2013-2018	11%	54%	25%	7%	3%
SW 2016-2021	14%	54%	23%	7%	1%

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 8s)

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.**

Additionally, a bat report was conducted by JBA Consulting (JBA, 2024b) which included recommended measures to minimise the impacts of the flood lighting on local bat and non-volant mammal species. Measures included a bat friendly lighting schedule for floodlights, bat friendly light spectrums and suitable column heights. In-combination, these measures ensured the preservation of dark corridors around the site, preventing impacts to the foraging and commuting activities of local bat and other nocturnal mammal species. Therefore, it has been concluded that **this project will not act in-combination with the proposed development to impact local ecological receptors**.

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.**

Additionally, an Ecological Impact Assessment was conducted by JBA Consulting (JBA, 2024d) which included measures to protect local flora and fauna during construction phase, as well as measures to protect prevent lighting impacts on local fauna during the operational phase of the project. Measures include the orientation of flood lighting around the athletics track to minimise light spillover into the surrounding habitats and a bat friendly lighting schedule for floodlights. Additionally, ecological enhancement measures were outlined, including the installation bat boxes and bird boxes within Kilbogget Park, as well as the implementation of measures outlined in the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan to enhance the ecological function of the site for local pollinators. Therefore, it has been concluded that **this project will not act in-combination with the proposed development to impact local ecological receptors**.

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 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 Laoghaire Rathdown 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, Macnebury - Development Area 7 - Cherrywood, Dublin 18	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 permitted under Reg. Ref. DZ22A/1021 and the Wyattvile 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. The overall development proposed comprises of the following: • 200 no. apartment units in 3no. blocks comprising: 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	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
				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; • 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. 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.	
DZ23A/0106	Lands in the Townlands of Laughanstown and Brennanstown, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/09/2023	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 areaof 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 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	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
				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) 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 provisionof a new vehicular access off Gun and Drum Hill 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 infrastructional 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).	
DZ23A/0028	Townlands of Laughanstown and	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	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning application, which

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	Brennanstown, Dublin 18			approximately 0.8ha. The overall 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 infrastructural 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) 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 underReg 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).	concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site
DZ22A/1025	Cherrywood Avenue,	Accepted (grant permission)	02/11/2024	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	An AA Screening was submitted as part of this planning

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	Lands within the townlands of Glebe and Cherrywood, Dublin 18			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 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).	application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site
DZ22A/0729	Townlands of, Laughanstown, Brennanstown and, Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	22/09/2023	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 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 west. 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 tile (T3) of approximately 1.14 Ha comprising of the following: - 21no. 2 storey houses, consisting of 9no. 2-bedroom houses, 8no. 3-	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
				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 Ino. car share and Ino. 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 DZ21A/0664 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. 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. The total area of the planning application site amounts to approximately 8.34Ha.	
DZ22A/0681	Cherrywood	Accepted (grant	28/06/2023	Permission for development at this site. The Development will consist of works within a total application area of 1.048Ha to include the	An AA Screening was submitted as part of

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	Avenue, (Adjoining Cherrywood Business Park), Cherrywood, Dublin 18	permission)		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 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).	this planning application, which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site
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	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
				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.	
DZ22A/0623	On Lands Development , Plot T 11, Area 8 (Tully), Cherrywood SDZ, Laughanstown, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	18/01/2023	This application relates to development within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and is subject to 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.	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/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' 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	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
				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 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	

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
				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 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	
DZ21A/1042	Townlands of Laughanstown, Brennanstown and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	Accepted (grant permission)	30/05/2022	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 form's part if 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 (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), consulting 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	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
				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 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 5.6 Ha. The total area of the planning application site amounts to approximately 8.95 Ha.	
DZ24A/1030/WEB	Site in the Townland	Accepted (grant	11/06/2025	Apply for Permission on a site In the Townlands of Laughanstown and Cherrywood, in Cherrywood, Dublin 18. This application relates to	An AA Screening was submitted as part of

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision Date	Summary of Development	Residual Effects
	s of Laughanstown and Cherrywood, Dublin 18	permission)		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 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.	the original planning application (DZ21A/0932), which concluded that the project will not have any likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site

6 Impact Assessment

6.1 Introduction

The impacts on the valued ecological features are assessed here. The initial assessment considers the potential impact pathways and whether these apply to the ecological features. The impact assessment considers the project and the anticipated effects in the absence of any mitigation.

The potential impacts from the development are assessed under the following:

- Disturbance to habitats and species
- Habitat loss (foraging, commuting, general refuge and nesting)
- Disturbance (visual / lighting, audible and physical / vibration) to foraging, commuting, general refuge and nesting / roosting activities of local fauna
- Impacts on local water quality

In addition to these potential impacts, the measures outlined in the project's OCMP will be considered, such as the erection of 2m hoarding around the site and dust minimisation measures in accordance with DLRCC's policies and guidance (DLRCC, 2022a).

The following sections describe the nature of immediate / short-term impacts, as well as any medium or long-term impacts, predicted for habitats and species in the absence of implemented mitigation measures during the maintenance works.

6.2 Do Nothing Scenario

If the proposed works were not to go ahead and the present land management continues as is, the ecological value of the site would remain unchanged.

6.3 Construction Phase

6.3.1 Habitats

6.3.1.1 Amenity grassland (improved) [County]

During the construction phase, the area of the amenity grassland habitat between the existing MUGA pitch and the site boundary to the west and south of this pitch will be removed and replaced with the newly expanded MUGA pitch and playground area. The expanded MUGA will have an area of 3299m^2, an increase of an approximate area of 2000m^2. An area of amenity grassland habitat to the west of the existing sports pavilion will be temporarily lost due to the builder's compound being established there. Additionally, the amenity grassland habitat bordering the existing play space will be replaced by the enlarged playground, toddler area, and natural play space. However, in the context of the wider Kilbogget Park area, the amount of amenity grassland habitat that will be lost will be minimal. Furthermore, the known foraging ex-

situ amenity grassland supporting habitat for SCI species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher will be retained in their entirety.

There will be dust-based disturbance to the amenity grassland to the south and west of the site within Kilbogget Park. Additionally, the sections of this habitat that are to be retained, will still be vulnerable to surface water (run-off) polluting events (e.g., leaking or spilled hydrocarbons) which may occur within the site. However, the project's OCMP includes standard measures to minimise dust and includes the erection of 2m high hoarding, which will reduce potential dust emissions to the surrounding habitats to non-significant levels. The hoarding will also minimise the potential impacts on the amenity grassland habitats adjacent to the proposed site in the event of a pollutant spill. Retained sections of amenity grassland to the east of the existing sports pavilion will still be susceptible to pollutant spill events.

Therefore, in the absence of further mitigation in addition to the project's OCMP, during the construction phase, **a long-term significant negative impact** is predicted for the areas of this habitat that are to be removed, and a **temporary negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for this habitat due to pollutant spill events and dust emissions.

6.3.1.2 Scattered trees and parkland [High Local]

During the construction phase, ten trees will be removed from the parkland habitat, 6 from an area within the site boundary and a further 4 along the northern boundary of the site, directly adjacent to existing containers on site. Tree species to be removed include English Elm, Hazel, and Oak species. The rest of this habitat will be retained.

The sections of this habitat that are to be retained will still be vulnerable to surface water (run-off) polluting events (e.g., leaking or spilled hydrocarbons) which may occur within the site as well as dust-based emissions. The trees that are to be retained may alternatively suffer damage in the form of tree limb and root disturbance. The project's OMCP includes measures to minimise dust and includes the erection of 2m high hoarding, which will reduce potential dust emissions to the parkland habitat to the north of the site to non-significant levels. The hoarding will also help to shield this area of parkland habitat in the event of a pollutant spill during the construction phase. Retained sections of parkland between the existing MUGA pitch and sports pavilion will still be susceptible to both pollutant spill events and dust emissions.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a long-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for the sections of this habitat scheduled to have direct tree removal, and a **temporary negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for this habitat due to pollutant spill and dust emission events.

6.3.1.3 Treelines [High Local]

During the construction phase, the treeline habitats will be retained. The treeline habitats within the site boundary will be vulnerable to surface water (run-off) polluting events (e.g., leaking or spilled hydrocarbons) which may occur within the site. The trees within this habitat may also suffer damage in the form of tree limb and root disturbance and will be susceptible to dust emissions. The treeline running along the site's eastern border will be shielded from dust emissions by 2m high hoarding and dust control measures. Pollutant control measures will also protect this habitat in the event of a pollutant spill during the construction phase.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a short-term negative impact of slight significance** is predicted for this habitat, in respect to its presence within the proposed site.

6.3.2 Fauna

6.3.2.1 Non-volant mammals (Badger, Hedgehog, and Pygmy Shrew) [High Local]

During the construction phase, a section of the amenity grassland and parkland habitats will be removed. This will lead to a reduction in foraging opportunities for local terrestrial mammal species. Furthermore, construction-based activities may cause visual and audible disturbance for local mammal species. Potential loss of life of individuals can occur in the case of accidents within the construction site (e.g. accidental trappings), after failure to exclude entry. Pollution events, namely of hydrocarbons, during the construction phase may degrade existing habitat and potential foraging resources for local mammal species. Direct contact with these pollutants ruins the insulative properties of fur and the grooming of the affected fur would introduce toxic chemicals into their digestive system, leading to physiological harm.

However, the project's OMCP includes measures that will reduce impacts on the surrounding environment, including the erection of 2m high hoarding. This hoarding will reduce visual and audible disturbance to non-volant mammals foraging or commuting within the vicinity of the site. The hoarding will also help to exclude non-volant mammals from the development site and shield non-volant mammals in the event of a pollutant spill. The OCMP also includes measures to protect the local environment in the event of a pollutant spill, including siting fuel, oil, and chemical storage within a bunded area, as well as following CIRIA guidance on controlling surface water pollution on construction sites.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a short-term negative impact of slight significance** is predicted for this faunal group due to the loss of foraging resources.

6.3.2.1 Bat roosting [Low Local]

During the construction phase, two low potential roosting features will be removed in their entirety. Additionally, the loss of the existing trees during the construction phase will lead to a loss in potential future roosting features.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a long-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for roosting bats.

6.3.2.2 Bats (foraging and commuting) [High Local]

Impacts during construction relate to the construction-based external lighting, removal of trees, and accidental damage to treelines during construction works which could reduce the quality of foraging and commuting through the site. Construction based lighting has the potential to impact the foraging and commuting activities of local bat species. The removal of six trees within the parkland habitat will reduce potential foraging and commuting habitat for local bat species, as well as reduce potential invertebrates prey species for bats. Pollution events, namely of hydrocarbons, during the construction phase may degrade existing habitat and potential

foraging resources for local bat species. Direct contact with these pollutants ruins the insulative properties of fur and the grooming of the affected fur would introduce toxic chemicals into their digestive system, leading to physiological harm.

However, the project's OMCP includes measures that will reduce impacts on the surrounding environment. The OCMP includes measures to reduce lighting disturbance on the surrounding environment, which will reduce disruption to foraging and commuting bats within the area.

Therefore, in absence of appropriate mitigation during the construction phase, it is predicted that there will be a **short-term negative impact of slight significance** for local bats due to the loss of foraging and commuting habitat on-site.

6.3.2.3 Breeding Birds [High Local]

Local bird species will potentially be physically disturbed from their foraging activities during the construction works. Pollution events, namely of hydrocarbons, during the construction phase may degrade existing habitat and potential foraging resources for local breeding bird species. Direct contact with these pollutants could introduce toxic chemicals into their digestive system, leading to physiological harm. The loss of trees on site during the construction phase will reduce the available nesting and foraging habitat for breeding birds. The loss of amenity grassland habitat will also reduce the available foraging habitat for breeding birds.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a short-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for breeding bird species due to direct habitat removal, and a **temporary impact of slight significance** is anticipated for bird species due to potential pollutant spills.

6.3.2.4 Wintering Birds [International (LBBG, Eurasian Oystercatcher), High Local (Gull Species)]

During the construction phase, there will be a direct loss of foraging resources for wintering birds due to the temporary removal of amenity grassland habitat for site compound, and for the construction of the MUGA. Wintering bird species will potentially be physically disturbed from their foraging activities during the construction works. Pollution events, namely of hydrocarbons, during the construction phase may degrade existing habitat and potential foraging resources for local wintering bird species. Direct contact with these pollutants could introduce toxic chemicals into their digestive system, leading to physiological harm.

However, the loss of amenity grassland for both the site compound and MUGA are very small in comparison to the available grassland habitat in Kilbogget Park. This area is also considered sub-optimal for LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher given its proximity to the existing MUGA, Churchview Road, and an entrance to the park, meaning footfall within this area is high alongside other potential disturbance sources. No LBBG were recording within this area, and Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded infrequently within this area. Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull were recorded most frequently within this area. These species have wide habitat preferences and as such the loss of this section of amenity grassland habitat will not significantly impact these species. The widder amenity grassland habitats where LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher were frequently recorded foraging will be retained. In addition, the project's OMCP includes standard measures that will reduce impacts on the surrounding environment, including control of dust and pollution, and the erection of 2m high hoarding. This

hoarding will limit audible disturbance on wintering birds within the vicinity of the site and the wider park area, as well minimising dust emissions from the proposed development. 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, and while April is beyond the core wintering bird period, due to the known presence of late-return migration flocks (a subsect 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.

The 2m high hoarding has the potential to impact on LBBG lines of sight and foraging behaviour. However, the proposed site is at the base of a slope from the pitches to the west of the existing MUGA pitch. This will partially obscure the 2m high hoarding around the site, minimising its impacts on any LBBG foraging within the surrounding grassland area. Furthermore, given the high pre-existing audible disturbance levels within the site, the amenity grassland areas directly adjacent to the existing MUGA are considered sub-optimal for foraging LBBG. The builder's compound to the north of the existing MUGA will also be surrounded by 2m high hoarding during the construction phase. Similarly to the area adjacent to the MUGA pitch, pre-existing disturbance levels in this area are high due to its proximity of a footpath and the existing sports facility. Likewise, the existing wintering bird data indicates that LBBG have not been recorded foraging within the pitches adjacent to this area. While this does not confirm this species does not forage within this area, it suggests that this area, in the context of Kilbogget Park, is sub-optimal for foraging LBBG. As such the hoarding around the builder's compound is not anticipated to visually disturb LBBG.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation during the construction phase, **a short-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for wintering bird species due to the removal of the amenity grassland habitats adjacent to the MUGA pitch.

6.3.3 Terrestrial Invertebrates [High Local]

Local invertebrate species will be disturbed from their foraging activities during the construction works through the removal of amenity grassland habitat and trees from the parkland habitat. There will be a direct loss of nesting resources as well due to the loss of trees from the parkland habitat.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the construction phase, **a temporary impact of slight significance** is anticipated.

6.4 Operation Phase

6.4.1 Habitats

6.4.1.1 Amenity grassland (improved) [County]

During the operational phase, an area of amenity grassland will be removed and replaced by the proposed extension of the MUGA pitch and a teen space area. This will lead to a loss of foraging habitat for local breeding birds, invertebrates, terrestrial mammals, and wintering bird species within the site. An area of amenity grassland to the east of the MUGA pitch will be replaced by tarmacked surfaces, play spaces, and a natural play space. The natural play space will include tree planting and native grass areas. In the context of Kilbogget Park, the area of amenity grassland lost will be minimal. Furthermore, the amenity grassland habitats adjacent to the site will be retained, which are known foraging grounds for the SCI wintering bird species LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher. These species were also recorded foraging within this area to the west of the site during the wintering bird surveys between November 2025 – March 2026.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase a **long-term negative impact of slight significance is anticipated** for this habitat type.

6.4.1.2 Scattered trees and parkland [High Local]

During the operational phase, a section of this habitat will be replaced by an extension to the existing sports pavilion. A total of ten trees will be removed from this habitat. The two low potential roosting features for bats will be lost from this habitat. This will lead to a reduction in nesting and foraging habitat for local fauna. However, the proposed landscape plans include tree planting within the play space areas. This will lead to an increase in the number of trees present within the site, increasing the foraging, commuting, and nesting resources for local fauna. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase a **short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance is anticipated** for this habitat type.

6.4.1.3 Treelines [high Local]

During the operational phase, this habitat will be retained in its entirety. Additional trees will be planted within the treeline adjacent to the existing playground area. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase, **a long-term positive impact of slight significance** is anticipated for this habitat type.

6.4.2 Species

6.4.2.1 Non-volant mammals (Badger, Hedgehog, and Pygmy Shrew) [High Local]

The removal of part of the amenity grassland habitat and trees from the parkland habitat for the MUGA will lead to a minor reduction in foraging resources for mammals, such as Badger and Hedgehog, within the site. The surrounding amenity grassland habitat will be retained.

Additionally, the introduction of the operational anthropogenic disturbances (increase frequency of people and cars) into the site will potentially act as a deterrent for non-volant mammals, impacting their activities within the site. However, given the high pre-existing noise levels within the site, the proposed development is not anticipated to significantly increase disturbance levels on site.

The introduction of four floodlighting fixtures within the MUGA pitch has the potential to impact the activities of nocturnal non-volant mammals within the park. Additionally, the proposed flood lighting has the potential to act cumulatively with other lighting fixtures within Kilbogget Park. Floodlighting is present adjacent to the GAA and soccer pitches within Kilbogget Park, as well as the Athletics track to the west of the site and are between 18 and 21m tall. The floodlighting within the athletics tracks and GAA pitch to the north of the site follow strict lighting schedules and are switched off at twilight through to dawn throughout the year (JBA, 2024b, JBA, 2024d). This lighting schedule limits the impacts of this lighting on nocturnal non-volant mammals within Kilbogget Park. As such, the existing floodlighting within Kilbogget Park is not anticipated to act cumulatively with the proposed floodlighting.

Additionally, there are existing lighting columns along the footpaths within the site and the widder Kilbogget Park area. While these lights are cowled downwards to prevent light spillage to the areas surrounding the footpaths, they are likely to impact upon nocturnal non-volant mammals throughout the park. Species such as Hedgehog have been found to be particularly sensitive to artificial light at night (ALAN) and generally show light-avoidance behaviour (Berger et al., 2020). Activity levels in small non-volant mammal species may be reduced by lighting levels as low as moonlight (Prugh and Golden, 2013). As such, the existing lighting fixtures present along the footpaths may act cumulatively with the proposed floodlighting. Furthermore, in the absence of a similar lighting schedule to the existing floodlights within Kilbogget Park, and further lighting design considerations, the proposed floodlights may disrupt the activities of nocturnal mammals within the site.

Therefore, in the absence of mammal-specific mitigation during the operational phase, an initial **long-term negative impact of slight significance** is predicted for the local non-volant mammal species which utilise the site.

6.4.2.1 Bats (roosting) [Low Local]

During the operational phase there will be a direct loss of the two low potential roosting features within the Elm and Hazel trees on site. The loss of four additional trees from the parkland habitat will will reduce the potential features that could turn into roosting habitat for bats on site. However, the landscape plans include planting of tree species, increasing the number of trees present within the site. This will lead to an increase in features that could potentially become roosting features for bats in the future. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role, which will vary depending on the species planted.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase **a short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for bat roosting habitat.

6.4.2.2 Bats (foraging and commuting) [High Local]

The removal of ten trees from the site will reduce the available foraging and commuting resources for local bats. However, the landscape plan includes increasing the number of trees and tree species within the site. This will lead to an increase in foraging and commuting resources for local bats. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role, which will vary depending on the species planted.

Furthermore, the proposed lighting plans include the addition of four flood lights around the extended MUGA pitch. While there is existing lighting within the locality of the site, the addition of flood lighting will increase the overall impact on foraging and commuting bats. The proposed flood lighting has the potential to act cumulatively with other lighting fixtures within Kilbogget Park. Floodlighting is present adjacent to the GAA and soccer pitches within Kilbogget Park, as well as the Athletics track to the west of the site. The lighting columns are between 18 and 21m tall. The floodlighting within the athletics tracks and GAA pitch to the north of the site follow strict lighting schedules and are switched off during peak bat activity (dusk to dawn) during the bat season (April – September) (JBA, 2024b, JBA, 2024d). As such, the existing floodlighting within Kilbogget Park is not anticipated to act cumulatively with the proposed floodlighting.

Additionally, there are existing lighting columns along the footpaths within the site and the widder Kilbogget Park area. While these lights are cowled downwards to prevent light spillage to the areas surrounding the footpaths, they may still impact upon bats commuting throughout the park. However, the three species recorded, Common and Soprano pipistrelle, and Leisler's Bat are all commonly known to frequent urban landscapes and are generally more tolerant than to anthropogenic impacts, including lighting impacts, than other bat species in Ireland, such as *Myotis* species (BCT, 2023). Leisler's Bat has been recorded within street lit areas and amenity grassland areas in the urban environment (Russ et al., 2003). Studies have also indicated Leisler's Bat and pipistrelle species can congregate around urban street lighting feeding on insects attracted to lower impact ALAN (Spoelstra et al., 2015; 2017). These urban bat species exhibit a degree of flight-to-light behaviour when foraging (Sordello et al., 2025), with similar observations during previous JBA bat surveys within Kilbogget Park (JBA, 2024b) and during the two bat surveys undertaken for the proposed development.

Local bats may have already obtained the necessary behavioural adaptions to adjust their respective foraging strategies around the existing lighting fixtures within Kilbogget Park. As such, cumulative impacts between the proposed floodlighting and existing footpath lighting are not anticipated. However, in the absence of a bat friendly lighting schedule, and further lighting design considerations, the proposed floodlights may disrupt bats utilising the parkland and amenity grassland habitats bordering the proposed MUGA pitch.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase **a long-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for commuting and foraging bats given operational lighting disruption on foraging and commuting and given that the planted tree species will take several years to establish.

6.4.2.3 Breeding birds [High Local]

During the operational phase, the loss of the trees from the site will reduce the available foraging, commuting, and nesting habitat for birds within the site. The loss of amenity grassland habitat will also reduce foraging resources for birds on site. However, the landscape plan

includes planting of tree species within the site, which will lead to an increase in the number of trees present. This will increase foraging, commuting, and nesting resources for local breeding birds. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role, which will vary depending on the species planted.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase **a short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for breeding birds.

6.4.2.4 Wintering birds [International (LBBG, Eurasian Oystercatcher), High Local]

During the operational phase, in the context of the wider Kilbogget Park area, the loss of amenity grassland habitat will lead to a very minor reduction in foraging resources for migrant wintering bird species. Furthermore, this area being removed is considered sub-optimal due to high existing disturbance levels due to its proximity to the MUGA pitch, Churchview Road, and an entrance to the park. No LBBG were recording within this area, and Eurasian Oystercatcher were recorded infrequently within this area. Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull were recorded most frequently within this area. These species have wide habitat preferences and as such the loss of this section of amenity grassland habitat will not significantly impact these species. The surrounding amenity grassland habitat will be retained as extensive sports pitches, which are established foraging grounds for LBBG and Eurasian Oystercatcher. 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, pre-existing noise levels on site are already high due activities such as ball games within the MUGA pitch, adjacent play area, and public use of the park, including dog walking and cycling. Wintering birds within the area are likely accustomed to a background noise level and human activity, which the development will not significantly increase.

The erection of operational fencing around and within the site, which will be between 1.2m and 3m high, may impact on LBBG lines of sight and foraging behaviour. Similarly, the proposed 5m skills wall adjacent to the proposed MUGA pitch may negatively impact LBBG during the operational phase. However, the impact of this fencing will be minimal as the proposed site is at the base of a slope from the pitches to the west of the existing MUGA pitch. Furthermore, while the skills wall will be significantly higher than the fencing around the MUGA pitch, given its small area (less than half the width of the proposed MUGA pitch) and orientation (north facing away from the pitches to the west of the site), significant operational visual disturbance is not anticipated.

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.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase **a long-term non-significant negative impact** is anticipated for migrant wintering bird species due to the loss of a small area of amenity grassland habitat.

6.4.2.5 Terrestrial invertebrates [High Local]

During the operational phase, the loss of amenity grassland habitat will lead to a reduction in foraging resources for local terrestrial invertebrates. Additionally, the loss of four trees from the parkland habitat will lead to a reduction in foraging, commuting, and nesting resources for invertebrates. However, the landscape plan includes planting of tree species within the site, which will lead to an increase in the number of trees present. This will increase foraging, commuting, and nesting resources for local terrestrial invertebrates. The planted tree species will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological role, which will vary depending on the species planted. Invertebrates will still be able to utilise the immature trees for foraging.

Therefore, in the absence of mitigation, during the operational phase **a temporary negative impact of slight significance** is anticipated for local terrestrial invertebrates.

6.4.3 In-combination Impacts

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 sub-section 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. Disturbance levels in the Kilbogget Park are already high and increased usage of the park is unlikely to significantly increase existing noise and disturbance levels.

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 ecological effects.

6.5 Summary

The following potential significant impacts have been identified and mitigation is discussed in the next chapter:

- Impacts through the generation of pollutants (dust, noise, spills etc) during the works.
- Impacts through the physical damage and direct removal of local habitats.
- Disturbance of commuting and foraging activities for local mammals (e.g., Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew)
- Disturbance of commuting and foraging activities for bats from construction and operational lighting, as well as the loss of PRFs.

- Disturbance of commuting, foraging, and nesting for local breeding birds.
- Disturbance to foraging for wintering bird species.
- Disturbance to commuting, foraging, and nesting for local invertebrates.

The mitigation is based on that proposed in existing guidance documentation and where necessary additional mitigation is proposed to reduce the impacts identified above.

7 Mitigation

The following mitigation will be followed to ensure that the proposed works do not adversely impact on the ecological receptors outlined in Section 6.

Mitigation measures for anticipated impacts on designated sites and ecological features are outlined below. The construction phase mitigation measures build on the measures outlined in the OCMP, which includes standard environmental measures following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a). The construction phase measures outlined in sub-section 7.1 below will be included in the project's Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP).

7.1 Project Construction Phase

The activities of the project for the construction phase shall remain within the boundary of the proposed site and the proposed builder's compound. Within this area, the mitigation measures outlined below shall be implemented.

- A preliminary CEMP will be submitted to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council for agreement prior to site works commencing. This CEMP will incorporate the mitigation measures listed here.
- The CEMP will also strictly adhere to best practice environmental guidance including but not limited to the following:
- CIRIA Guidance C532 Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors. (CIRIA, 2019 - www.ciria.org).
- CIRIA Guidance C741: *Environmental good practice on site guide* (Charles & Edwards, 2015; CIRIA, 2019 - www.ciria.org).
- CIRIA Guidance C750D: *Groundwater control: design and practice* (Preene *et al.*, 2016; CIRIA, 2019 - www.ciria.org).
    - Construction method statements will be submitted to DLRCC for agreement prior to site works commencing.

7.1.1 Site Compound

- The works compound will be situated to the west of the existing sports pavilion within an amenity grassland area. Another compound will be located within the existing carpark located to the north of the sports pavilion during phase 5.
- Only plant and materials necessary for the construction of the works will be permitted to be stored at the compound location.
- Site establishment by the Contractor will include the following:
    - Site offices;
    - Site facilities (such as canteen, toilets, drying rooms, etc.);
    - Secure compound for the storage of all on-site machinery and materials;
    - Temporary car parking facilities;
    - Temporary fencing;

- Site Security to restrict unauthorized entry;
- Bunded storage of fuels and refuelling area. Bunds shall be 110% capacity of the largest vessel contained within the bunded area.
- A separate container will be located in the Contractors compound to store absorbents used to contain spillages of hazardous materials. The container will be clearly labelled, and the contents of the container will be disposed of by a licenced waste contractor at a licenced site. Records will be maintained of material taken off site for disposal.
- A maintenance programme for the bunded areas will be managed by the site environmental manager. The removal of rainwater from the bunded areas will be their responsibility. Records will be maintained of materials taken off site for disposal.
- The site environmental manger will be responsible for maintaining all training records.
- Drainage collection system for washing area to prevent run-off into surface water system.
- Wherever reasonably practical, refuelling of vehicles will be carried out off site to reduce risk of accidental hydrocarbon pollution events.

7.1.2 Pollution Control and Spill Prevention

A minimum stock of spill kits will be maintained at all times and site foremen's vehicles will carry large spill kits at all times. Absorbent material will be used with pumps and generators at all times and used material disposed of in accordance with the Waste Management Plan.

Regular inspections and maintenance of plant and machinery checking for leaks, damage or vandalism will be made on all plant and equipment.

In the event of a spill the Contractor will ensure that the following procedure are in place:

- Emergency response awareness training for all project personnel on-site works.
- Appropriate and sufficient spill control materials will be installed at strategic locations within the site.
- All potentially polluting substances such as oils and chemicals used during construction will be stored in containers clearly labelled and stored with suitable precautionary measures such as bunding within the site compound.
- Oil soakage pads will be maintained on-site to enable a rapid and effective response to any accidental spillage or discharge. These shall be disposed of correctly and records will be maintained by the environmental manager of the used booms and pads taken off site for disposal.
- Damaged or leaking containers will be removed from use and replaced immediately.

7.1.3 Protection of Surface Water, Groundwater and Air Quality

In order to protect surface water, groundwater and air quality throughout the proposed development site, the contractor will be required to implement the prepared surface water management, environmental incident response, and dust management details outlined below.

7.1.3.1 Surface Water Management

The following surface water control and management best guidance documents were referenced in the production of the surface water management mitigations:

- Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites. Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532) (Construction Industry Research and Information Association) (CIRIA, 2001);
- Best Practice Guide BPGCS005 – Oil Storage Guidelines (Enterprise Ireland, 2003);
- PUB C811 Environmental Good Practice on Site, 5th Edition (CIRIA, 2023);
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 – S.I. No. 291 of 2013; and
- Road Drainage and the Water Environment DN-DNG-03065 (TII, 2015).

In order to safeguard the local surface water network, and in turn the local groundwater network, from surface water-based pollution events, the following must be strictly adhered to:

- The contractor will ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation, namely European Communities (Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters)) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. No. 272 of 2009 and amendments);
- Management of silt-laden water on-site, including procedures for accidental leaks / spills to ground, as well as water quality monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified above;
- At no point during the construction phase will untreated water be discharged to local surface water drainage network without the water quality meeting the statutory limits as set under the environmental quality standards specified above, or limits imposed by a relevant authority;
- Fail-safe site drainage and bunding, e.g. drip trays on plant and machinery will be provided to prevent discharge of chemical spillage from the sites to surface water;
- To prevent the spread of any accidental discharge into the surface water drainage network, oil retention booms will be on hand when construction activities are located beside aquatic habitats in order to control and minimise the spread of the spill;
- Washout of concrete plant will occur at a designated impermeable area with waste control facilities (C649 – CIRIA, 2006b);
- Concrete delivery, concrete pours and related construction methodologies will be part of the procedure agreed with the contractor to mitigate any possibility of spillage or contamination of the local environment. Particular attention will be paid during the pouring process in order to avoid leakages or spills of concrete; and
- Temporary stockpiles will be monitored for leachate generation. These stockpiles will be placed within designated areas (C649 – CIRIA, 2006b) and be located a minimum of 10m from any surface water drains

Welfare and Sanitary Facilities

Water and wastewater disposal will be organized by the appointed contractor. Temporary welfare facilities will need to be used: for example, portable toilets in the vicinity of works. Welfare facilities will discharge wastewater either to an existing sewer, with the permission of the water utility, or wastewater will be collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner to a suitably licensed facility offsite to prevent water pollution and in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements.

Fuel Storage

- All hydrocarbons used during the construction phase will be appropriately handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with recognised standards as laid out by the EPA within the Guidance Note on Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities (EPA, 2004);
- All chemical and fuel filling locations will be contained within signposted, designated bunded areas, a minimum of 10m from any surface water drains;
- At the construction compound, where the site is pervious, an area of hard standing will be installed in a demarcated area for refuelling, and vehicle / plant cleaning and service areas. This area will be drained via a hydrocarbon interceptor trap to a soakaway if possible, or to local surface water drains, with the permission of the asset owner, under a permit or licence authorised by the relevant authority;
- The retained contents of the separators will be collected for disposal by a licensed operator to a licensed waste disposal / recovery facility;
- Suitable precautions will be taken to prevent spillages from equipment containing small quantities of hazardous substances (for example, chainsaws and jerry cans) including:
    - Each container or piece of equipment will be stored in its own drip tray made of a material suitable for the substance being handled;
    - Spill kits and drip trays will be provided for all equipment and at locations where any liquids are stored and dispensed, and staff will be trained on the procedures to be followed; and
    - Containers and equipment will be stored on a firm, level surface.
- Procedures and contingency plans will be in place at each work area to address cleaning up small spillages as well as dealing with an emergency incident. A stock of absorbent materials such as sand, spill granules, absorbent pads and booms will be kept at the work site, on plant working near any surface water drains and particularly at refuelling areas and where fuel or oil is stored;
- The storage of fuels, other hydrocarbons and other chemicals within the construction compound shall be in accordance with relevant legislation and with best practice. In particular:

  - Fuel tanks, drums, and mobile bowsers (and any other equipment that contains oil and other fuels) will be housed within a bund of at least 110% capacity of the fuel tank

itself or at least 25% of the total volume of the containers, whichever is greatest. The fuel tank will be double skinned. There will be no passive drainage from the bund; any water collected within it will be pumped out and removed off site for disposal; and

- Any designated area or areas for oils, fuel, chemicals, hydraulic fluids, etc. storage and refuelling will be set up at least 10m from any surface water drains (C649 – CIRIA, 2006b) and the storage location within the construction compound shall be organised so as to be as far away from surface water drains as is practicable to minimise risks from leaks and spills.

- Storage areas will be covered, wherever possible, to prevent rainwater filling the bunded areas;
- Fuel fill pipes will not extend beyond the bund wall and will have a lockable cap secured with a chain;
- Where fuel is delivered through a pipe permanently attached to a tank or bowser:
    - The pipe will be fitted with a manually operated pump or a valve at the delivery end which closes automatically when not in use;
    - The pump or valve will be fitted with a lock;
    - The pipe will be fitted with a lockable valve at the end where it leaves the tank or bowser;
    - The pipework will pass over and not through bund walls;
    - Tanks and bunds will be protected from vehicle impact damage;
    - Tanks will be labelled with contents; capacity information and hazard warnings; and
    - All valves, pumps and trigger guns will be turned off and locked when not in use. All caps on fill pipes will be locked when not in use.

Control of Sediment

There are a number of sources of sedimentary or silt-laden water on a construction site, including silty 'runoff' from stripped soils; and the stockpiling of soils. Control measures for each of these are to be provided.

Fuel and Chemical Spillages

Emergency procedures will be further developed by the contractor with either project-specific works, area-specific or activity-specific measures, and all personnel will be required to know these procedures.

Effective pollution control relies on the following elements, with regards to fuel, and chemical spillages:

- Identification of receptors / pathways (e.g. amenity grassland/surface water drains);
- Identification and clear marking of surface water drain locations within the construction compound and other work areas;
- Having designated re-fuelling areas;

- All hydrocarbons used during the construction phase will be appropriately handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with recognised standards as laid out by the EPA;
- Identification of all possible emergency scenarios;
- Effective planning, e.g. oil booms and oil soakage pads will be maintained at appropriate locations on site to enable a rapid and effective response to any accidental spillage or discharge. These shall be disposed of correctly and records will be maintained by the environmental manager of the used booms and pads taken off site for disposal;
- Identification and dissemination of contact numbers;
- Definition of personnel responsibilities;
- Assurance that all appropriate personnel are aware of the emergency procedure(s) (e.g. spillage, leakage, fire, explosion, and flooding), that drain covers and spill kits are available, and personnel know how to use them;
- Knowledge of incident scenarios, such as spill drills; and
- Implementation of lessons learnt from previous incidents.

In terms of pollution spill response procedures, these will vary depending on the sensitive receptor and nature of construction activities. However, the following information will be included as a minimum and displayed at appropriate locations within the proposed development, at re-fuelling locations, fuel storage areas etc.:

- Instructions on how to stop work and switch off sources of ignition;
- Instructions on how to contain the spill;
- Location of spill clean-up material;
- Name and contact details of responsible personnel (these personnel will assess the scale of the incident to determine whether the environmental regulator needs to be called); and
- Measures particular to that location or activity.

Emergency equipment will be obtained from a reputable supplier, and personnel will be trained in its correct use. Material safety data sheets and best practice assessments will be used for advice on appropriate spill measures. The type of equipment required will depend on the activity taking place.

Every effort will be made to prevent an environmental incident during the construction phase of the proposed development. The objective of the surface water management measures is to prevent an incident arising in the first place. Oil / fuel spillages are one of the main environmental risks that will exist during the construction phase of the proposed development which will require an emergency response procedure. An example of the steps that will be followed in the event of a spillage to ensure that the environmental risk is reduced to as low as reasonably practical

is provided in this section. This procedure can be tailored to be location / activity specific as required:

- Stop the source of the spill and raise the alarm to alert people working in the vicinity of any potential dangers;
- Notify the environmental manager immediately giving information on the location, type, and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action;
- If necessary, the environmental manager will inform the appropriate regulatory authority, including the Fire Services, depending on the size and nature of the spill - the appropriate regulatory authority will vary depending on the nature of the incident; and
- If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident; and
- Contain the spill using the spill control materials, track mats or other material as required. Do not use detergent or hoses to disperse spilled fuel.

If possible, cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate such as drains:

- Clean up as much as possible using the spill control materials;
- Contain any used spill control material and dispose of used materials appropriately using a fully-licensed waste contractor with the appropriate permits so that further contamination is limited. The details of the incident will be recorded on an Environmental Incident Form and follow set protocols (see Environmental Incidence Response section below).

Environmental Incidence Response

Environmental incidents are not limited to just fuel spillages. For example, other environmental incidents may include:

- Accidental stripping of a protected habitat or habitat to be retained;
- Accidental release from settlement pond / tank etc.; and
- Unplanned utility strikes, resulting in foul water releases, temporary loss of services etc.

Therefore, any environmental incident will be investigated in accordance with the following steps:

- Immediately notify the environmental manager, giving information on the location, type, and extent of the incident so that they can take appropriate action;
- In the very unlikely event of an incident occurring which may impact on a sensitive receptor, the environmental manager will inform the appropriate persons / regulatory authority. The appropriate persons / regulatory authority will vary depending on the nature of the incident;
- The details of the incident will be recorded on an Environmental Incident Form (identified by the appointed contractor) which will provide information such as the cause, extent,

actions, and remedial measures used following the incident. The form will also include any recommendations made to avoid the reoccurrence of the incident;

- A record of all environmental incidents will be kept on file by the environmental manager and the appointed contractor. These records will be made available to the relevant authorities if required; and
- The environmental manager will be responsible for any corrective actions required as a result of the incident e.g. an investigative report, formulation of alternative construction methods or environmental sampling, and will advise the appointed contractor as appropriate.

By carrying out the above steps, a proper system will be in place to investigate, record and report any potential accidents or incidents.

7.1.4 Dust Generation Management

The following dust management mitigations provide the strategy to be adopted in order to manage dust during construction. These mitigation measures are in accordance with the IAQM Guidance (IAQM, 2024), with the mitigation measures proposed in accordance with the determination that the highest risk category will be applied to the construction phase of the proposed development.

7.1.4.1 Construction Dust Mitigations

Communications

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site;
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager; and
- Display the head or regional office contact information.

Dust Management

The dust management mitigations within the CEMP will be updated by the construction contractor prior to the commencement of the construction phase, so as to include any additional measures required pursuant to conditions attached to any decision to grant approval. The mitigations may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk and will include as a minimum the recommended dust mitigation measures outlined below. The recommended construction dust mitigation measures will be implemented as appropriate for the site. The dust management strategy will also include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real-time PM10 continuous monitoring and visual inspections.

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken;

- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked; and
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the logbook.

Monitoring

- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This will include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary;
- Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked; and
- Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, such as any surface water drains, as far as possible;
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site;
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is actives for an extensive period;
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud;
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods;
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below; and
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles;
- Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable;
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15mph on surfaced and 10mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas; and

- Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems;
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where appropriate;
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips;
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate; and
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.

The IAQM Guidance (IAQM, 2024) Mitigation Measures applicable to the specific works to be undertaken as part of the proposed project are as follows:

Measures specific to earthworks

- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable;
- Use Hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable; and
- Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.

Measures specific to construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces);
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place;
- Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery; and
- For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Measures specific to trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, i.e. Churchview Road, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use;
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas;
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport;
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable); and
- Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.

7.1.5 Concrete Management Procedures

The following measures will be implemented to prevent liquid concrete/ cement-based dust entering the adjacent habitats of ecological value.

- Pre-cast concrete features will be utilised to minimise the risk of a concrete-based pollution event.
- Concrete delivery, concrete pours and related construction methodologies will be part of the procedure agreed with the contractor to mitigate any possibility of spillage or contamination of the local environment. Particular attention will be paid during the pouring process in order to avoid leakages or spills of concrete.
- Washout of concrete plant will occur off site at a designated impermeable area with waste control facilities.
- Raw, uncured or waste concrete will be stored appropriately prior to disposal by licenced contractor.
- The contractor's construction methodology will require the use of precast elements where practical; the use of secondary protection shuttering for concrete pours; all pours to be carried out in dry weather conditions; and that all trucks be cleaned prior to leaving respective depots.

The contractor will be required to use experienced operators for the work; provide an appropriate level of continuous monitoring during any concrete pours by experienced management; and have method statements approved by the client prior to commencing works. Works will be carried out using recommendations from current guidance and relevant codes of practise as outlined in EA (2011) - Managing concrete wash waters on construction sites: good practice and temporary discharges to ground or to surface waters.

7.1.6 Noise and Vibration

The construction of the development will largely be limited to daylight hours, ensuring minimum disturbance to commuting and foraging activities of local wildlife. The works will also be temporary. With regard to construction activities, reference will be made to BS 5228-1, which

offers detailed guidance on the control of noise from demolition and construction activities. A variety of practicable noise control measures will be employed. These include:

- Limiting the hours during which site activities likely to create high levels of noise are permitted. Construction activities will take place Monday to Friday, between 07:00 and 18:00, and on Saturdays, between 08:00 and 13:00.
- A site representative responsible for matters relating to noise will be appointed to liaise with DLRCC

Additional guidance relevant to acceptable vibration and noise levels will be followed and is contained in the following documents:

- British Standard BS 7385: 1993: Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings Part 2: Guide to damage levels from ground borne vibration.
- British Standard BS 5228-2: 2009: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites: Vibration.
- NRA: 2014: Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes.

7.1.7 Site Biosecurity

Site invasive species biosecurity protocols were developed with reference to the below best practice management guidance documents, where relevant:

- The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance (TII, 2020a); and
- The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Standard (TII, 2020b).

The unintentional spread of INNS during construction works (within the proposed development, originating from outside the proposed development, such as through the importation of materials, poor biosecurity practices regarding plant and machinery or natural processes) can be a significant issue, and if not managed properly, can result in the spread of non-native invasive species to non-infested areas (within or adjacent to works areas). This will potentially increase the future landscape maintenance costs; and if hazardous INNS (e.g. Giant Hogweed) were brought into the site, there would be issues in regard to public safety.

Listed below is a brief detailing of necessary measures to be undertaken to ensure biosecurity within this section of the proposed development:

- The adherence to a set of biosecurity measures, including:
  - the fencing off / demarcating of the individual invasive species;
  - identifying dedicated access points into and out of fenced-off areas;
  - protocols around the removal of contaminated soils; and
  - seed and fragment checks on boot, tyres and tracks entering and leaving the work site.
- Best practice measures for the treatment of soils contaminated with invasive species (including potential seeds and fragments of mature plants) to prevent the accidental spread of INNS;

- In regard to the importation of soil and other materials, the principal contractor will only utilise traceable topsoil for landscaping that has been cleared of any invasive species material;

7.1.8 Site Hoarding

For the duration of the construction phase, hoarding will be present around the site. This hoarding will be a minimum height of 2m and will have a multi-purpose role, ensuring site health and safety, security, reducing dust dispersion, and visual and audible disturbance within the surrounding park area. Hoarding will surround each phase of the development and will be removed at the end of each phase (see and Appendix C).

7.1.9 Phasing Plan

The construction phase will take place in 5 phases as outlined below:

- Phase 1 will commence in Summer 2026 and will be completed by early Autumn of the same year, and will involve the following:
    - 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.
- Phases 2 & 3 will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027, and will be completed by late Summer / early Autumn of the same year, and will involve the following:
    - Enabling Works & Site Set Up / Hoarding
    - Construction of MUGA pitch and associated drainage
    - Construction of teen space
    - Installation of soft landscaping and permeability links
- Phase 4 will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027. The foundations and superstructure works for the building will commence in late Spring / early Summer 2027 and be completed by early Autumn 2027 before October 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 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. This phase will involve the following:
    - Enabling Works & Site Set Up
    - New entrance works
    - Reinstatement of surfaces

7.1.10 Construction Timing Restrictions

It is critical that the construction phase adheres to the timeline outlined under the proposed phasing and hoarding plans. To reduce potential audible based disturbance on wintering birds

foraging within the amenity grassland areas adjacent to the site, the following activities will be undertaken outside the wintering bird season (October – April inclusive, wintering bird flocks are still locally present in April);

- Heavy vehicle and high decibel generation construction activities including the preparation and laying of foundations and superstructure of the proposed building;
- Removal of the storage containers from site; and
- Removal of trees onsite – this will be undertaken in September to avoid being conducted within the breeding bird season (March – August Inclusive). This is addressed further in sub-section 7.1.11 below.

7.1.11 Mitigation for Tree Clearance

As mentioned in sub-section 7.1.9, the clearance of the 10 trees on site will also be undertaken outside the wintering bird season (October – February inclusive). The clearance of the ten trees from site will also be conducted outside of the breeding bird season (March – August inclusive), in September. In particular, the Elm tree adjacent to the storage unit will be removed in September due to its canopy complexity, which may obscure nests from construction personal or an ecologist. For the remainder of the trees, in the event they have to be cleared within the breeding bird window, a breeding bird (nest-check) survey by an appropriately qualified ecologist will be undertaken in advance of the works to ensure that there will be no impacts on nesting birds. If nests are found, they will be safeguarded, with an appropriate buffer, until the chicks have successfully fledged.

7.1.12 Root Compaction and Limb Damage Avoidance

In order to avoid the damage and compaction of the roots of the retained trees:

- Machinery will avoid areas in rooting zones or by areas occupied by the parkland or standalone trees.
- An appropriate buffer zone around trees and vulnerable vegetation will be implemented using heras fencing in order to reduce the risk of accidental root or limb damage.
- In order to mitigate for dry, windy days, exposed soil will be dampened down during periods of dry weather in order to minimise the generation of dust that would damage local vegetation

7.1.13 Light-bellied Brent Goose Monitoring Programme

A monitoring programme of human disturbance and lighting impacts on LBBG will be carried out by a bird specialist for agreement with DLRCC Biodiversity Officer.

7.1.14 General Avoidance Measures

Although it has been identified that there will be no permanent impact through disturbance to wildlife during the work, it is advised that general avoidance measures be undertaken to protect wildlife while the works are being carried out.

General avoidance measures that will be incorporated by the contractors working on site include:

- Limit the hours of working to daylight hours, to limit disturbance to nocturnal and crepuscular animals;
- Due to the presence of bat species, the use of lighting at night will be avoided. If the use of lighting is essential, then a directional cowl will be fitted to all lights to prevent light spill and to be directed away from all treelines / wooded areas.
- Contractors must ensure that no harm comes to wildlife by maintaining the site efficiently and clearing away materials which are not in use, such as wire or bags in which animals can become entangled; and
- Any pipes will be capped when not in use (especially at night) to prevent local fauna becoming trapped. Any excavations will be covered overnight to prevent animals from falling and getting trapped.

7.1.15 Construction Lighting

Site lighting required during construction stage will be installed in a manner that it is positioned, directed and cowled away from any dark corridors (e.g. neighbouring treelines) beyond the site boundary, therefore avoiding any unnecessary light spill and disturbance to bat activities. The site lux levels (i.e., within suitable foraging and commuting habitats for local bat species, such as the amenity grassland to the west of the site, and the treeline along the site's eastern border), will not be increased above baseline levels as a result of construction activities within the locality of the proposed development site. Furthermore, works will be carried out in daylight hours in order to reduce the need for lighting within the development site. An appointed Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be present when site lighting is initially set up in a works area and will regularly monitor the lux levels to ensure that they are not impacting dark corridors or secondary foraging locations. The ECoW will be a bat specialist and will also familiarise themselves with the following best practice documentation in order to ensure that they are correctly fulfilling their role in respect to lighting mitigation:

- Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night – Guidance Note 08/23 (BCT, 2023);
- Bats & Lighting – Guidance Notes for Planners, Engineers, Architects and Developers (BCI, 2010); and
- The reduction of Obstructive Light – Guidance Note GN01/21 (ILP, 2021).

7.2 Operational Mitigation

7.2.1 Tree Planting

The proposed landscape plan include the planting of trees within the existing treeline adjacent to the play space and within the proposed natural play area to the east of the MUGA pitch. Tree species used will be native and suitable for parkland environments. Tree species will include Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Bird Cherry *Prunus padus*, Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, and Silver Birch *Betula pendula,* which are all native species and/or found within the locality of the development.

7.2.2 Bats

7.2.2.1 Lighting Design

Site lighting will adhere to the proposed lighting plan, which minimises light spillage within the area surrounding the proposed MUGA pitch. This can be re-checked with a biodiversity officer from DLRCC pre-construction.

7.2.2.2 Floodlight Schedule

The lux map for the proposed floodlighting (Appendix G) indicates that horizontal and vertical lux levels will exceed three lux for the treelines to the north and east of the MUGA pitch. lux levels within the amenity grassland area adjacent to the MUGA pitch will also exceed three lux, although these levels drop off quickly.

In order to prevent operational lighting impacts on the foraging and commuting habitat within the site, flood lights will be operated on a scheduled basis during the seasons of bat activity (April - September). The site will follow a lighting schedule as outlined Table 7-1 below, where the floodlights will be turned off during the months of Apil, May, August, and September. Outside of these windows, floodlighting will be limited to between 06:00 and 08:00, and 17:00 until 22:00. The scheduled limitations of will contribute to maintaining a dark environment within the amenity grassland habitat to the west and south of the site, as well as the treeline along the site's eastern boundary.

Table 7-1: Scheduled lighting times of the on-site floodlights, highlighting sensitive periods for bats

Month	Lighting Schedules
January	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
February	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
March	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
April	No floodlighting allowed
May	No floodlighting allowed
June	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
July	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
August	No floodlighting allowed
September	No floodlighting allowed
October	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
November	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00
December	06:00-08:00 and 17:00 until 22:00

7.2.2.3 Installation of Bat Boxes

The removal of the low potential PRFs identified within the hazel and elm trees on site will reduce the number of features on site that could later produce PRFs for local bat species. A minimum of three bat boxes will be installed on site to compensate for the loss of trees.

Example of suitable bat boxes include the 1FF Schwegler Bat Box with Built-in Wooden Rear Panel and the 2F Schwegler Bat Box (General Purpose) (Figure 7-1).

Simple bat boxes suitable for pipistrelle's and Leisler's bats can be bought online or constructed by local community groups e.g. Men's Sheds. Note that some bat box designs (that are enclosed at the base) require annual cleaning out, which must be carried out by a Bat Specialist or NPWS Ranger.

Guidance on installing bat boxes is detailed in the following resource document: http://www.batcon.org/images/InstallingYourBatHouse_Building.pdf

The approach for installing bat boxes can be summarised as:

- Suggested locations include areas with mature trees within treelines.
- All bat boxes will be mounted at least 4 metres above the ground.
- Mount on the south facing side of the tree where the box exposed to the sun for part of the day.
- Do not install bat boxes on a tree that is near any lighting column.
- If erecting a bat box on a building, erect as close as possible to the eaves of the building, and on building located adjacent or close to a treeline.
- If erecting on a mature tree, the placement must be free from ivy with no branches within a 1m radius around the location of the box.

These suggestions are generalised for the improvement of a site to become more bat friendly. For any bat enhancements on site, a bat specialist will be consulted to provide more definitive advice on how and where to appropriately facilitate bat boxes.

Figure 7-1: Example images of 1FF Schwegler Bat box (right image) and 2F Schwegler bat box (left image)

7.2.3 Terrestrial Invertebrates

The actions from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan will be implemented through the operation and management of the site, specifically for the Natural Play area and other grass areas around the site. Measures outlining pollinator-friendly management for councils to implement within parkland areas are detailed in the guidance document: Councils » All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (NBDC, 2016). The document outlines actions that can help enhance pollinator diversity within parkland areas where feasible, such as:

- Suitable mowing regimes for grassland areas;
- Native meadow planting and management;
- Provision of nesting places for wild bees.

8 Residual Impact

Residual ecological impacts are those that remain once the development proposals mitigation have been implemented. The main aim of ecological mitigation, compensation and enhancement is to minimise or eliminate residual impacts.

8.1 Habitats

8.1.1 Amenity grassland (improved) [County]

It is predicted that the amenity grassland habitat will experience a **long-term negative residual impact that is not significant**, following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures.

8.1.2 Scattered trees and parkland [High Local]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), a **neutral long-term residual impact** is anticipated for scattered trees and parkland habitat.

8.1.3 Treelines [High Local]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), a **long-term positive residual impact of slight significance** is anticipated for the treeline habitats.

8.2 Fauna

8.2.1 Non-volant mammals (Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew) [High Local]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is anticipated that there will be a **medium-term negative residual impact that is not significant** for the local non-volant mammal populations.

8.2.2 Bat roosting [Low Local]

Following the implementation of the construction and operational-stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is anticipated that there will be a **medium-term negative residual impact that is not significant** for the roosting bats.

8.2.3 Bats (foraging and commuting) [High Local]

Following the implementation of the construction and operational-stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is

anticipated that there will be a **medium-term negative residual impact that is not significant** for local foraging and commuting bats.

8.2.4 Breeding Birds [High Local]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is anticipated that there will be a **medium-term negative residual impact that is not significant** for the local breeding bird populations.

8.2.5 Wintering Birds [International (LBBG, Eurasian Oystercatcher), High Local (other wintering birds)]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation, it is anticipated that there will be a **long-term negative residual impact that is not significant** for the wintering bird populations.

8.2.6 Terrestrial Invertebrates [Low Local]

Following the implementation of the construction stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is anticipated that there will be a **temporary negative residual impact that is not significant** for the local terrestrial invertebrate populations, given they will respond quicker to the proposed tree planting plans than other faunal groups.

8.3 Summary

Following the implementation of the construction and operational-stage ecological mitigation measures and medium-term ecological lag (maturation of the landscaped habitats), it is anticipated that the proposed development will have a long-term negative residual ecological impact that is not significant.

9 Summary of Impact Statement

9.1 EcIA Table

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
Amenity grassland (improved)	**Construction Phase:** Removal of sections of amenity grassland habitat around the existing MUGA pitch and playground areas. Accidental introduction of pollutants into the habitat degrading its condition and its ability to support species associated with the habitat **Operational Phase:** None anticipated	County	Long-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.3 outlining measures to promote pollinator friendly management of grassland areas.	Long-term negative impact that is not significant
Scattered trees and parkland	**Construction Phase:** Partial habitat loss due to the removal of six trees and underlying grass	High local	Short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2,	Long-term neutral impact

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	areas. Root compaction or accidental limb damage Accidental introduction of pollutants into the habitat degrading its condition and its ability to support species associated with the habitat **Operational Phase:** The loss of this habitat will be largely compensated for by tree planting within the green space areas. However, the tree species will take several years to establish.			7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.11 and 7.1.12 relating to mitigation for the clearance of trees and avoiding root compaction during construction. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.1 outlining the planting of native trees within the landscape plans • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.3 outlining measures to promote pollinator friendly management of grassland areas.	
Treelines	**Construction Phase:** Root compaction or accidental limb damage	High local	Long-term positive impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in	Long-term positive impact of slight significance

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	Accidental introduction of pollutants into the habitat degrading its condition and its ability to support species associated with the habitat **Operational Phase:** During the operational phase, trees will be planted within the treeline habitat bordering the playground area. However, the tree species will take several years to establish.			sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.11 and 7.1.12 relating to mitigation for the clearance of trees and avoiding root compaction during construction. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.1 outlining the planting of native trees within the landscape plans	
Non-volant mammals (Badger, Hedgehog and Pygmy Shrew)	**Construction Phase** Loss of foraging habitat due to partial removal of amenity grassland habitat and loss of trees within the site during the construction phase.	High local	Long-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality.	Medium-term negative impact that is not significant

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities during construction phase. Accidental trappings within the construction site leading to loss of life. Accidental introduction of pollutants into the site disrupting commuting and foraging activities, as well as potentially causing physiological harm. **Operational Phase** Increase anthropogenic disturbance during the site's operation. The loss of foraging resources will be partially compensated by the landscape plans which includes tree planting. However, the tree species will take several years to establish.				

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
Bat roosting	**Construction Phase** Removal of two trees with existing low potential roosting features during the construction phase, leading to a loss in existing roosting habitat and features that could potentially support roosting bats in the future. **Operational Phase** The loss of trees during the construction phase will be largely offset during the site's operation by the proposed planting plans. Tree species will be planted within the amenity spaces on site. These will take several years to establish.	Low local	Short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.2.2.1 and 0 relating to a bat friendly lighting schedule for the proposed floodlighting and bat boxes.	Medium-term negative impact that is not significant
Bats (foraging and commuting)	**Construction Phase** Direct loss of foraging and commuting resources due to clearance of six trees and removal of amenity grassland habitats on site.	High local	Long-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local	Medium-term negative impact that is not significant

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities during construction phase. **Operational Phase** Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities during the operational phase due to lighting on site. The loss of foraging resources will be compensated by the proposed landscape plans. The proposed tree planting will take several years to establish.			habitats and water quality. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.2.1 relating to a bat friendly lighting schedule for the proposed floodlighting.	
Breeding Birds	**Construction Phase** Loss of foraging, and nesting habitat due to the removal of six trees from the site and the loss of amenity grassland habitat during the construction phase. Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities	High local	Short to medium-term negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. • The mitigations outlined in	Medium-term negative impact that is not significant

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	during construction phase. Accidental introduction of pollutants into the site disrupting commuting and foraging activities, as well as potentially causing physiological harm. **Operational Phase** The loss of foraging and nesting resources on site will be compensated for by the landscape plans, which includes tree planting. However, these areas will take several years to establish and fulfil their ecological function.			sub-sections 7.1.11 and 7.1.12 relating to mitigation for the clearance of trees and avoiding root compaction during construction.	
Wintering Birds	**Construction Phase** Loss of foraging, due to the removal of a small area of amenity grassland habitat during the construction phase. Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities	International (LBBG, Eurasian Oystercatcher), High Local (other wintering birds)	Long-term non-significant negative impact	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, 7.1.9, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. Includes standard	Long-term negative impact that is not significant

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	during construction phase Accidental introduction of pollutants into the site disrupting commuting and foraging activities, as well as potentially causing physiological harm. **Operational Phase** Increase anthropogenic disturbance during the site's operation.			environmental measures in OCEMP following DLRCC's Good Practice Guide for Construction and Demolition Environmental Management (DLRCC, 2022a), as well outlines hoarding and phasing/timings of work plans which will ensure the high decibel construction-based activities occur outside the wintering bird season (October – April inclusive) •	
Terrestrial Invertebrates	**Construction Phase** Loss of foraging, and nesting habitat due to the removal of six trees from the site and the amenity grassland habitat during the construction phase. Disturbance of foraging and commuting activities during construction phase. Accidental introduction of	High local	Temporary negative impact of slight significance	**Construction Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.8, and 7.1.10 ensuring the protection of local habitats and water quality. • The mitigations outlined in sub-sections 7.1.11 and 7.1.12 relating to mitigation for the clearance of trees	Temporary negative impact that is not significant

Ecological Features	Impacts	Importance of Feature	Significance of Impact without Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impacts
	pollutants into the site disrupting commuting and foraging activities. **Operational Phase** The loss of foraging and nesting resources on site will be compensated for by the landscape plans, which includes tree planting. invertebrates will respond to planting quicker than other faunal groups and will utilise the immature trees for foraging.			and avoiding root compaction during construction. **Operational Phase:** Strict adherence to: • The mitigations outlined in sub-section 7.2.3 outlining measures to promote pollinator friendly management of grassland areas.	

9.2 Cumulative Impacts

As there are no significant residual impacts on ecological features (following mitigation measures) from this development, there is therefore no potential for other plans or projects identified in Section 5 to act in combination with it. Therefore, significant cumulative impacts are not expected to occur on the ecological features within the proposed site.

10 Conclusion

The proposed development has been shown to potentially impact a number of different habitats and faunal groups (mammals, bats and breeding and wintering birds, invertebrates) whose ecological importance is of international and high local level in the context of this proposed site.

Based upon the information supplied, regarding the scope of the work site layout, landscape plan and lighting plan; and provided that the development is constructed in accordance with the mitigation measures outlined above, there will be no significant impacts alone or in-combination with other projects and plans, as result of the development and associated works on the ecology and local species of the area and on any designated conservation sites.

If any changes occur in the design or the programme of these works, a new Ecological Impact Assessment will be required.

A Site Layouts

A.1 Existing Site Layout

EXISTING PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE

EXISTING VEHICULAR ENTRANCE

EXISTING PLAYGROUND TO BE UPGRADED AND EXPANDED

MUGA PITCH TO BE REPLACED

A - 1203 1

A - 1203 3

3 A - 1202

1 A - 1202

4024 3890 12576 12722 20780 7587 3214 2724 8885 11573 12186 3420 7532 12696 8907 14633

EXISTING FENCE TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING PIER TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING FACILITY

WC POD TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING 10 nos. BIKE STANDS TO BE RELOCATED

EXISTING CONTAINERS TO BE RELOCATED

EXISTING CONTAINERS

EXISTING CONTAINER TO BE RELOCATED

1 Existing site plan

1 : 250

NOTES:

Demolitions

Proposed club extension

New landscaping

SCALE BAR:

0 2500 5000 12500

SCALE: 1:250

NORTH:

N

dlr Comhairle Contae County Council

dlr Architects
County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire,
Co. Dublin, A96 K6C9
(01) 2300391 www.dlrcoco.ie

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
O	25.11.2025	ER-L	Issued for Internal circulation

PROJECT:

Kilbogget Sports Pavilion
Kilbogget Park, Cabinteely
County Dublin

SCALE AT A1:	CHK: SM	APP:
1 : 250	DES:	DRW: ER-L

DATE: 26.11.2025

DRAWING TITLE: Existing site plan

DRAWING NUMBER: (Revit Sheet Number)

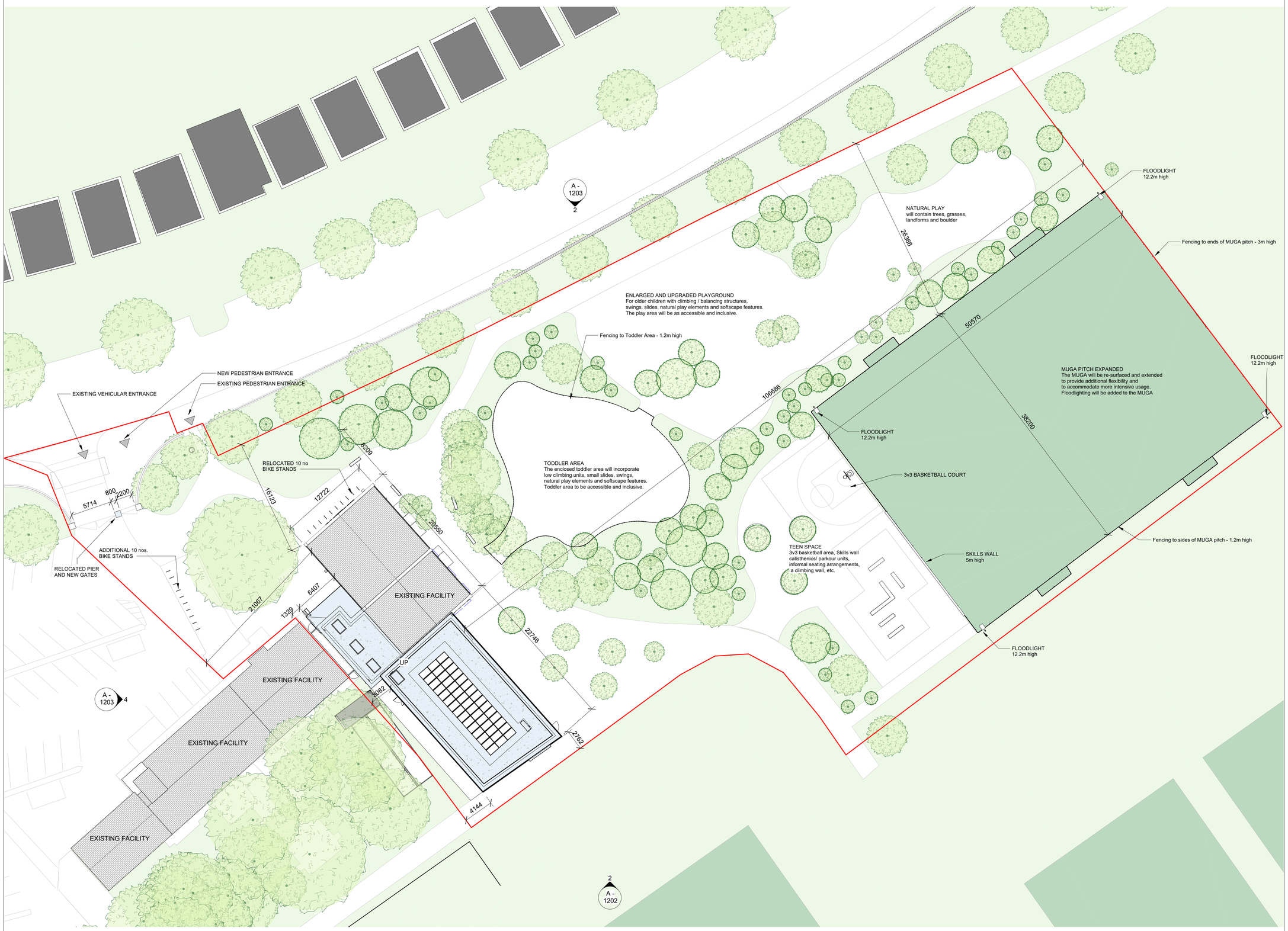
Project · Originator · Volume · Level · Type · Role - Number

1982 · DLR · ZZ · ZZ · DR · A - 1102

STATUS:	REV:
Part 8	O

PLOT DATE: 27/11/2025 11:25:46

A.2 Proposed Site Layout



1 Proposed site plan
1 : 250

PLOT DATE: 27/11/2025 11:25:55

NOTES:

Demolitions
Proposed club extension
New landscaping

SCALE BAR: 0 2500 5000 12500
SCALE: 1:250

NORTH: N

dlr Comhairle Contae County Council

dlr Architects
County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire,
Co. Dublin, A96 K6C9
(01) 2300391 www.dlrcoco.ie

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
O	25.11.2025	ER-L	Issued for Internal circulation

PROJECT:
Kilbogget Sports Pavilion
Kilbogget Park, Cabinteely
County Dublin

SCALE AT A1:	CHK:	APP:
1 : 250	DES:	DRW: ER-L

DATE: 26.11.2025

DRAWING TITLE: Proposed site plan

DRAWING NUMBER: (Revit Sheet Number)
Project · Originator · Volume · Level · Type · Role - Number
1982 · DLR · ZZ · ZZ · DR · A - 1103

STATUS:	REV:
Part 8	O

B Site Phasing Plan

PHASE 1 - PLAY

PHASE 2 - MUGA

PHASE 3 - TEEN SPACE

PHASE 4 - NEW BUILDING

PHASE 5 - ENTRANCE

BUILDER'S COMPOUND

TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

1854

C Hoarding Plan

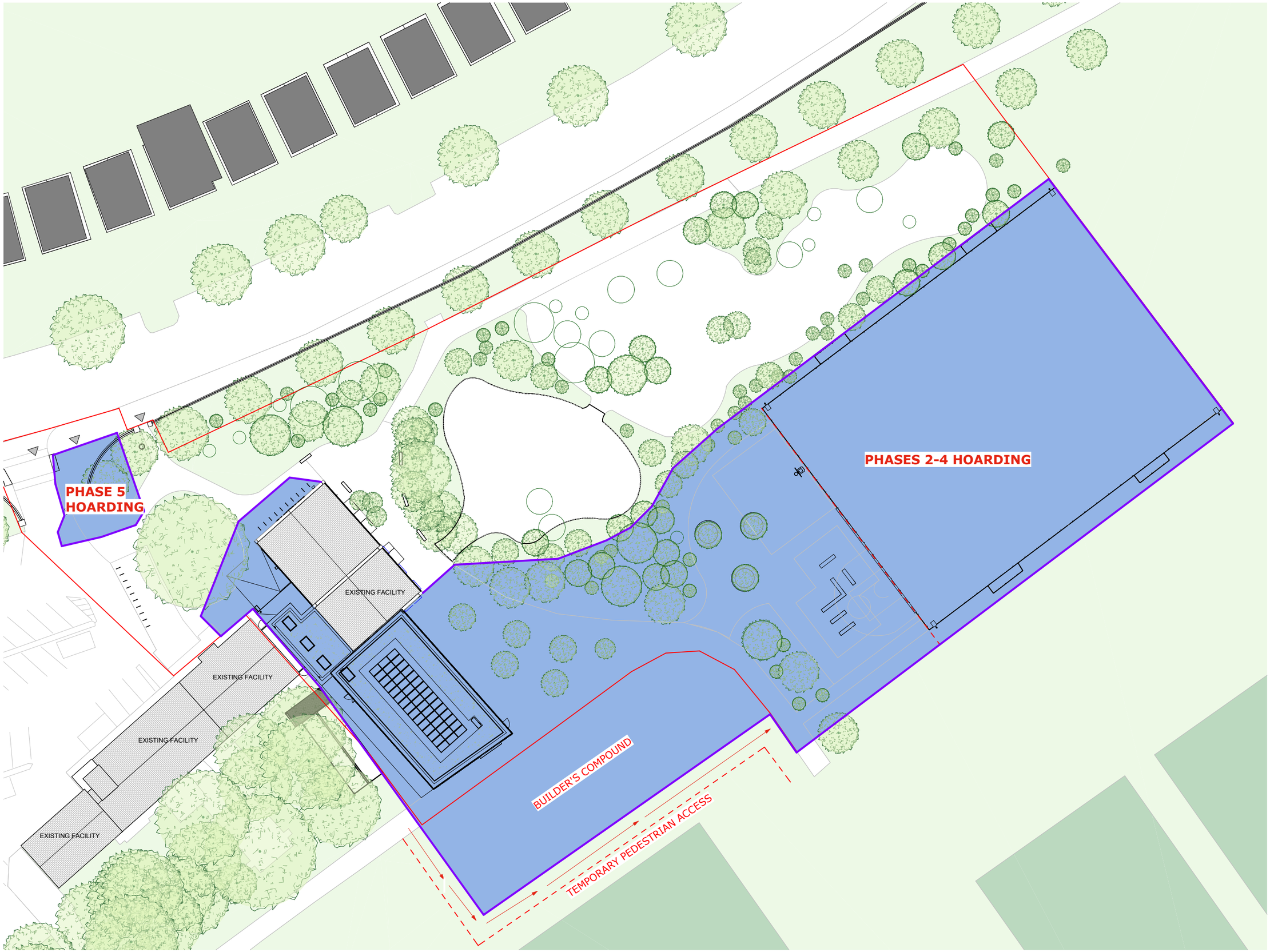
PHASE 1 HOARDING

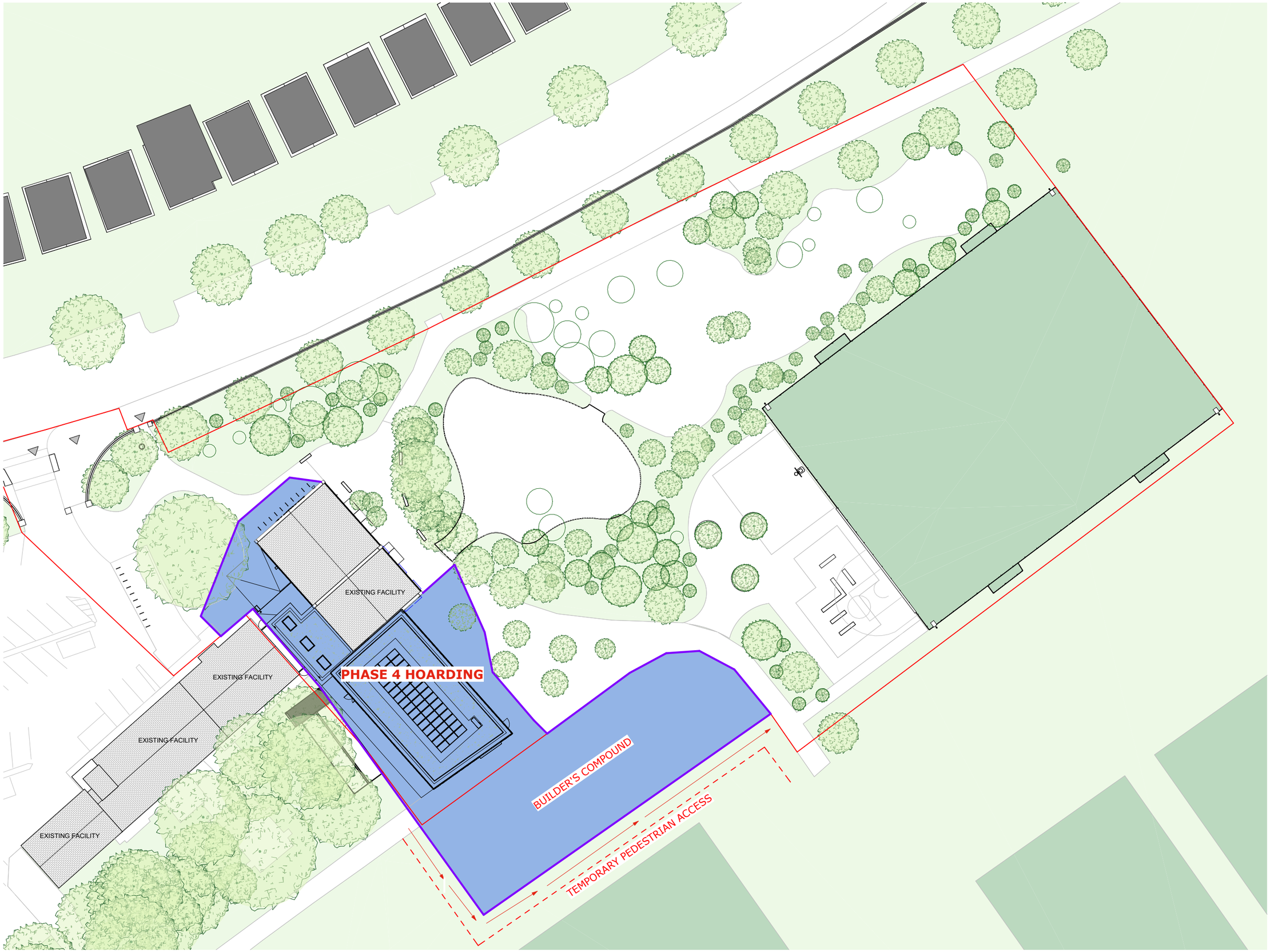
EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING FACILITY


PHASE 5
HOARDING
PHASES 2-4 HOARDING
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
BUILDER'S COMPOUND
TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS


EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
PHASE 4 HOARDING
BUILDER'S COMPOUND
TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

D Surface Water Layout

NOTES:

1. FOR STANDARD DOBA NOTES REFER TO DRAWING 2509-DOB-XX-SI-DR-S-0001 & S-0002
2. REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR ALL SITE & APPLICATION BOUNDARIES
3. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECT'S & ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
4. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. DO NOT SCALE
5. REFER TO SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR EXISTING SERVICES LAYOUTS AND MANHOLE INFORMATION
6. ALL EXISTING SURFACES TO BE REINSTATED FOLLOWING DIVERSION OF SERVICES/CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SERVICES
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
- SMH — EX. SURFACE WATER MANHOLE
- SIC — EX. SURFACE WATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- SAJ — EX. SURFACE WATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- PR. SURFACE WATER SEWER
- SMH — PR. SURFACE WATER MANHOLE
- SAJ — PR. SURFACE WATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- PR. FILTER DRAIN
- PR BLUE ROOF

EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY
EXISTING FACILITY

EXISTING SURFACE WATER TO BE DIVERTED

PR GREEN/BLUE ROOF
0.13l/s OUTFLOW RATE
WITH 17m³ STORAGE

80mm DIA. PIPES AT 3.7m cc

EXISTING SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE REMOVED AS PART OF NEW PITCH WORKS (GREY THE AREA)

PROPOSED LEVELS

31.00

31.15

FALL 1:333

FALL 1:155

FALL 1:150

FALL 1:180

80mm DIA. PIPES AT 5m cc

PROPOSED CONNECTION TO EXISTING SW NETWORK TO CONSIST OF A NEW HYDROBRAKE MANHOLE (LIMITING OUTFLOW TO 1.02 L/S) - REPLACING EXISTING AJ , DISCHARGE LOCATION WILL BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT FOLLOWING FURTHER CCTV / JETTING

30.74

30.94

225mm DIA. COLLECTOR PIPE

PROPOSED FILTER DRAIN - TRENCH
56m x 1.8m x 0.8m DEEP CREATING
80m³ STORAGE

N

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 m
SCALE 1:250

FOR PLANNING

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

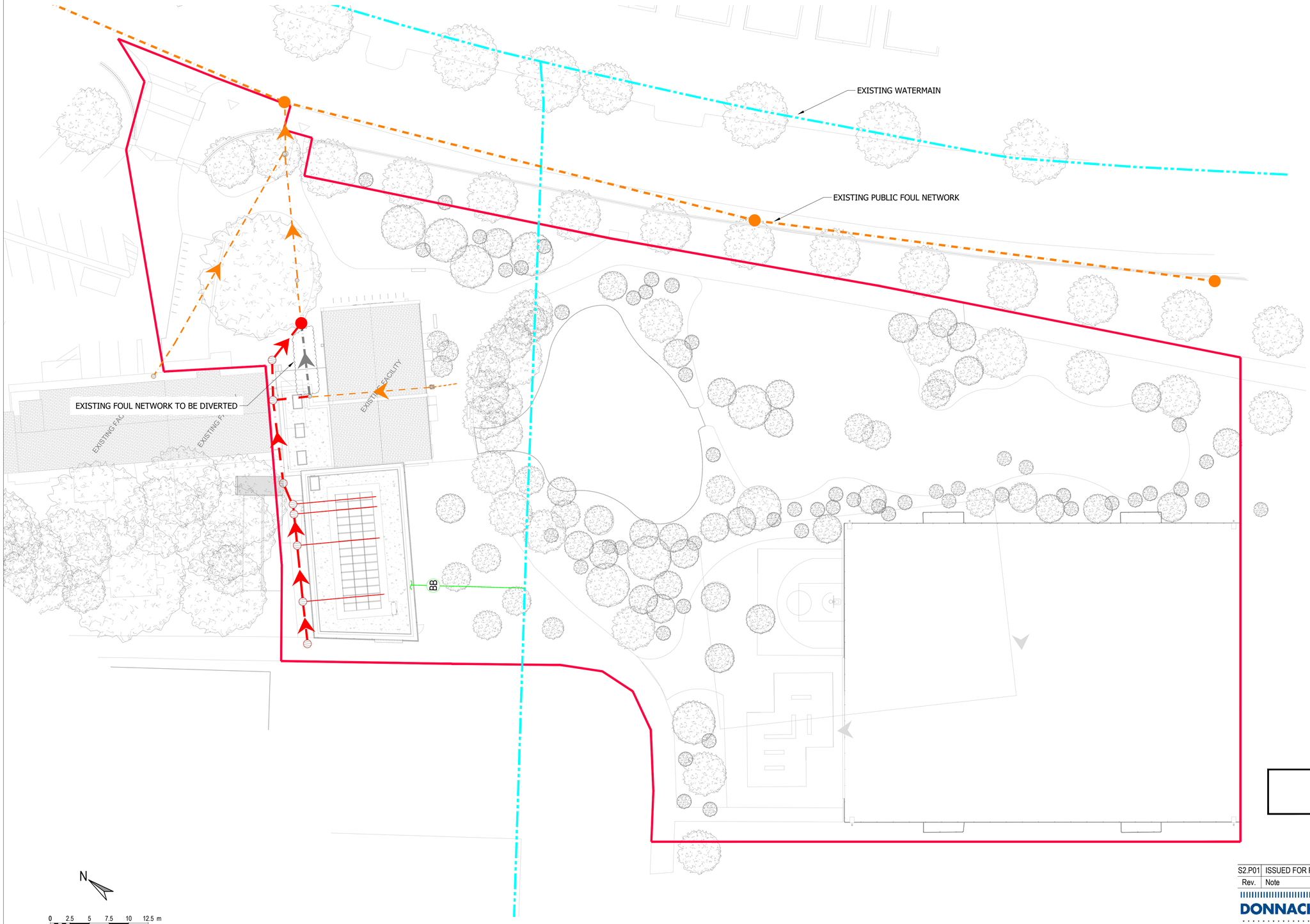
DONNACHADH O'BRIEN & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS
UNIT 5B/C ELM HOUSE MILLENNIUM PARK NAAS CO.KILDARE W91 P9 P8
P +353 45 984 042
INFO@DOBA.IE
WWW.DOBA.IE

Client:	DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL
Project:	KILBOGGET SPORTS PAVILLION
Drawing Title:	PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINOUT

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-C-0020	S2	P01

E Foul Water Layout



NOTES:

1. FOR STANDARD DOBA NOTES REFER TO DRAWING 2509-DOB-XX-SI-DR-S-0001 & S-0002
2. REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR ALL SITE & APPLICATION BOUNDARIES
3. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECT'S & ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
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5. REFER TO SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR EXISTING SERVICES LAYOUTS AND MANHOLE INFORMATION
6. ALL EXISTING SURFACES TO BE REINSTATED FOLLOWING DIVERSION OF SERVICES/CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SERVICES
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8. 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
9. 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
- WwMH — EX. WASTEWATER MANHOLE
- WwIC — EX. WASTEWATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- WwAJ — EX. WASTEWATER ACCESS JUNCTION
- EX. WASTEWATER SEWER TO BE DECOMMISSIONED
- PR. WASTEWATER SEWER
- WwMH — PR. WASTEWATER MANHOLE
- WwIC — PR. WASTEWATER INSPECTION CHAMBER
- WwAJ — PR. WASTEWATER ACCESS JUNCTION

WATER SUPPLY LEGEND:

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

N

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 m
SCALE 1:250

FOR PLANNING

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

DONNACHADH O'BRIEN & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS
UNIT 5B/C ELM HOUSE MILLENNIUM PARK NAAS CO.KILDARE W91 P9 P8
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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

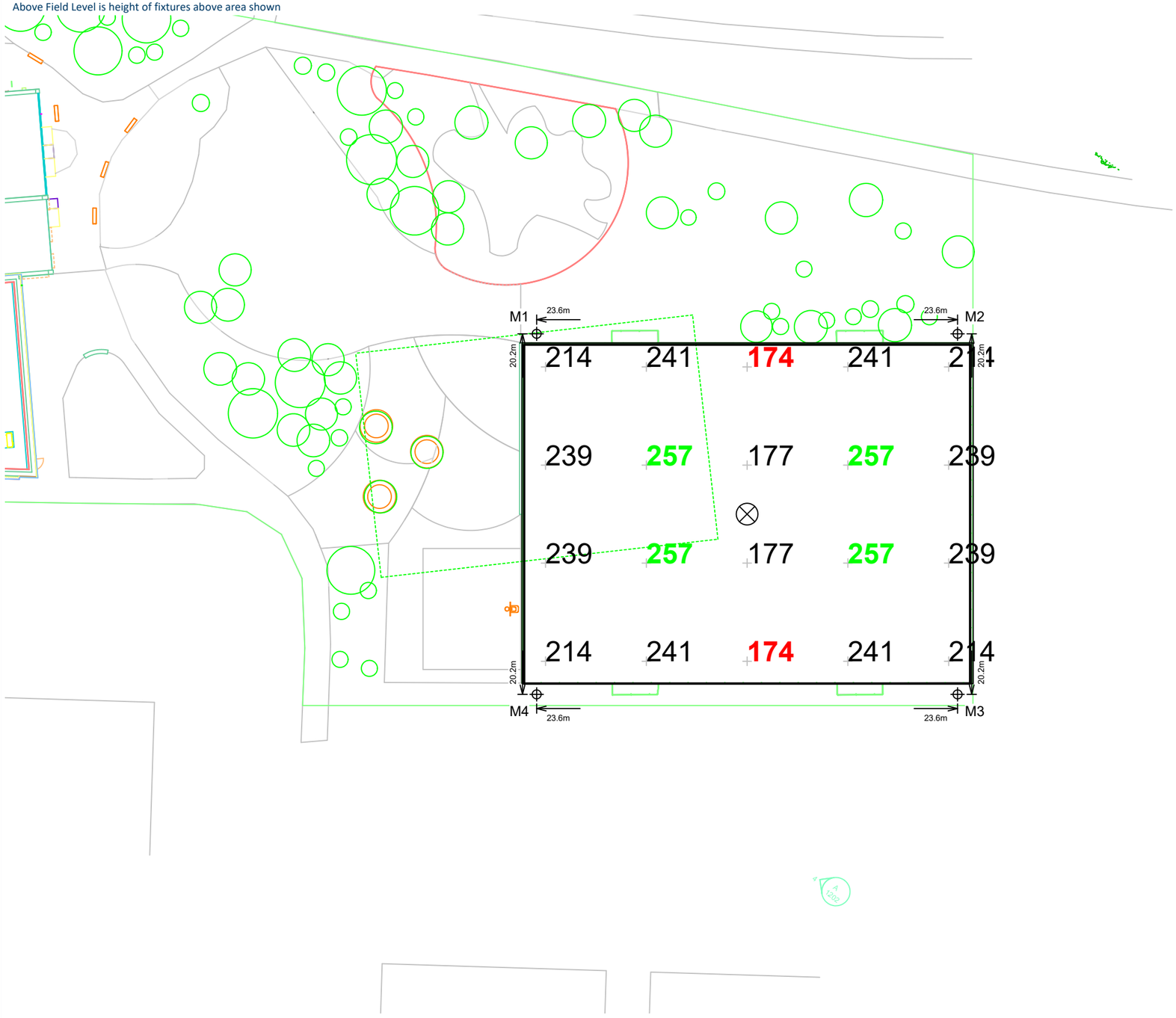
Project Number:	Drawing Number:		Status Code:	Rev Number:
DOBA2536	2536-DOB-	XX-XX-DR-S-0030	S2	P01

F Site Lighting Plan

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Structure				Fixtures				
QTY	STRUCTURE ID	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE FIELD LEVEL	FIXTURE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	M1-M4	12.19m	-	12.19m	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
4	Totals					8	8	0

Above Field Level is height of fixtures above area shown



Kilbogget Park

Loughlinstown, Leinster

Grid Summary

Name:	**MUGA**
Size:	50.0m x 38.0m
Spacing:	11.3m x 11.0m
Height:	1.0m above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL LUX
	Entire Grid
Guaranteed Average:	**200**
Scan Average:	225.25
Maximum:	257
Minimum:	174
Guaranteed Min/Avg:	**0.6**
Min/Avg:	0.77
Min/Max:	**0.68**
UG (adjacent pts):	1.45
CU:	1.00
No. of Points:	20
FIXTURE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits:	A
No. of Fixtures:	**8**
Total Load:	4.32 kW

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

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions.

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

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

SCALE IN METERS 1 : 500

0m 25m 50m

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

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.McDole • File #249052A • 28-Oct-25

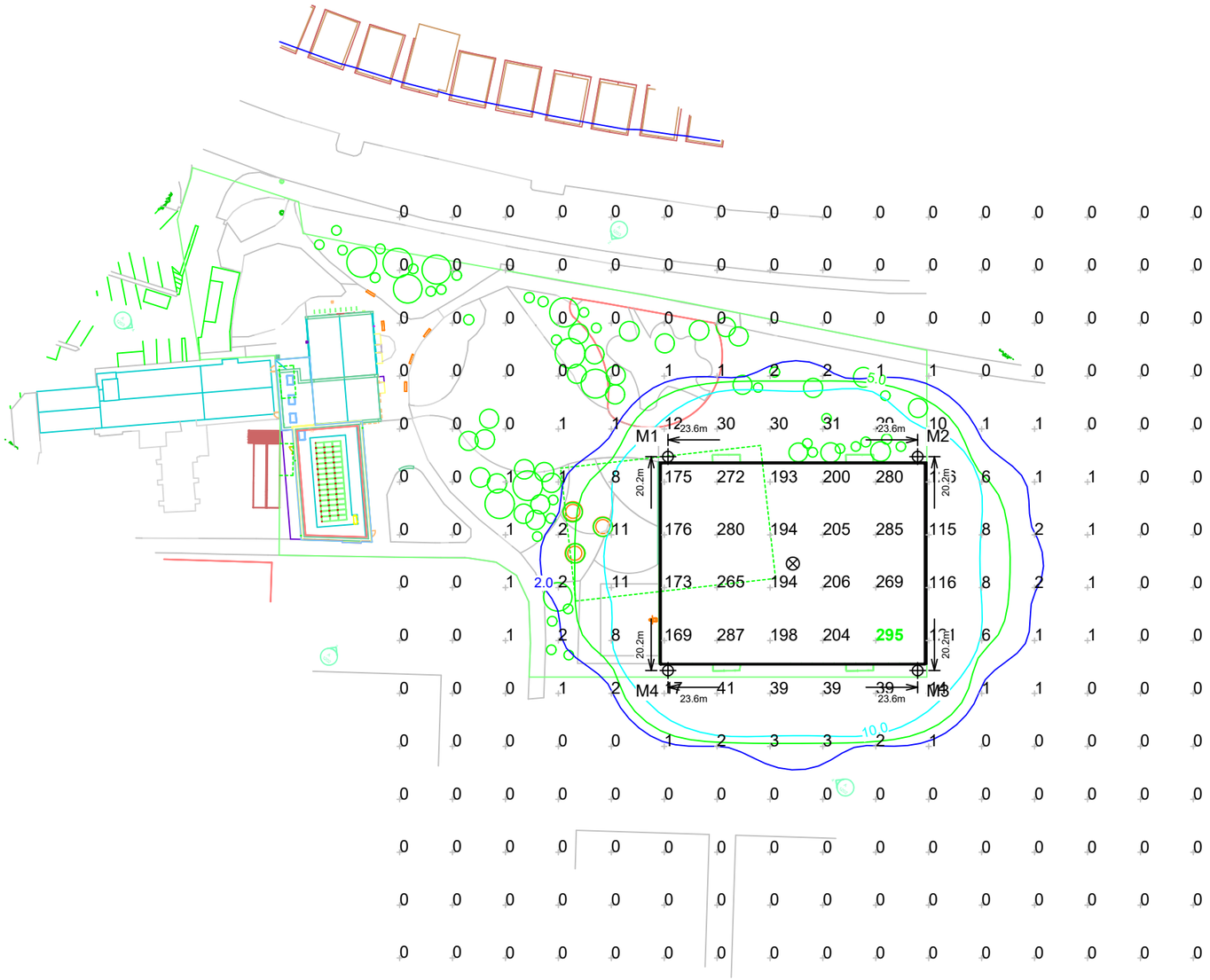
musco We Make It Happen.

G Site Lux Map

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Structure				Fixtures				
QTY	STRUCTURE ID	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE FIELD LEVEL	FIXTURE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	M1-M4	12.19m	-	12.19m	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
4	Totals					8	8	0

Above Field Level is height of fixtures above area shown



Kilbogget Park

Loughlinstown, Leinster

Grid Summary

Name:	**Spill**
Size:	50.0m x 38.0m
Spacing:	10.0m x 10.0m
Height:	0.9m above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL LUX
	Entire Grid
Scan Average:	**22.73**
Maximum:	295
Minimum:	0
Min/Avg:	0.00
Min/Max:	**0.00**
UG (adjacent pts):	55.96
CU:	1.00
No. of Points:	240
FIXTURE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits:	A
No. of Fixtures:	**8**
Total Load:	4.32 kW

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

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions.

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

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

SCALE IN METERS 1 : 1000

0m 50m 100m

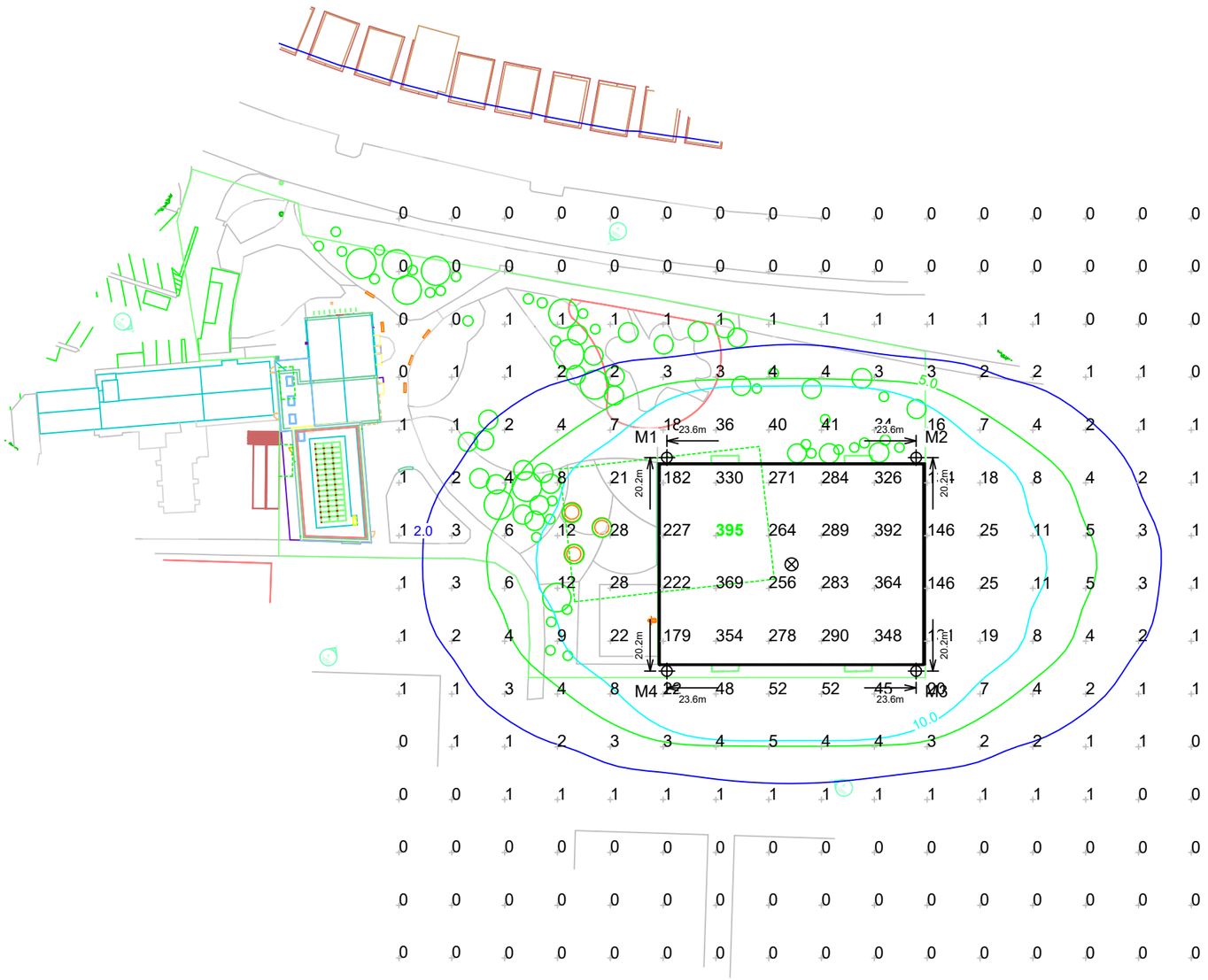
Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.McDole • File #249052A • 28-Oct-25

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Structure				Fixtures				
QTY	STRUCTURE ID	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE FIELD LEVEL	FIXTURE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	M1-M4	12.19m	-	12.19m	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
4	Totals					8	8	0

Above Field Level is height of fixtures above area shown



Kilbogget Park

Loughlinstown, Leinster

Grid Summary

Name:	**Spill**
Size:	50.0m x 38.0m
Spacing:	10.0m x 10.0m
Height:	0.9m above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX VERTICAL LUX
	Entire Grid
Scan Average:	**30.71**
Maximum:	395
Minimum:	0
Min/Avg:	0.00
Min/Max:	**0.00**
UG (adjacent pts):	48.50
CU:	1.00
No. of Points:	240
FIXTURE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits:	A
No. of Fixtures:	**8**
Total Load:	4.32 kW

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

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions.

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

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

SCALE IN METERS 1 : 1000

0m 50m 100m

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

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.McDole • File #249052A • 28-Oct-25

H NBDC Records

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

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

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	24/04/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*	16/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	20/03/2022	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Linnet *Linaria cannabina*	24/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*	02/10/2024	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*	16/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*	24/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*	26/02/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Red Kite *Milvus milvus*	26/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*	14/01/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*	20/06/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*	30/03/2022	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*	15/04/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Annex III Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	24/04/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	08/08/2020	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Swift *Apus apus*	15/05/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Teal *Anas crecca*	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 *Glebionis segetum*	24/07/2022	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Cornflower *Centaurea cyanus*	30/06/2019	Threatened Species: Waiting list
Dwarf Mallow *Malva neglecta*	27/08/2015	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Meadow Crane's-bill *Geranium pratense*	06/07/2024	Threatened Species: Vulnerable

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Pale Flax *Linum bienne*	07/05/2019	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Strawberry-tree *Arbutus unedo*	16/01/2023	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Invertebrates		
Buffish Mining Bee *Andrena nigroaenea*	31/05/2022	Threatened Species: Vulnerable
Moss Carder Bee *Bombus muscorum*	30/06/2015	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Red-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus lapidarius*	05/04/2024	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*	10/08/2017	Threatened Species: Near threatened
Tawny Mining Bee *Andrena fulva*	04/04/2021	Threatened Species: Regionally Extinct
Marine Mammals		
Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	09/07/2022	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II, Annex IV Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention
Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*	09/10/2020	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II, Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Mollusc		
Dog Whelk *Nucella lapillus*	18/08/2017	Threatened Species: OSPAR Convention
Reptiles		
Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*	22/08/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Terrestrial Mammals		
Badger *Meles meles*	15/07/2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto*	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii*	06/05/2017	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*	30/05/2023	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Irish Stoat *Mustela erminea* subsp. *hibernica*	26/08/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Leisler's Bat *Nyctalus leisleri*	09/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Nathusius's Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*	09/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*	05/05/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Red Squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*	07/07/2021	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	14/05/2023	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

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

Species	Date of last record	Designation
Birds		
Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*	02/12/2023	High Impact Invasive Species
Flatworms		
New Zealand Flatworm *Arthurdendyus triangulatus*	29/04/2019	High Impact Invasive Species
Flora		
American Skunk-cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*	01/05/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Butterfly-bush *Buddleja davidii*	21/03/2022	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*	20/02/2023	High Impact Invasive Species
Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*	25/06/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Floating Pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	18/01/2018	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Giant Hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*	26/03/2023	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Himalayan Honeysuckle *Leycesteria formosa*	16/08/2024	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	27/08/2020	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	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
Allium triquetrum		
Traveller's-joy *Clematis vitalba*	02/08/2021	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Turkey Oak *Quercus cerris*	16/01/2023	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Wall Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*	28/05/2024	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Invertebrates		
Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*	17/02/2025	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Mollusc		
Jenkins' Spire Snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*	19/06/2018	Medium Impact Invasive Species
Terrestrial Mammal		
Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*	12/04/2017	High Impact Invasive Species Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*	16/01/2023	High Impact Invasive Species EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
House Mouse *Mus musculus*	21/05/2016	High Impact Invasive Species

I Relevant Policy and Legislation

The legislation discussed below is intended as a guide only and does not replace formal legal advice.

I.1 Biodiversity Polic Guidance

'Biodiversity: The National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 (DCHG, 2017) sets out actions through which a range of government, civil and private sectors will undertake to achieve Ireland's 'Vision for Biodiversity' and has been developed in response to The Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 (UN Convention on Biological Diversity) and subsequent EU and International Biodiversity strategies and policies.

As part of the Action Plan process Local Authorities (LA) must produce Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP). BAPs highlight local biodiversity issues and set out a series of objectives and action plans for the conservation of priority species and habitats where they occur in each district or county.

I.2 Designated Sites and Nature Conservation

I.2.1 Statutory Designated Nature Conservation Sites

Sites with statutory designations receive varying degrees of legal protection under Irish statute (i.e. Wildlife Act 1976 and Wildlife (Amendment) Act (2000) and European Directives (i.e. the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EC). The EU directives were transposed into Irish national law and subsequent amendments were revised and consolidated in the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and Irish Statutory Instrument 477/2011

There are a number of statutory designations used for sites of high nature conservation value in Ireland, which are applied depending upon the importance of the site in a local, regional, national or international context. These include:

- National
- Natural Heritage Area (NHA)
- Wildfowl Sanctuary
- Statutory Nature Reserve
- Refuge for Fauna
- European
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- International
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserve
- Ramsar Convention Site
- National Park (Category II) Sites

I.2.2 Non-Statutory Designations

Non-statutory sites are afforded no statutory legal protection, but are normally recognised by local planning authorities and statutory agencies as being of local nature conservation value

A proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) is an area deemed to be of special interest containing important wildlife habitat and often containing rare or threatened species. They may also be selected on the basis of their geology or geomorphology.

I.2.3 Protected and Notable Species

A number of species are protected under Irish and international legislation. In Ireland, primary protection is provided under the 1976 Wildlife Act and Wildlife (Amendment) Acts (2000 & 2010) and revision 2018. Species of European importance receive additional protection in Ireland under the Birds and Natural habitats Regulations 2011.

The Flora (Protection) Order (2015) makes it illegal to cut, uproot or damage a listed species in any way. It is illegal to alter, damage or interfere in any way with their habitats.

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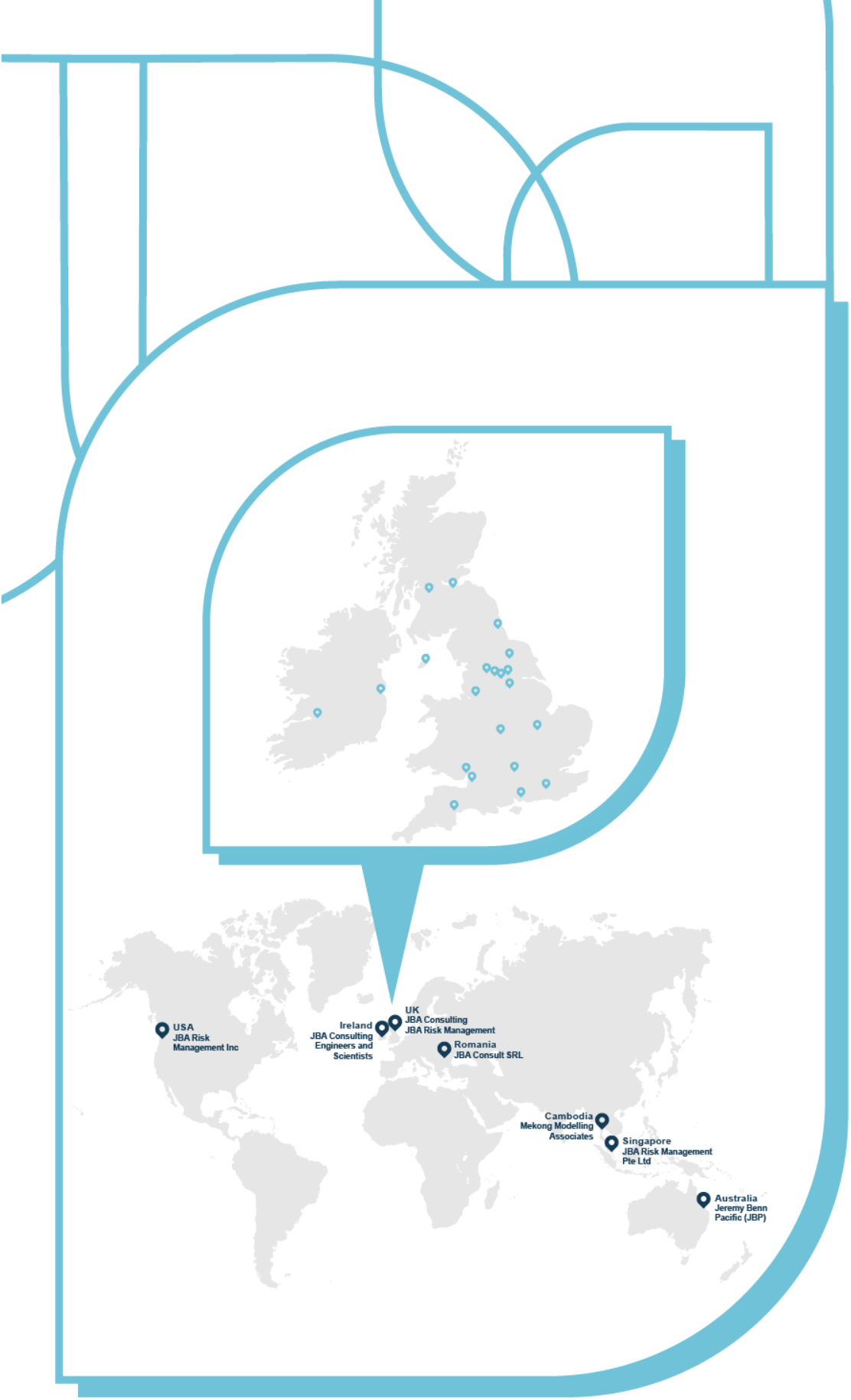

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