



**PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING FOR
OUTDOOR EVENT LICENCE FOR MUSIC EVENT AT MARLAY PARK
JULY 2017**

Prepared for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

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Scott Cawley, College House, 71-73 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, A94 F9X9, Ireland

Tel+353(1)676-9815 Fax +353(1) 676-9816

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1 Introduction

The information in this report forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the documentation for the proposed outdoor event at Marlay Park, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. The proposal includes the concerts and the set up and exiting site operations between 5th July 2017 and 21st July 2017.

This report which contains information required for the competent authority (in this instance Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council) to undertake a screening exercise for Appropriate Assessment (AA), was prepared by Scott Cawley Ltd. on behalf of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. It provides information on and assesses the potential for the proposed development to significantly affect Natura 2000 sites (hereafter 'European sites'¹).

It is necessary that the proposal has regard to Article 6 of the *Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* (as amended) (hereafter "the Habitats Directive"). This is transposed in Ireland primarily by the *European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011)* (hereafter the Birds and Habitats Regulations) and the *Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2010* as amended. Whilst not explicitly required under the *Planning and Development (Licensing of Outdoor Events) Regulations, 2001 (as amended)*, it is assumed that the competent authority will carry out screening for appropriate assessment as a precautionary measure as if this was a proposed development project.

An AA is required if likely significant effects on European sites arising from a proposed development cannot be ruled out at the screening stage, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

It is the responsibility of the competent authority to make a decision as to whether or not the proposed development is likely to have significant effects on European Sites, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects. In accordance with the legislation and national guidance, the competent authority issues an AA Screening Determination which will set out their decision and the reasons for it.

Following the preparation of this report it was objectively concluded that there was no possibility of any significant effects on any European sites arising from the proposed development, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Therefore, it was our view that an Appropriate Assessment was not required in this instance. The information in the tables below provide a summary of the information gathered for this screening exercise and the conclusions made.

2 Methodology

This report was prepared with regard to the following guidance documents, where relevant:

¹ Natura 2000 sites are defined under the Habitats Directive (Article 3) as a European ecological network of special areas of conservation composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II. The aim of the network is to aid the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. In Ireland these sites are designed as *European sites* - defined under the Planning Acts and/or Birds and Habitats Regulations as (a) a candidate site of Community importance, (b) a site of Community importance, (c) a candidate special area of conservation, (d) a special area of conservation, (e) a candidate special protection area, or (f) a special protection area. They are commonly referred to in Ireland as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities.* (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision).
- *Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities.* Circular NPW 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* (European Commission Environment Directorate-General, 2001); hereafter referred to as the EC Article 6 Guidance Document. The guidance within this document provides a non-mandatory methodology for carrying out assessments required under Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive.
- *Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC* (EC Environment Directorate-General, updated April 2015); hereafter referred to as MN2000.
- *Communication from the Commission on the precautionary principle.* European Commission (2000).

The above referenced guidance sets out a staged process for carrying out Appropriate Assessment. To determine if Appropriate Assessment is required, documented screening is required. Screening identifies the likely effects on European sites, if any, which would arise from a proposed plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

If the conclusions at the end of screening are that there is no likelihood of significant effects occurring on any European sites, as a result of the proposed plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, then there would be no requirement to undertake Appropriate Assessment.

However, even if screening makes a finding of no likely significant effects, and therefore concludes that Appropriate Assessment is not required, these findings must be clearly documented in order to provide transparency of decision-making, and to ensure the application of the 'precautionary principle'².

Screening for Appropriate Assessment involves the following:

- Determining whether a project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the conservation management of any European sites³;
- Describing the details of the project/plan proposals and other plans or projects that may cumulatively affect any European sites (see Table 1);
- Describing the characteristics of relevant European sites (Table 2); and
- Assessing the likelihood and significance of effects on relevant European sites (see Table 2).

² One of the primary foundations of the precautionary principle, and globally accepted definitions, results from the work of the Rio Declaration. Principle #15 declaration notes

"In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."

³ In this instance the proposed development is not directly connected with or necessary to the conservation management of any European sites.

The information that was collected to allow the competent authority to screen the proposal was based on a desktop study carried out on 17th May 2017. Information relied upon included the following information sources, which included maps, ecological and water quality data:

- Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping and aerial photography available from www.osi.ie;
- Online data available on European sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie;
- Information on land-use zoning from the online mapping of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government <http://www.myplan.ie/en/index.html>;
- Information on water quality in the area available from www.epa.ie;
- Information on the Eastern River Basin District from www.wfdireland.ie;
- Information on soils, geology and hydrogeology in the area available from www.gsi.ie;
- Information on the location, nature and design of the proposed event supplied by the applicant's design team (accessed via <https://dlrcoco.citizenspace.com/planning/oe10217/>);
- Information on the status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2013a & 2013b); and,
- Information on the conservation status of birds in Ireland (Colhoun & Cummins, 2013).

The following planning and policy documents were relevant to the subject lands, in particular with regard to the assessment of other plans and projects with potential for cumulative effects

- *Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011);*
- *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022 (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, 2016); and,*
- *Eastern River Basin District, River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015.*

3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Table 1 Overview of the Proposed Development and its Receiving Environment

Brief Site Description	The proposed outdoor event is centred on O 15459 26405 (see Figure 2) within the grounds of Marlay Park, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin. The site encompasses grassland, woodland and parkland within the demesne of Marlay Park.
Features of the Surrounding Environment	<p>Marlay Park is located on the southern edge of the Dublin urban area, and is bordered to the south by the M50 ring road, to the east and north by suburban housing development, and to the west by the Grange Golf Club. The park contains semi-natural habitats including mixed broadleaved woodland, parkland, grassland, lakes, and eroding rivers.</p> <p>The following qualifying interest (QI) species for which European Sites listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1 have been designated have been recorded within 2km of the proposal though none (except otter) have been recorded specifically within the park itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> • Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla</i> • Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> • Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> • Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> • Black-headed gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i> • Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> • Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> • Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i> • Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> <p>Merlin and peregrine falcon may utilise the subject lands from time to time for foraging, although the lands are likely to be a small portion of the home range of merlin (5km²) (Hardey <i>et al.</i>, 2009; SNH, 2013). Peregrine falcon hold a smaller home range of c. 2km², and any territory within the park is therefore unlikely to be contiguous with territories within the Wicklow Mountains SAC (002122). Peregrine falcon are also known to be a highly adaptable species, which nest in cities and active quarries, and therefore are not considered be prone to noise disturbance in this location. The subject lands are considered to have limited nesting opportunities for either species, which are most commonly found to nest on crags, cliffs, quarry faces and tall buildings, although they may occasionally nest in trees in the old nests of other bird species such as ravens or rooks (Hardey <i>et al.</i>, 2009). There are no recent records of either species nesting within Marlay Park.</p>

Table 1 Overview of the Proposed Development and its Receiving Environment

	In addition to the NBDC records of otter from within Marlay Park, otters were recorded on wildlife cameras within the park in July and August 2016, although no resting places of this species were noted within the park (Scott Cawley, 2016). There are records of otters from watercourses throughout the Dublin area, including within the city centre, and otters are known from other urban agglomerations in Ireland (Hayden & Harrington, 2001).
Description of the Proposed Development	The proposed Longitude festival is a three-day multistage music and arts festival on 14 th , 15 th , and 16 th July 2017. The event will run between gates opening at 13:30 and curfew at 23:00 on each day. The anticipated audience attending the event each day is 40,000. Full details of the event are provided in the applicant's documentation.
Defining the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development	<p>The zone of influence is a distance within which the proposed works could potentially affect the conservation condition of QI habitats or species. There is no set recommended distance for which European sites are considered as being relevant (<i>i.e.</i> within the zone of influence of proposed works) for AA. Available guidance (NPWS, 2010) recommends that <i>'the distance should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects'</i>. As a general rule of thumb, it is often considered appropriate to examine all European sites within 15km as a starting point. In some instances, where there are far reaching hydrological/hydrogeological connections, a whole river catchment or a groundwater aquifer may need to be included in determining the zone of influence. All European sites within 15km of the proposed works are listed in Table 2 below and shown on Figure 1.</p> <p>The proposed development is connected to European Sites within Dublin Bay by the surface water runoff from the park which flows into the River Dodder and the likely discharge of foul water to the public sewerage network served by Ringsend waste water treatment plant (WWTP). The existence of a potential impact pathway does not necessarily mean that likely significant impacts will arise. No other European Sites are connected to the proposed development.</p>
Potential pressures on European Sites as a result of the proposed development including existing or proposed plans or projects nearby which may lead to cumulative effects on	<p>There is not considered to be any possibility of loss of habitat or mortality of any species for which European Sites within the zone of influence of the proposed festival have been designated. This is because none of the species which form qualifying interests or special conservation interests in European sites nearby have been recorded in the park in significant numbers so as to suggest that the park provides a stepping stone function for the European sites.</p> <p>The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and</p>

Table 1 Overview of the Proposed Development and its Receiving Environment

<p>European Sites.</p>	<p>saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site.</p> <p>Whilst is a connection between the event and European Sites within Dublin Bay via the foul water network, as foul waters generated during the festival will ultimately be treated at Ringsend WWTP since a large proportion of the patrons for the festival originate from within the catchment of the Ringsend WWTP, the net increase in loading to the plant is not regarded to be significant and will be spread over the three days. Therefore there is no possibility of significant effects on European Sites in Dublin Bay.</p> <p>The event is a temporary event and the risk of any in-combination effects beyond the period of the event is regarded to be negligible. Since the event itself is not regarded to have any impacts on the European sites it is not possible for other events of a similar nature or other plans or projects to act in combination with it.</p>
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European sites within 1km, 5km and 15km of the proposed development site are shown in Figure 1 overleaf.

Table 2 Analysis of European sites within 15km.

Site name and code	Distance from Proposed Development (approximate)	Reasons for designation ⁴ (*= Priority Habitat) (Sourced from NPWS online Conservation Objectives Generic Version 3.0 for SACs and 4.0 for SPAs, unless otherwise stated).	Relevant source-pathway-receptor links between proposed development and European site?
Special Areas of Conservation			
Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]	c. 3km south	Annex I Habitats: [3130] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> [3160] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [4010] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4030] European dry heaths [4060] Alpine and Boreal heaths [6230] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and sub-mountain areas, in Continental Europe) [7130] Blanket bogs (* if active only) [8110] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8210] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.

⁴ "Qualifying Interests" for SACs and "Special Conservation Interests" for SPAs based on relevant Statutory Instruments for each SPA, and NPWS Conservation Objectives for SACs downloaded from www.npws.ie in July 2015.

Table 2 Analysis of European sites within 15km.

		<p>[91A0] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p> <p>Annex II Species: [1355] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>	
South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]	c. 5.8km east	<p>Conservation Objectives Version 1.0 (22/08/13)</p> <p>Annex I Habitats: [1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [2110] Embryonic shifting dunes</p>	Surface water runs from the event site to the River Dodder catchment which drains to the Liffey and then to Dublin Bay. The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site.
Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]	c. 6.2km south	<p>Annex I Habitats: [6210] * Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuca Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites) [6410] <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [7220] *Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)</p>	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.
Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]	c. 7.3 southeast	<p>Annex I Habitats: [7220] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [91E0] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)</p>	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.

Table 2 Analysis of European sites within 15km.

Ballyman Glen SAC [000713]	c. 9.5km east	Annex I Habitats: [7220] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7230] Alkaline fens	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.
North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]	c. 10.6km northeast	Conservation Objectives Version 1.0 (06/11/13) Annex I Habitats: [1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines [1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1330] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1395] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [1410] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [2110] Embryonic shifting dunes [2120] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2130] * Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2190] Humid dune slacks	Surface water runs from the event site to the River Dodder catchment which drains to the Liffey and then to Dublin Bay. The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site.
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [003000]	c. 12km east	Annex I Habitats: [1170] Reefs Annex II Species: [1351] Harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.
Bray Head SAC [000714]	c. 14.3km east	Annex I Habitats: [1230] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not

Table 2 Analysis of European sites within 15km.			
		[4030] European dry heaths	provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its qualifying interests.
Special Protection Areas			
Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040)	c. 3.6km south	[A098] Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> [A103] Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its special conservation interests.
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024)	c. 5.8km east	Conservation Objectives Version 1.0 (09/03/15) [A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [wintering] [A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [wintering] [A137] Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> [A140] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A144] Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> [A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A999] Wetlands & Waterbirds	Surface water runs from the event site to the River Dodder catchment which drains to the Liffey and then to Dublin Bay. The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site. The event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its special conservation interests.
North Bull Island	c. 11.3km	Conservation Objectives Version 1.0	Surface water runs from the event site to the River

Table 2 Analysis of European sites within 15km.

SPA (004006)	northeast	<p>[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i></p> <p>[A048] Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i></p> <p>[A052] Teal <i>Anas crecca</i></p> <p>[A054] Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i></p> <p>[A056] Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></p> <p>[A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i></p> <p>[A140] Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></p> <p>[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></p> <p>[A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i></p> <p>[A144] Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i></p> <p>[A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i></p> <p>[A156] Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i></p> <p>[A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i></p> <p>[A160] Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i></p> <p>[A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i></p> <p>[A169] Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p> <p>[A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i></p> <p>[A999] Wetlands & Waterbirds</p>	<p>Dodder catchment which drains to the Liffey and then to Dublin Bay. The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site. The event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its special conservation interests.</p>
Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]	c. 11.4km east	<p>[A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></p> <p>[A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></p> <p>[A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i></p>	<p>No impact pathway connects the event location to the European site and the event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its special conservation interests.</p>

Figure 1. All European sites within 15km of the proposed development site

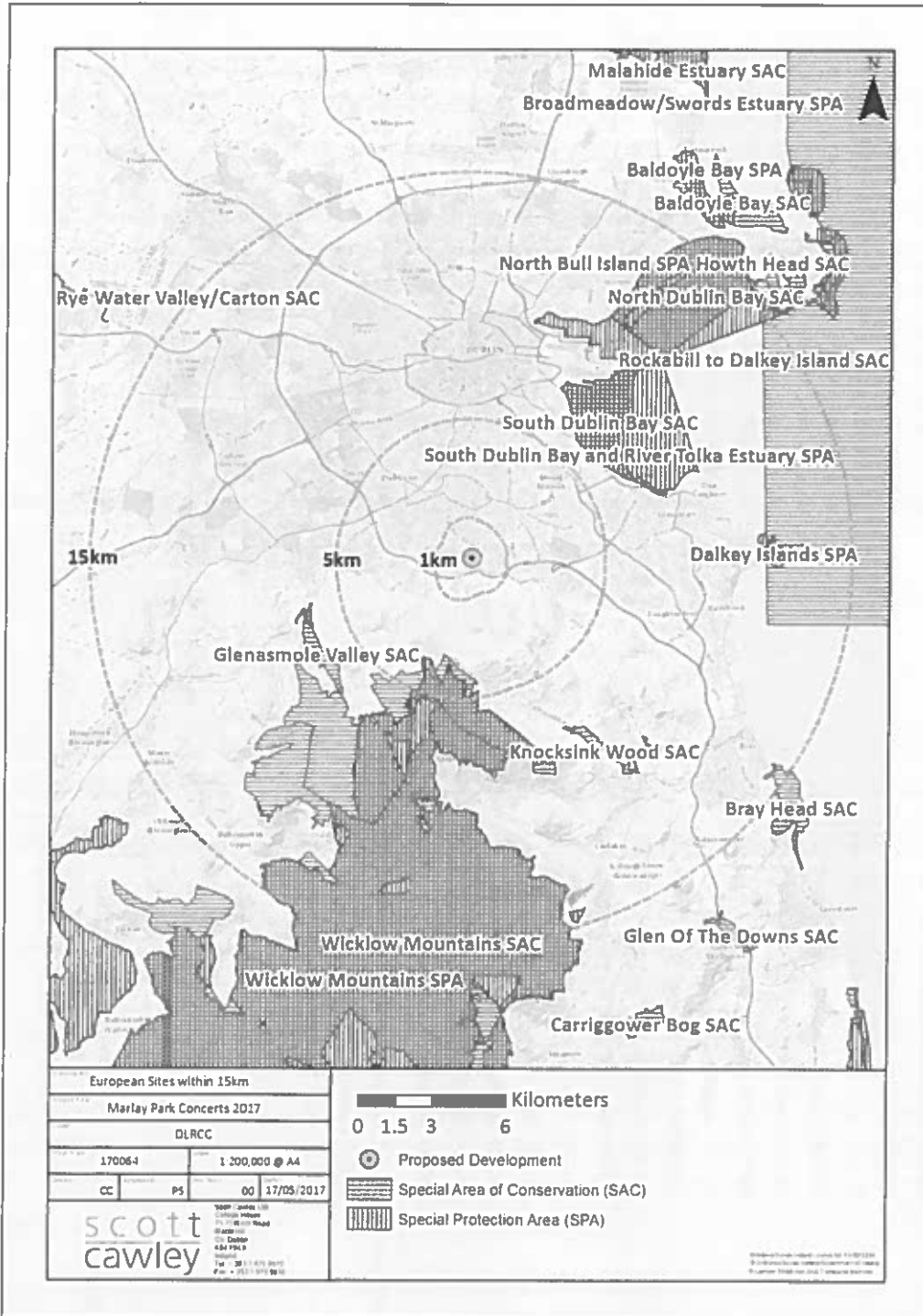
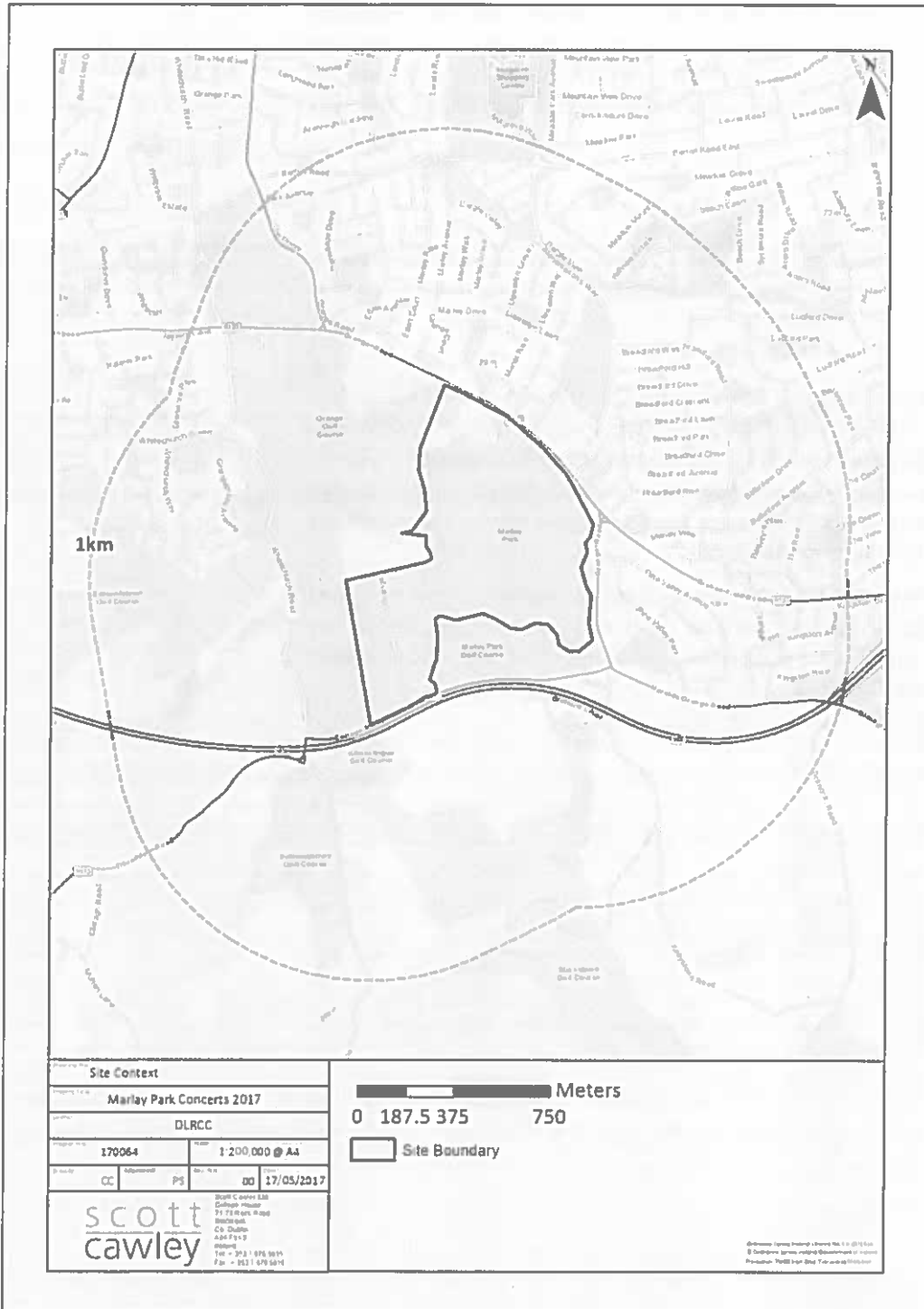


Figure 2. Proposed development in relation to the surrounding environment



4 Conclusions of the Screening Assessment

Following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular, the nature and location of the proposed event and their potential relationship with European sites, it is the professional opinion of the authors of this report that it is possible to rule out likely significant effects on European sites and that full Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required. The main justifications for this opinion is as follows:

- The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater (Dodder/Liffey) and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site.
- Whilst is a connection between the event and European Sites within Dublin Bay via the foul water network, as foul waters generated during the festival will ultimately be treated at Ringsend WWTP since a large proportion of the patrons for the festival originate from within the catchment of the Ringsend WWTP, the net increase in loading to the plant is not regarded to be significant and will be spread over the three days. Therefore, there is no possibility of significant effects on European Sites in Dublin Bay.
- The event is a temporary event and the risk of any in-combination effects beyond the period of the event is regarded to be negligible. Since the event itself is not regarded to have any impacts on the European sites it is not possible for other events of a similar nature or other plans or projects to act in combination with it.

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Comment [CC1]: Several refs added. Mammal book by Hayden and Harrington, raptors (Hardey, and SNH guidance)

Appropriate Assessment Screening Determination

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has determined that a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment of the Outdoor Event License for music event at Marlay Park July 2017 is not required.

Having considered the Appropriate Assessment Screening Statement, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County has been able to exclude, on the basis of objective scientific information, that the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, could have a significant effect on European sites, and therefore has concluded that an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

In accordance with Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and 2013, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council has undertaken Appropriate Assessment screening to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of the site(s), if the activity, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (s). In this context, particular attention was paid to the European Site(s) listed below.

Consent Details:

Reg No. OEL/02/17	
Type of Consent Sought	Event Licence
Location	Marlay Park
Natura 2000 Sites Assessed	Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122] South Dublin Bay SAC [000210] Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209] Knocksink Wood SAC [000725] Ballyman Glen SAC [000713] North Dublin Bay SAC [000206] Rockabil to Dalkey Island SAC [003000] Bray Head SAC [000714] Special Protection Areas Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040) South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024) North Bull Island SPA (004006) Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]
Possible Pathways connecting the event site to a Natura 2000 Site South Dublin Bay SAC [000210] North Dublin Bay SAC [000206] South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024) North Bull Island SPA (004006)	Surface water runs from the event site to the River Dodder catchment which drains to the Liffey and then to Dublin Bay. The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site. The event site does not provide any stepping stone or supporting function to the European site and its special conservation interests.

The Appropriate Assessment screening process which has been carried out by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has involved the following:

- Confirmation that the proposed development is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European Sites.

- Consideration of whether or not the proposed development, in combination with other plans or projects, would be likely to have a significant effect on any European sites in view of their conservation objectives.

This Appropriate Assessment determination is based on examination and analysis, in light of the best available scientific knowledge in the field, of all aspects of the proposed development which could either by itself or in combination with other plans or projects, affect European sites in the light of their conservation objectives. This examination and analysis has been presented in the Appropriate Assessment Screening Statement which has been prepared by Scott Cawley for Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, the key conclusions of which are summarised below.

- The nature of the event is such that there is a low risk of any chemical or fuel spillage or other material that would cause changes to the quality of surface water run-off. The distance between the event and the European site is such that dilution and mixing in the freshwater (Dodder/Liffey) and saline environments will not result in any perceptible relationship between the event site and the European site.
- Whilst there is a connection between the event and European Sites within Dublin Bay via the foul water network, as foul waters generated during the festival will ultimately be treated at Ringsend WWTP and since a large proportion of the patrons for the festival originate from within the catchment of the Ringsend WWTP, the net increase in loading to the plant is not regarded to be significant and will be spread over the three days. Therefore, there is no possibility of significant effects on European Sites in Dublin Bay.
- The event is a temporary event and the risk of any in-combination effects beyond the period of the event is regarded to be negligible. Since the event itself is not regarded to have any impacts on the European sites it is not possible for other events of a similar nature or other plans or projects to act in combination with it.

for
13/06/17

Accordingly Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has determined, that a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment of the Outdoor Event License for music event at Marlay Park 2017 is not required.

Date:

Signed:

 Scott Cawley 13/6/17

Approved officer

Date:

Signed:

 M. Kelly 13/6/17.