

### Metrolink Natura Impact Statement



Riailtas  
na hÉireann  
Government  
of Ireland

Tionscadal Éireann  
Project Ireland  
**2040**

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# 1. Introduction

This Natura Impact Statement (NIS), which contains information required for the competent authority in undertaking Appropriate Assessment, has been prepared by Scott Cawley Ltd. behalf of the applicant Transport Infrastructure Ireland. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive), and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations).

It considers the implications of the proposed MetroLink (hereafter referred to as the "proposed Project"), on its own and in combination with other plans or projects, for European sites<sup>1</sup> in view of the conservation objectives of those sites. It includes a scientific examination of evidence and data to identify and assess the implications of the proposed Project for any European sites in view of the conservation objectives of those sites. It considers whether the proposed Project, by itself and in combination with other plans or projects, would adversely affect the integrity of European sites. In reaching a conclusion in this regard, consideration is given to any measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the proposed Project on European sites.

The purpose of this NIS is to provide an examination, analysis and evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed Project on European sites and to present findings and conclusions with respect to the proposed Project in light of the best scientific knowledge in the field. This NIS will inform and assist the competent authority, in carrying out its Appropriate Assessment as to whether or not the proposed Project would adversely affect the integrity of European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, taking into account their conservation objectives.

**It is the considered view of the authors of this NIS (Scott Cawley Ltd.) that, following the implementation of the mitigation measures prescribed in Section 7.4 (the effectiveness of which is also set out in Section 7.4), the proposed Project will not, by itself or in combination with any other plans or projects, adversely affect the integrity of any European sites in view of their conservation objectives.**

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<sup>1</sup> The Natura 2000 network of 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 species listed in Annex II, and special protection areas classified pursuant to the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). 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 – as defined under the Planning and Development 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 (cSACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

## 2. Legislative Context

The Birds and Habitats Directives<sup>2</sup> require Ireland to establish protected sites as part of a European wide network of sites (the Natura 2000 network which are known in Ireland as European sites) for habitats and species that are of international importance for conservation. In Ireland, European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). SACs are selected for habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive (including priority types which are in danger of disappearance), and species listed on Annex II. SPAs are selected for bird species (listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive), regularly occurring populations of migratory bird species (such as waterbirds and waders), and areas of international importance for migratory birds. The specified habitats and species for which each SAC and SPA is selected, correspond to the Qualifying Interests (QIs) (in the case of SACs) or Special Conservation Interest (SCI) species (in the case of SPAs) for the sites, for which conservation objectives are prepared.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states that:

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

This provision is transposed into Irish planning legislation by Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The requirements of Part XAB apply to railway orders under the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001 by virtue of Section 177R of the Planning and Development Act, which defines "proposed development" for the purposes of Part XAB as including "development under section 43 of the [Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001]". In particular, Section 177U(4) of the Planning and Development Act provides for screening for Appropriate Assessment as follows:

*"The competent authority shall determine that an appropriate assessment of [...] a proposed Project [...] is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the [...] proposed Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site."*

Section 177U(5) provides as follows:

*"The competent authority shall determine that an appropriate assessment of a [...] proposed Project, [...], is not required if it can be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the [...] proposed Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site."*

Section 177T(1) and (2) provide that a NIS is "a statement, for the purposes of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, of the implications of a proposed Project, on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, for one or more than one European site, in view of the conservation objectives of the site or sites" and specifies that it "shall include a report of a scientific examination of evidence and data, carried out by competent persons to identify and classify any implications for one or more than one European site in view of the conservation objectives of the site or sites".

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<sup>2</sup> Council Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (the Birds Directive) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive).



Article 6(3) of the Habitats Regulations is also transposed in relation to certain applications for development consent under Article 42 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations) 2011 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations). The requirements of the Habitats Regulations apply to railway orders under the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001 by virtue of Article 2(1) of the Habitats Regulations, which defines "project" as including "any project [...] to which the exercise of statutory power in favour of that project or any approval sought for that project under any of the enactments set out in the Second Schedule of these Regulations applies". The Second Schedule to the Habitats Regulations includes the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001. In particular, Article 42(6) of the Habitats Regulations provides for screening for appropriate assessment as follows:

*"The public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is required where the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as a European Site and if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective scientific information following screening under this Regulation, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site."*

Article 42(7) provides as follows:

*"The public authority shall determine that an Appropriate Assessment of a plan or project is not required where the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site as a European Site and if it can be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information following screening under this Regulation, that the plan or project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site."*

Article 2(1) provides that a NIS is "a report comprising the scientific examination of a plan or project and the relevant European Site or European Sites, to identify and characterise any possible implications of the plan or project individually or in combination with other plans or projects in view of the conservation objectives of the site or sites, and any further information including, but not limited to, any plans, maps or drawings, scientific information or data required to enable the carrying out of an Appropriate Assessment".

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has made a number of rulings in relation to Appropriate Assessment, regarding when it is required, its purpose and the standards it should meet. Two of the key rulings include, Case C-127/02 Waddenzee<sup>3</sup> where the CJEU found that "Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site is to be subject to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on that site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects" and that the plan or project may only be authorised "where no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of such effects", and Case C-258/11 Sweetman<sup>4</sup> where the CJEU found that "[The Appropriate Assessment] cannot have lacunae and must contain complete, precise and definitive findings and conclusions capable of removing all reasonable scientific doubt as to the effects of the works proposed on the protected site concerned".

Consideration has been given in the preparation of this report, to the evolution in interpretation and application of directives and national legislation arising from jurisprudence of the European and Irish courts, in respect of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.

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<sup>3</sup> Case C-127/02, *Landelijke Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddenzee and Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels v Staatssecretaris van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij* [2004] I-07405

<sup>4</sup> Case C-258/11, *Peter Sweetman and Others v. An Bord Pleanála* [2013] judgement of the Court (Third Chamber) of 11 April 2013

## 2.1 Guidance and Approach

The following guidance has informed the preparation of this NIS where appropriate.

### 2.1.1 European Commission Guidance

- Assessment of Plans and Projects in Relation to Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission, 2021);
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission, 2019);
- Guidance Document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the Concepts of Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence. Opinion of the European Commission (European Commission January 2007, updated 2012);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission 2000)<sup>5</sup>;
- Nature and Biodiversity Cases – Ruling of the European Court of Justice (European Commission 2006); and,
- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive – Rulings of the European Court of Justice (European Commission Final Draft September 2014).

### 2.1.2 Irish Guidance

- OPR Practice Note PN01. Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021);
- Applications for Approval for Local Authority Developments made to An Bord Pleanála under 177AE of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended (Appropriate Assessment) – Guidelines for Local Authorities (An Bord Pleanála, 2013);
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2010 revision); and
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPW 1/10 & PSSP 2/10 (NPWS, 2010).

### 2.1.3 UK Guidance

- *Sustainability and Environmental Appraisal LA 115 Habitats Regulations assessment* (formerly HD 44/09) (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, UK Highways Agency September 2019); and
- *Habitat Regulations Assessment Advice Note 10: Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects Version 8* (The Planning Inspectorate, November 2017).

### 2.1.4 Other International Guidance

- Methodological Guideline for Impact Assessment of Transportation Infrastructure Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites – Guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3, 4) of the Habitats Directive (Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing of the Federal Republic of Germany 2004).

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<sup>5</sup> The precautionary principle is a guiding principle that derives from Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and has been developed in the case law of the European Court of Justice (e.g. ECJ case C-127/02 – Waddenzee, Netherlands).

This guidance document notes that the precautionary principle “covers those specific circumstances where scientific evidence is insufficient, inconclusive or uncertain and there are indications through preliminary objective scientific evaluation that there are reasonable grounds for concern that the potentially dangerous effects on the environment, human, animal or plant health may be inconsistent with the chosen level of protection”.

Applying the precautionary principle in the context of screening for appropriate assessment requires that where there is uncertainty or doubt about the risk of significant effects on a European site(s), it should be assumed that significant effects are likely and AA must be carried out.

In addition, the following guidance has informed the approach to characterising impacts, including determining magnitude and significance of impacts, as relevant in the application to Appropriate Assessment and European sites:

- *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland* (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Assessment, 2018);
- *Draft Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA, 2017);
- *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA, 2022);
- *Environmental Guidelines Series for Planning and Construction of National Roads* (National Roads Authority, 2005-2009); and,
- *A guide to the assessment of air quality impacts on designated nature conservation sites* (Institute of Air Quality management, 2020)



## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Scientific and Technical Competence Relied Upon

The preparation of this NIS has involved collaboration from a range of experts across fields of ecology, hydrology, hydrogeology, air, noise, landscape and engineering. The background and experience of the principal authors is set out below.

*Kate-Marie O'Connor BA MSc MCIEEM*

Kate-Marie O'Connor has over ten years' professional experience in ecological consultancy. She holds an honours degree in Natural Sciences from Trinity College Dublin, specialising in Botany, and obtained a distinction in her Masters in Environmental Modelling, Monitoring and Reconstruction from the University of Manchester. She also holds an advanced diploma in Planning and Environmental Law from The Honourable Society of King's Inns. She is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Her role as Principal Ecologist primarily involves the preparation of Ecological Impact Assessments, Biodiversity Chapters of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports, Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening reports and Natura Impact Statements (NIS) for a range of public and private projects across Ireland. These include strategic infrastructure projects such as: MetroLink, N2 Ardee to Castleblayney Road Scheme, National Children's Hospital and National Maternity Hospital. She has extensive experience in the successful delivery of ecological survey programmes; the management of survey teams and project budgets; consultations with statutory bodies and key project stakeholders; and preparation of mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategies. In addition, Kate-Marie has experience preparing AA Screening reports, Natura Impact Reports (NIR) and NIS for statutory and non-statutory land-use plans. She has also undertaken technical peer reviews of ecological documentation submitted as part of planning applications. Kate-Marie has a specialist interest in botany and has extensive experience undertaking botanical surveys in a range of different habitats across Ireland; the results of which have informed the preparation of ecological assessments. Kate-Marie also has extensive experience undertaking a range of fauna surveys including those for bats (*i.e.* bat activity surveys, bat call analysis, tree inspections and building inspections), badger, otter, breeding and wintering birds and newts.

*Lauren Shinkwin BSc MSc*

Lauren Shinkwin holds a first-class honours degree in Zoology from University College Dublin, and obtained a distinction in her Masters in Advanced Wildlife Conservation in Practice from the University of the West of England, Bristol. She has over 5 years' professional ecological consultancy experience in preparing Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Appropriate Assessment Screening reports, and Natura Impact Statements for a wide range of projects and plans across Ireland, including for transport, industrial, residential and renewable energy developments. Her role as Senior Ecologist also includes the management of large-scale infrastructure projects such as MetroLink, Bus Connects, and the N11/M11 Improvement Scheme. Lauren also has extensive experience designing, managing, and undertaking field surveys (flora and fauna) across a wide range of habitats in Ireland, the U.K., South Africa, and the U.S.A. This includes surveying protected mammal species (e.g., badger, bats, otter), bird species (e.g., winter and breeding birds), habitats, and invasive species.

*Laura Higgins BA*

Laura Higgins is a Senior Ecologist with Scott Cawley Ltd. and has worked at the company since 2018. She holds a first class honours degree in Natural Sciences, with a specialisation in Zoology from Trinity College Dublin. Laura has worked on a wide range of residential, commercial, and infrastructural projects across Ireland, and her current role involves project management and survey management of complex projects. She regularly carries out assessments and prepares reports including Natura Impact Statements, Ecological Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessment Report chapters and reports. She regularly carries out assessments and prepares reports including Natura Impact Statements, Ecological Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) chapters and reports.

Her ecological field survey experience includes habitat, invasive species, amphibian, bird, mammal and bat surveys.

*Shea O'Driscoll BSc MSc*

Shea O'Driscoll, Senior Ecologist with Scott Cawley Ltd, holds an honours degree in Zoology from University College Dublin and a Masters in Advanced Wildlife Conservation in Practice from the University of the West of England, Bristol. Shea has professional experience working in South Africa and the United States, as well as more recent experience within Ireland and the UK. He has experience in habitat survey and assessment in a range of terrestrial and aquatic environments, surveys for protected species including otter, bats and badger, he has undertaken a number of ecological clerks of works roles as well as invasive species surveys for public infrastructure works across Ireland. Since joining Scott Cawley Ltd., Shea has been project manager on ecological assessments that include PEA, EclA and AA (both AA Screening and preparation of NIS) for a range of projects including tourism, industrial, residential, renewable energy developments and well as National Infrastructure projects.

*Colm Clarke BA MSc MCIEEM*

Colm Clarke is a Principal Ecologist with Scott Cawley and has over seven years' experience in ecological consultancy. He obtained an honours degree in Natural Sciences, with a specialisation in Botany, from Trinity College Dublin, and a Masters in Biodiversity and Conservation from the same institution. Colm is a full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), a member of the Irish Environmental Law Association (IELA), and chairperson of the Dublin Bat Group (an affiliate group of Bat Conservation Ireland (BCI)). Colm's principal areas of interest are botany and bats, although he also has experience in a range of other faunal surveys, including freshwater white-clawed crayfish, freshwater pearl mussel, badger and otter. As Principal Ecologist, Colm regularly acts as primary author and project ecologist on complex projects. He also routinely completes technical peer review work, both internally as part of Scott Cawley's quality assurance procedures, and externally for clients. Colm has contributed to survey and assessment of the N6 Galway City Ring Road, and is the project ecologist for the N24 Cahir to Limerick Junction Project, and N24 Waterford to Cahir Project. Colm completed habitat surveys for Metrolink, and has been a contributing author for this report, completing peer review of the report.

*Andrew Speer BSc Adv Dip MCIEEM*

Andrew Speer is the Chief Technical Officer at Scott Cawley, and holds an honours degree in Zoology from the National University of Ireland, Galway, a Pg Dip in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from the University of Ulster and an Adv Dip in Planning & Environmental Law from King's Inns. He has over 15 years' professional ecological consultancy experience in preparing Ecological Impact Assessments (EclAs), Flora & Fauna/Biodiversity chapters of Environmental Impact Statements/Reports (EISs/EIARs), AA Screening reports and Natura Impact Statements/Reports (NISs/NIRs) for a diverse range of projects and development plans. Plan assessments include strategic development plans and masterplans, transport strategies, local area plans and county development plans. Projects include strategic infrastructure projects such as National Road Schemes and rail projects, residential housing units and developments, commercial and industrial development, quarries and wind energy projects. Andrew's experience includes designing, undertaking and managing a wide range of ecological field survey programmes, assessing impacts and designing/implementing mitigation measures related to protected mammals and birds (e.g. bats, badgers, breeding birds, wintering birds), protected aquatic species (e.g. white-clawed crayfish, otter and lamprey) and habitats. He is also an experienced Ecological Clerk of Works for projects such as national road schemes, pipeline works and electricity supply schemes. Andrew has also acted as an expert witness presenting ecological evidence at oral hearing. Andrew also has extensive GIS experience on Autodesk Map 3D, ArcGIS and QGIS platforms from the collation, management and storage of spatial datasets, through to spatial analysis techniques and the visual representation and presentation of the results to the highest standards to meet client requirements.

*Aebhín Cawley BA CEnv MCIEEM*

Aebhin Cawley is the Chief Executive Officer at Scott Cawley holds an honours degree in Zoology from Trinity College Dublin. She is an experienced ecological consultant with extensive experience in road and other infrastructural developments. As well as project managing Ecological Impact Assessments for complex developments in sensitive ecological locations, she is experienced in the management and co-ordination of Ecological Impact Assessments and Appropriate Assessments and in working through iterative design processes to achieve minimum ecological impacts leading to smooth transition of complex projects through the planning process. Aebhín prepared guidelines for the EPA in 2015 on Appropriate Assessment, updated these in 2019 and delivered several rounds of training in connection with the guidance to EPA inspectors. She provides training in Appropriate Assessment to public and private sector organisations and has lectured on Appropriate Assessment to a range of professional institutes and public sector organizations. Aebhín is an experienced ecologist with skills covering habitat assessments, specialist mammal (including all bat species), invertebrate (Marsh Fritillary and Freshwater Crayfish) and bird (including overwintering waterfowl) species. Aebhín's role in the project was to advise on key issues arising as necessary and to review and sign off on key deliverables and draft reports prepared, including this NIS.

### 3.2 Desktop Study

The desktop and other data sources used to inform the assessment presented in this report are listed below:

- Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping and aerial photography available from [www.osi.ie](http://www.osi.ie);
- Online data available on European sites, including habitat and species GIS datasets, and conservation objectives (and supporting) documents, as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from [www.npws.ie](http://www.npws.ie);
- Information on the status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2019a, 2019b);
- Online protected species datasets held by the National Biodiversity Data Centre from <http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie>;
- Information on the *Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 4: 2020 – 2026* (Gilbert *et al.*, 2021);
- Environmental information/data for the area (including water quality) available from [www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie) (Envision Online Environmental Map Viewer - <http://gis.epa.ie>);
- Information on soils, geology and hydrogeology in the area available from [www.gsi.ie](http://www.gsi.ie);
- Information on land-use zoning from the online mapping of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government [www.myplan.ie](http://www.myplan.ie);
- *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017 – 2021* (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2017);
- *Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023* (Fingal County Council, 2017);
- *Draft Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2030* (Fingal County Council, 2022);
- *Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015* (Fingal County Council, 2010);
- *Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028* (Dublin City Council, 2022);
- *Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022* (Dublin City Council, 2016);
- *Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025* (Dublin City Council, 2021);
- *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028* (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, 2022);
- *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Biodiversity Plan 2021-2025* (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, 2021);
- *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2022-2028* (South Dublin County Council, 2022);
- *Connecting with Nature: Draft Biodiversity Action Plan for South Dublin County 2020-2026* (South Dublin County Council, 2020);
- Documentation submitted as part of the previous Metro North scheme *Environmental Impact Statement – Metro North* (RPA, 2008) including data presented in Chapter 16 Flora and Fauna;
- Documentation submitted as part of the route selection stage of the proposed Project as presented in *New Metro North Alignment Options Study* (Arup, 2018);



- The results of ecological surveys undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for the proposed Project (see Section 4.4 below for details);
- Information on the location, nature and design of the proposed Project supplied by the applicant's design team including Chapter 4 (Description of the MetroLink Project), Chapter 5 (MerLink Construction Phase) and Chapter 6 (MetroLink Operations and Maintenance); and
- Information relevant to biodiversity contained within the EIAR in particular Chapter 13 (Airborne Noise and Vibration), Chapter 16 (Air Quality), Chapter 18 (Hydrology), Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology), Chapter 20 (Soils and Geology), Chapter 27 (Landscape & Visual) of the EIAR.

### 3.3 Consultations

Relevant organisation/bodies were consulted with respect to the EIAR and NIS and the proposed Project. Key stakeholders were also consulted during the AA process prior to the submission of the Railway Order. The form of these consultations included written correspondence, telephone conversations and in-person meetings. The consultations relevant to Appropriate Assessment are described in more detail below.

#### 3.3.1 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (NPWS)

A meeting was held with the NPWS on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020. NPWS made the following comments/observations relevant to the preparation of this NIS:

- Grassland sites are being used by Special Conservation Interest (SCI) bird species of Special Protection Areas and there is potential for habitat loss in these areas.
- Requirement for an Ecological Clerk of Works during the construction of the proposed Project.

These recommendations have been taken on board and implemented throughout the examination and analysis of this NIS, where relevant. The use of grassland sites by SCI bird species is addressed throughout the report, including under Section 2.5.1.4 (Baseline Surveys – Winter Bird Survey), Section 4.4.2 (Existing Environmental Baseline – Wintering Birds), Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence), and Section 6 (Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts on European Sites). The provision of Ecological Clerk of Works during the construction of the proposed Project is addressed in Section 6.1.4 Design Requirements and Mitigation.

#### 3.3.2 Fingal County Council (FCC)

Fingal County Council (FCC) responded to the scoping consultation request on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019. Their response included the following observations relevant to the preparation of the NIS:

- Consideration should be had of potential noise impacts on habitats and species within Malahide/Broadmeadow Estuary at Swords (*i.e.* within which Malahide Estuary SAC and Malahide Estuary SPA are located) during construction and/or operation of the proposed Project;
- Ensure that European sites located within 15km of the proposed alignment (*i.e.*, "linear site") are fully reviewed and analysed and that sites in excess of this 15km distance are effectively screened in or out as appropriate;
- Consideration of sites utilised by birds for feeding, especially overwintering birds and that overwintering surveys are undertaken as part of the EIAR and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) especially where there are indications that overwintering birds use existing fields or green spaces that may be impacted by construction or operation – *i.e.* a desk study may not be sufficient and therefore field survey is recommended; and
- Consultation with FCC Biodiversity Officer is recommended.

A biodiversity meeting was held on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020 with FCC and included the attendance of FCC Biodiversity Officer. FCC made the following comments/observation relevant to the preparation of this NIS

- Ecological baseline (as presented in Section 4) is consistent with FCC records.

- Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* are known to spawn in the Ward River.
- Consideration of the scale of habitat loss.

These observations and comments have been taken on board and implemented throughout the NIS, where relevant. Potential noise impacts are addressed throughout Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence). Review and analysis of European sites within 15km of the proposed Project (and beyond) are described in Section 5.1.1 (Determining the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Project). The use of sites by SCI bird species is addressed throughout the report, including under Section 2.5.1.4 (Baseline Surveys – Winter Bird Survey), Section 4.4.2 (Existing Environmental Baseline – Wintering Birds), Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence), and Section 6 (Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts on European Sites). The FCC Biodiversity Officer was consulted and their comments/observations were addressed within the NIS as described below.

FCC records were reviewed for consistency with Section 4. With respect to AA, the proposed Project is not hydrologically connected to any European site designated for any Annex II Qualifying Interest fish species, including Atlantic salmon. The nearest known European site designated for Salmon is the River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC, located c. 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project in the Boyne river catchment. Habitat loss is considered under Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence).

### 3.3.3 Dublin City Council (DCC)

Dublin City Council (DCC) responded to the scoping consultation request on the 4th July 2019. Their response included the following observations relevant to the preparation of the NIS:

- Consultation with DCC Biodiversity Officer is recommended.

A biodiversity meeting was held on 21st May 2020 with DCC and included the attendance of DCC Biodiversity Officer. DCC made the following comments/observation relevant to the preparation of this NIS:

- Consideration of Santry River:
  - Its hydrological connectivity to North Bull Island;
  - Numerous bird surveys have been undertaken by DCC on the Santry River;
  - Issues with respect to illegal poaching along the Santry River;
  - Potential for impacts due to proposed works located north-west of Santry Demesne;
  - Protection of woodland at Santry Demesne as it provides an important flightpath for light-bellied brent goose (a species that seasonally retreats inland due to the depletion of eelgrass *Zostera* sp. in Dublin Bay);
  - Plans to restore/rehabilitate the Santry River.
- Presence of Indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* in Ballymun.
- Presence of coot *Fulica atra* in Darndale Park. This species was noted as being uncommon and DCC are gathering information on it.
- Consideration of the avoidance of habitat loss through design, compensation/offsetting of habitat loss and potential for enhancement.
- Requirement for post-construction monitoring.
- Consideration for the DCC updated Biodiversity Action Plan, which is currently underway and will be published in 20216.
- Consideration of local area plans and Park Strategy.

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<sup>6</sup> To note that this plan was subsequently published and was included as part of the Desktop Data Review (Section 2.2) for this assessment.

These observations and comments have been taken on board and implemented throughout the NIS, where relevant. As recommended by DCC, the DCC Biodiversity Officer was consulted. Potential impacts to the Santry River and associated species relevant to AA have been considered throughout the report, including under Section 2 (Baseline Surveys), Section 4 (Existing Environmental Baseline), Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence). Non-native invasive plant species, including Indian Balsam, have been addressed under Section 2 (Baseline Surveys), Section 4 (Existing Environmental Baseline), Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence). The presence of coot in Darndale Park has been noted in Appendix E.

Habitat loss is considered under Section 5 (Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence). Post-construction monitoring is addressed in Section 6 (Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts on European Sites). DCC updated Biodiversity Plan (Draft Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025), local area plans and Park Strategy have been considered.

### 1.1.1 Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)

IFI provided fish records for the proposed crossing points on the 27th July 2018.

The IFI responded to the scoping consultation request on the 5th June 2019. Their response included the following observations generally relevant to Appropriate Assessment:

- There are known records of the Annex II Qualifying Interest fish species Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* in the Turvey river system, the lower reaches of the Broadmeadow River and Ward River system, the River Tolka and the River Liffey system;
- With regards to the River Tolka it is noted that it has "a particularly important nursery function for salmonid species throughout... [and that] salmon were recorded in the Glasnevin area in 2011";
- The River Tolka is also known to support populations of the Annex I Qualifying Interest species Lamprey *Lampetra* sp.;
- With regards to the Liffey, it is noted that it "supports a regionally significant population of Atlantic salmon" and that it "serves as the natural linkage for species such as salmon... providing the necessary habitat for their transition";
- It is also noted that "previous surveys in Dublin city area of the Liffey have recorded... river lamprey [*L. fluviatilis*]"; and,
- It is noted that whilst both the Cuckoo River and Mayne River are non-salmonid systems, the "IFI are currently assessing the viability of a salmonid reintroduction programme".

With regards to water protection measures, the IFI recommended that the Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters (IFI, 2016) is consulted for any proposed works undertaken near any of the relevant rivers and streams and that the "maintenance of habitat integrity (both in-stream and riparian) is essential in safeguarding the ecological value of this important urban natural resource". They also recommended that "A comprehensive and integrated approach for achieving estuary and river protection during construction and operation should be implemented through environmental construction management planning". These recommendations have been incorporated into the mitigation strategy proposed in Section 5 of this NIS.

In accordance with the IFI recommendations, fisheries surveys<sup>7</sup> (i.e. electro-fishing and habitat suitability assessments for salmonid and lamprey species) were undertaken at the eight watercourses crossed by the proposed Project on the 28th and 29th September 2018. With respect to AA, the proposed Project is not hydrologically connected to any European site designated for any Annex II Qualifying Interest fish species (including Atlantic salmon and lamprey species). The nearest known European site designated

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<sup>7</sup> The methodology and results of these surveys are presented in Section 15.2 and Section 15.3 respectively of Chapter 15 Biodiversity of the EIAR.



for Salmon, River Lamprey and Brook Lamprey is the River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC, located c. 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project in the Boyne river catchment.

A biodiversity and hydrology meeting was held on 31st August 2020 with IFI and included the attendance of DCC biodiversity officer. DCC made the following comments/observation relevant to the preparation of this chapter of the EIAR:

- Design of culverts.
- Requirement to translocate fish from impacted river channel prior to any temporary diversion works occurring and that this activity must be undertaken by licenced contractors authorised under Section 14 of the Fisheries (Consolidation) Act, 1959.
- Implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to reduce amounts of surface water being discharged into watercourses as well as the use of hydrocarbon petrol interceptors.
- Requirement for protective measures during construction especially in the context of management of silt.

These observations and comments have been taken on board and implemented throughout the NIS, where relevant. As previously mentioned, with respect to AA, the proposed Project is not hydrologically connected to any European site designated for any Annex II Qualifying Interest fish species. As such, specific mitigation measures relating to the translocation of fish are not addressed in this report, however, they are detailed in Chapter 15 (Biodiversity) of the EIAR (Section 15.5.1.13). Surface water protection design and mitigation measures are described in Section 6 (Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts on European Sites) of this report.

### 3.4 Assessment Methodology

The proposed Project (including the proposed design, construction methodologies and operational effects) was analysed and assessed to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed Project that could affect the ecological environment. From this, the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the proposed Project was defined. Based on the identified impacts, and their ZoI, the European sites potentially at risk of any direct or indirect impacts were identified. This assessment was undertaken in consideration of all potential impact sources and pathways connecting the proposed Project to European sites, in view of the conservation objectives supporting the conservation condition of the sites' Qualifying Interests (QIs) or Special Conservation Interest (SCI) species.

The conservation objectives relating to each European site and its QIs/SCIs are expressed generally for SACs as "to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the cSAC has been selected", and for SPAs "to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA".

Following on from this, and as defined in the Habitats Directive, favourable conservation status (or condition, at a site level) of a habitat is achieved when:

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

The favourable conservation status (or condition, at a site level) of a species is achieved when:

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

Where site-specific conservation objectives have been prepared by the NPWS for a given European site, these include a series of specific attributes and targets against which effects on conservation condition, or integrity, can be measured, i.e. an impact which affects the achievement of favourable conservation condition, as measured by the attributes and targets, is an impact on site integrity. In some instances, the NPWS has not published site-specific conservation objectives for either a European site as a whole, or for a particular QI or SCI of a European site. Where published site-specific conservation objectives are not available in relation to a European site, the authors of this report have referenced published site-specific conservation objectives for QIs or SCIs from other European sites as proxies. These proxy site-specific conservation generally comprise site-specific conservation objectives for other European sites with the same QI and/or SCI. In some instances there are no site-specific conservation objectives for a QI/SCI, and in these instances, the site-specific conservation objectives of a QI/SCI with equivalent ecology are used as proxy. In the case of some QIs/SCIs in certain European sites, the conservation objective is to restore rather than maintain conservation condition and this distinction is taken into account in the assessment in this NIS.

Having already ascertained in a separate Appropriate Assessment Screening Report (Scott Cawley Ltd., 2021) that the proposed Project is either likely to have a significant effect on a European site(s), or that any such likelihood is uncertain or cannot be ruled out, this NIS has been prepared to inform and assist the competent authority, in carrying out its Appropriate Assessment as to whether or not the proposed Project will adversely affect the integrity of European sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, taking into account the conservation objectives of the European sites.

As outlined in the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report (Scott Cawley Ltd., 2021), the proposed Project has the potential to have significant effects on seventeen European sites, all of which are located downstream of the proposed project. As detailed in Section 6.1.5 of this NIS, avoidance, and reduction measures (including both design and mitigation measures) have been outlined to ensure that, in view of the European sites' conservation objectives, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites concerned.

This process is summarised in Diagram 1.

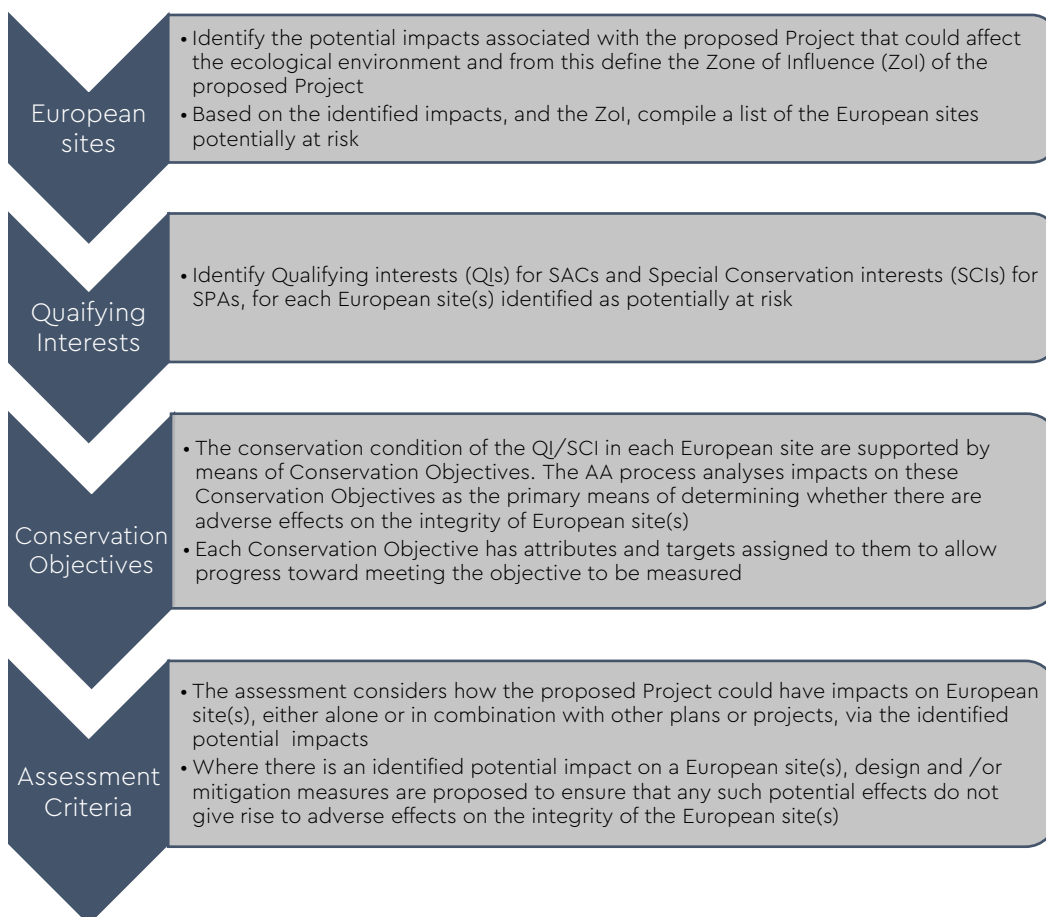


Diagram 1: Assessment of Methodology Process

### 3.5 Baseline Surveys

The following section describes the various surveys that were carried out to inform this assessment. The results of these surveys are presented in Section 4 of this NIS.

### 3.6 Ecological Surveys

This section provides an outline of the various ecological survey methodologies used to collate baseline ecological information in the preparation of this report. A summary of all the ecological surveys undertaken to inform both the preparation of Chapter 15 (Biodiversity) of the EIAR and this NIS are provided in Table 1. A detailed description of those ecological surveys relevant to this assessment along with their respective study areas are provided below. Ecological surveys relevant to this NIS include: habitat surveys; the assessment of the biological water quality status of watercourses; surveys for the presence or signs of terrestrial, mobile Annex II species (i.e. otter *Lutra lutra*); and, surveys for Special Conservation Interest bird species. Additional fisheries surveys (i.e. electro-fishing and habitat suitability assessments for salmonid *Salmo salar* and lamprey species *Lampetra* species) and macroinvertebrate surveys (i.e. white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*) were undertaken at the proposed crossing points of the proposed Project; however the results of these surveys are not directly relevant to this assessment as the proposed Project is not hydrologically connected to any European site designated for Annex II fish species or white-clawed crayfish. The nearest known European site designated for Salmon, River Lamprey and Brook Lamprey is the River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC, located c. 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project in the Boyne river catchment. The nearest known European site designated for white-clawed crayfish is the River Barrow and River Nore SAC, which is located c. 52km south-west of the proposed Project in the River Barrow catchment, River Nore catchment and River Ballyteigue-Bannow river catchment.

**Table 1: Ecological Surveys and Survey Dates between 2018 and 2020. Rows highlighted in green correspond to those ecological surveys relevant to the Appropriate Assessment**

Survey	Survey Date(s)	Surveyor(s)
Amphibian habitat suitability assessment	April 2018 February and March 2020 February 2021 June and July 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd.  Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Assessment of biological water quality status	September 2018	Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Aquatic macroinvertebrate survey of Royal Canal basin	June 2021	Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Bat surveys: Building surveys	July, August and September 2018 July, August, September, November 2019 July, August and September 2020	Scott Cawley Ltd.
Walked transect activity surveys	June, July and August 2018 July, August and September 2019 July and August 2020	
Static detector activity surveys	June, July and August 2018 August 2019	
Identification of potential bat tree roosts	April 2018 March 2020	

Survey	Survey Date(s)	Surveyor(s)
	July 2021	
Breeding bird surveys	April, May and June 2018 April, May and June 2019 May and June 2020	Scott Cawley Ltd.
Fisheries surveys (including survey of macrophytes and assessment of biological water quality status)	September 2018	Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Habitat surveys (including non-native plant species and detailed aquatic survey of Royal Canal basin)	May, June and September 2018 June and September 2019 June, July and October 2020 February 2021 June 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd.  Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Invasive species survey	March 2020	Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd.
Mammal surveys	April 2018 February and March 2020 February and March 2021 June and July 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd.
Otter survey	April 2018 February and March 2020 June 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd.
Reptile habitat suitability assessment	May, June and September 2018 July and September 2019 June, July and October 2020 February 2021 June and July 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd.
White-clawed crayfish survey	September 2018	Triturus Environmental Services Ltd.
Wintering bird surveys	November and December 2018 January and March 2019 January, February, March, November and December 2020 January, February and March 2021	Scott Cawley Ltd. Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd.

### 3.6.1 Habitat Surveys

Habitat surveys were carried out on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2018, 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2018, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018, 5<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> September 2019, 26<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2020 and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021. Instream aquatic habitats were surveyed by Triturus Environmental Services on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2018. All habitats located within the ZoI of the proposed Project were surveyed and mapped to level three of the Heritage Council's habitat codes, after Fossitt (2000) and in accordance with *Best Practice Guidance for Habitat Survey and Mapping* (Smith *et al.*, 2011). The likelihood / potential for Annex I habitat types was inferred where possible based on the professional judgement of the surveyor, with reference to the Interpretation manual of European Union Habitats EUR 28 (European Commission, 2013) and definitions of Annex I habitat types published in the corresponding national habitat survey reports and NPWS wildlife manuals, as applicable. The nomenclature for Annex I habitats follows that of the *Interpretation manual of European Union Habitats EUR28* (European Commission, 2013) with abbreviated names after those used in *The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview* (NPWS, 2019d). The level of field data quality (as per

Smith *et al.*, 2011) was also recorded. Plant species present that were either representative of a habitat or considered to be of conservation interest were recorded, along with their relative abundances. The habitat's extent was mapped onto an aerial photograph, with GPS points taken where a habitat's extent could not be clearly identified from the aerial photograph. Vascular plant nomenclature follows that of the *New Flora of the British Isles 4<sup>th</sup> Edition* (Stace, 2019); bryophyte nomenclature follows the *Checklist of British and Irish Bryophytes* (BBS, 2009 and 2020).

A dedicated invasive species survey was undertaken on the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2020 by an Ecologist from Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd. at lands within and immediately surrounding the Glasnevin railway junction (*i.e.* comprising the embankment of the existing railway line and lands in close proximity to the proposed Glasnevin station).

### 3.6.2 Assessment of biological water quality status

Macro-invertebrate samples were collected by Triturus Environmental Services Ltd. at the following eight watercourses crossed by the proposed Project between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2018: Turvey River (Staffordstown stream), Broadmeadow River, Ward River, Sluice River, Cuckoo River, Mayne River, Santry River and Tolka River. All Q<sub>2</sub>-samples were taken with a standard kick sampling net (*i.e.* 250mm in width and with a 500µm mesh size) from riffle/glide habitat, utilising a three minute per sample approach. Large cobble was also washed at each site where present and samples were elutriated and fixed in 70% ethanol for laboratory identification. Macro-invertebrate samples were converted to Q<sub>2</sub>-ratings as per Toner *et al.* (2005). The reference classes for Q<sub>2</sub>-rating are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Description of Reference classes for each EPA Q-Value ratings (after Toner et al., 2005) Q-Value**

	Water Framework Directive Status	Pollution Status	Condition
Q5 or 4-5	High Status	Unpolluted	Satisfactory
Q4	Good Status	Unpolluted	Satisfactory
Q3-4	Moderate Status	Slightly Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Q3 or 2-3	Poor	Moderately Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Q2, 1-2 or 1	Bad	Seriously Polluted	Unsatisfactory

### 3.6.3 Breeding Bird Surveys

Breeding bird surveys were conducted as three visits per season in April, May and June 2018, April, May and June 2019, and May and June 2020 using a methodology adapted from the Breeding Bird Survey (Gilbert *et al.*, 1998). The survey season in 2020 coincided with the imposition of emergency restrictions on citizen's movement by the Irish Government, in connection with the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. Scott Cawley did not undertake field surveys between late March and mid-May 2020 due to these restrictions. Therefore three surveys were conducted in 2020 between late May and late June. The timing of these surveys was late in the season, however given the completion of surveys across multiple years, the timing of the surveys in 2020 have not imposed any limitations on the survey outcomes or this assessment.

All suitable breeding bird habitat located within c. 150m of the proposed Project were slowly walked in a manner allowing the surveyor to come within c. 50m of all habitat features (see Figure 1 for survey corridor). Birds were identified by sight and song, and general location and activity were recorded using the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and activity codes. The conservation status of the bird species was recorded as per:

- Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI) lists which classify bird species into three categories: Red List – birds of high conservation concern; Amber List – birds of medium conservation concern; and Green List – birds not considered threatened (Gilbert *et al.*, 2021);
- Bird species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (2008/144/EC); and
- Special Conservation Interest (SCI) species of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within the ZoI of the proposed Project.



With regards to this NIS, relevant bird species recorded are SCI species of SPAs within the ZOI of the proposed Project.

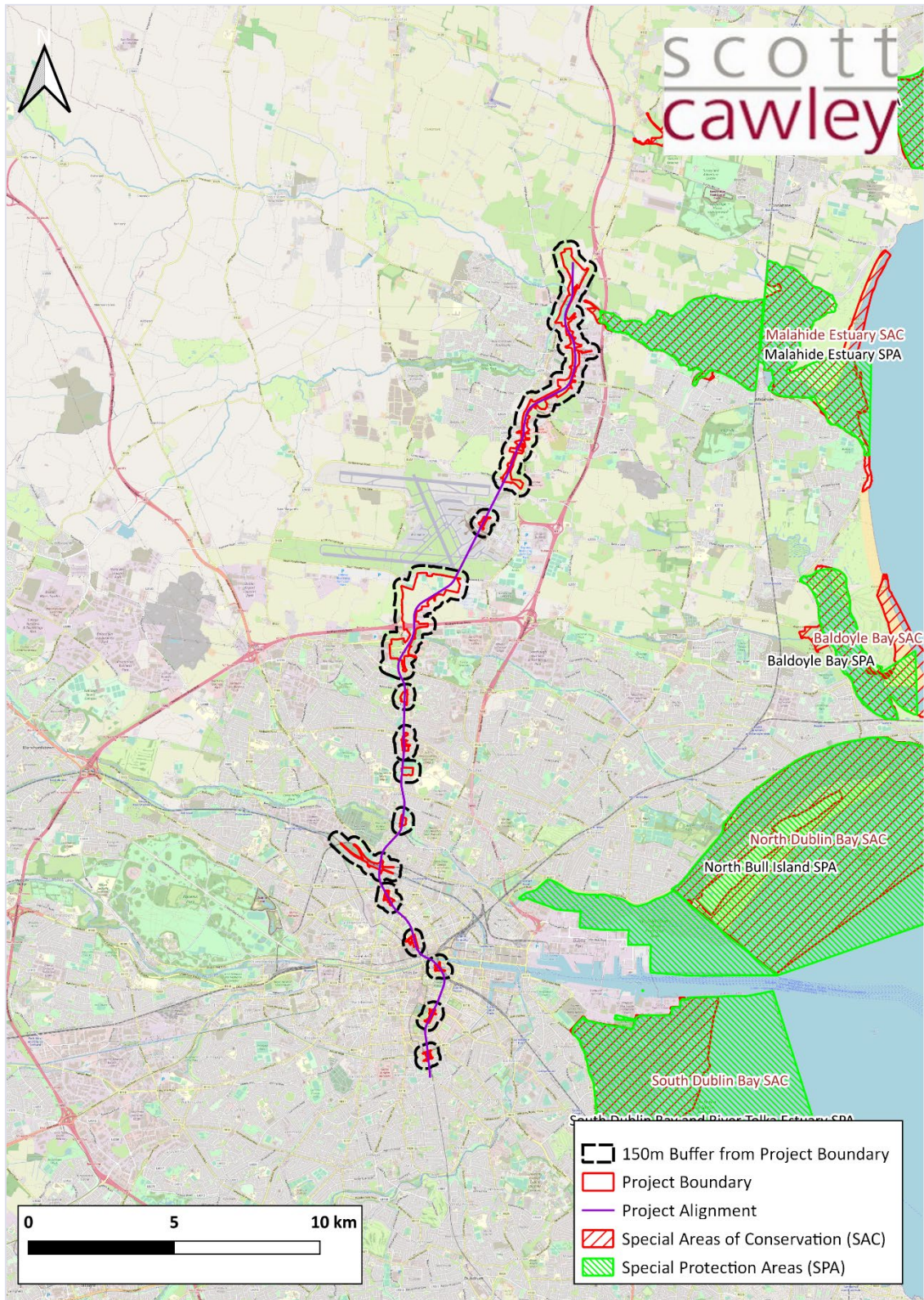


Figure 1: Survey corridor for breeding birds, comprising a 150m buffer from Project Boundary.

### 3.6.4 Wintering Bird Surveys

All potential suitable inland feeding and/or roosting sites for winter birds located within c. 300m of the proposed Project were identified as part of a desktop study exercise, which involved a review of recent

aerial photography and known inland feeding sites for the SCI species light-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla hrota* (Scott Cawley Ltd., 2017). The survey sites are shown on Figure 8 in Appendix C. Winter bird field surveys were conducted by Scott Cawley Ltd. and Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd. ecologists. Sites were surveyed during four visits across the 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 wintering bird season on 5th, 6th and 8th November 2018, 11th and 12th December 2018, 29th, 30th and 31st January 2019, 2nd February 2019 and 4th, 5th and 6th March 2019 or the 10th January 2020, 3rd, 27th and 28th February 2020 and 11th, 12th, 18th and 24th March 2020 or the 1st and 17th December 2020, 22nd January 2021, 26th February 2021 and 5th and 25th March 2021. Sites 46, 64, 67, 124-128 and 130-137 at Dardistown were surveyed eight times over the three wintering bird seasons, i.e. 2018-2019 and 2019-2020/2020-2021.

In general, the approach was a "look-see" methodology i.e. whereby the surveyor scans the entirety of a predefined survey area and records all birds present (based on Bibby et al. 2000). All birds present within a site were identified with reference to Collins Bird Guide (Svensson, 2010) to confirm identification (where necessary), and were recorded using the BTO species codes. The total flock size of birds present, their general location within the site and any activity exhibited were also recorded.

Additional transect data was also collected at aboveground sites that are intersected by the footprint of the proposed Project, as there is potential for direct habitat loss within these particular sites. Environmental variables recorded included:

- Presence or absence of goose or swan droppings, in particular those of light-bellied brent goose; and
- Height of the grass sward.

This data was collected at ten 1m x 1m sampling points located equidistant from each other along pre-assigned transect line<sup>8</sup>. The length of the transect line varied per site. Transect lines were only completed at sites where no bird species were present, to avoid any potential disturbance. In order to describe the site and its surrounding features, the presence/absence of the following site characteristics was also noted:

- A hedgerow/treeline vegetated boundary surrounding the site;
- Scattered vegetation along the boundary of the site; and
- The presence of standalone trees/shrubs across the site.

The site was also assessed in terms of its accessibility to dogs and whether or not it is open to the public. These site characteristics were considered likely to provide an indication of the level of disturbance at the site to birds.

The full winter bird survey results are provided in Appendix C.

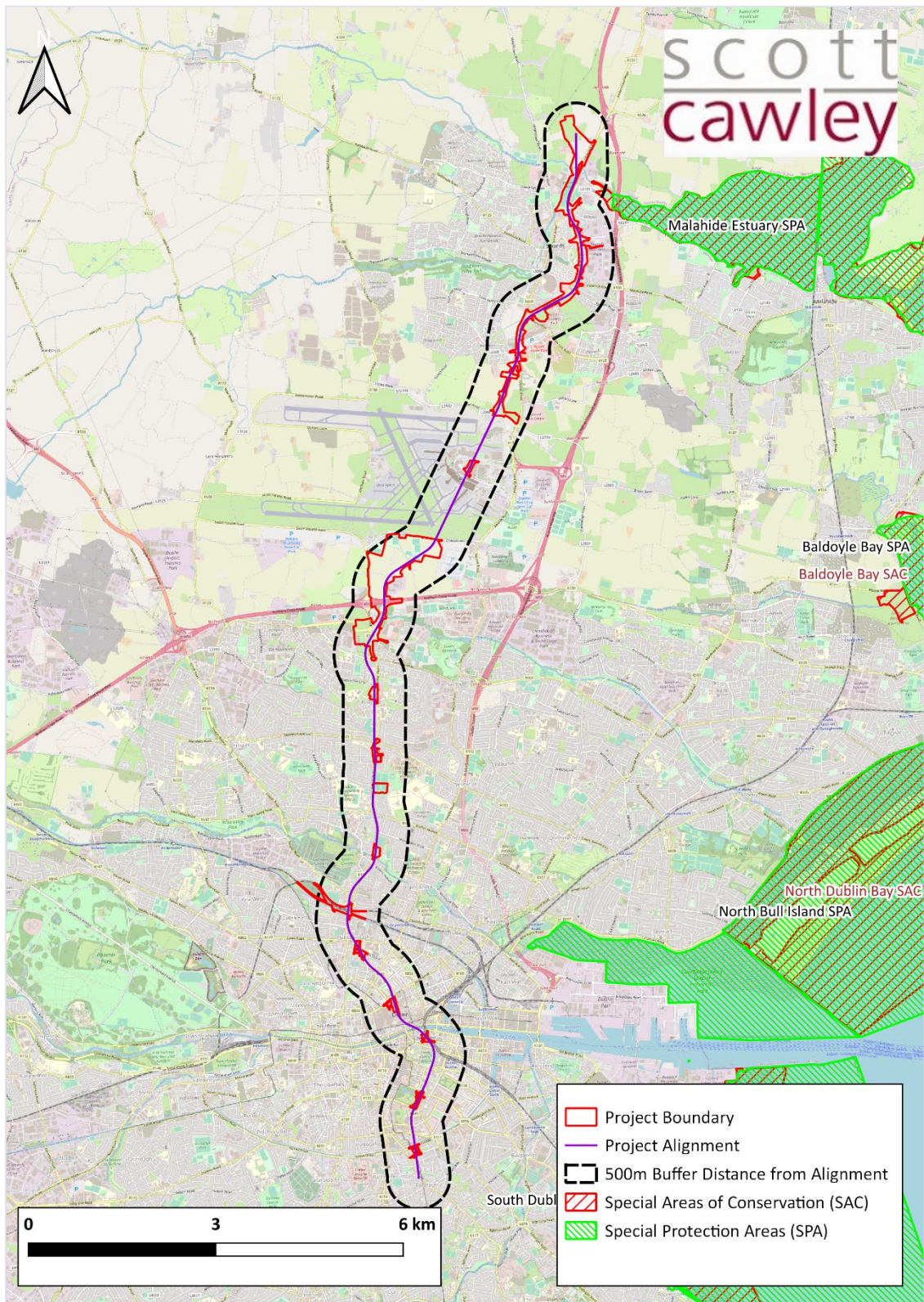
### 3.6.5 Otter surveys

A corridor of c. 500m along the alignment of the proposed Project, as shown on Figure 2 overleaf, was surveyed for otter activity as part of the multi-disciplinary walkover survey, undertaken on 6th April 2018, 10th April 2018 to 12th April 2018, 18th, 20th and 21st February 2020, 11th March 2020, 26th February 2021, 4th March 2021 and 8th, 15th and 29th June 2021. The Royal Canal was also surveyed for otter activity on 27th March 2020. The status and activity of any potential otter holt was recorded along with any evidence of activity, including paths, tracks, feeding signs, latrines or couches (otter resting places).

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<sup>8</sup> For example, at a transect line with a length of c. 100m, data was collected at 10 sampling points located at every 10m interval





**Figure 2: Area of 500m around the Project Alignment surveyed for otter activity**

An infra-red motion-activated camera was deployed (under NPWS Licence No. 007/2020) at the entrance of a small burrow located on the southern bank of the Santry River c. 210m downstream of the proposed crossing point location to confirm whether it was being actively used by otter. It was deployed for a period of 10 nights between the 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and the 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020; during which no otters were using this burrow. The only species recorded using the burrow was a brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*.

### 3.7 Hydrological Surveys and Monitoring

AWN Consulting Ltd. undertook hydrological surveys and analytical testing to inform Chapter 18 (Hydrology) of the EIAR for the proposed Project, and which also informs this NIS. The hydrological assessment is directly relevant to this report as the proposed Project crosses catchments/sub-catchments that drain to European sites. These catchments/sub-catchments include:

- The Ballough Stream\_SC and Broadmeadow\_SC\_010 sub-catchments in reference area AZ1, which discharge to the Malahide Estuary;
- The Mayne\_SC\_010 sub-catchment in reference areas AZ1, AZ2, and AZ3 which discharges to the Malahide Estuary, Baldoyle Estuary, and the River Tolka Estuary and Dublin Bay;
- The Tolka\_SC\_020 sub-catchment in reference area AZ4, which discharges to the Tolka Estuary and Dublin Bay; and,
- The Dodder\_DC\_010 sub-catchment in reference area AZ4, which discharges to the Liffey Estuary and Dublin Bay

AWN Consulting's hydrological study included both a desktop review and field surveys. The desktop study included consultation with IFI and Waterways Ireland, a review of published hydrological literature, aerial photography, and topographical and hydrometric information related to waterbodies within the zone of influence of the proposed Project. Field surveys and analytical testing undertaken by AWN Consulting included walkover assessment, stream and river surveys and water quality analysis for a suite of physico-chemical parameters which along with the findings and data collated during the desktop review, and assessment of biological water quality status completed by Triturus Environmental, informed the hydrological modelling and assessment of the proposed Project.

The full hydrological survey methodology used to gather hydrological data for the full extent of the proposed Project is included in Chapter 18 (Hydrology) Section 18.3 of the EIAR that accompanies this report.

### 3.8 Hydrogeological Surveys and Monitoring

AWN Consulting Ltd. completed a hydrogeological assessment of the proposed project in Chapter 19 Hydrogeology of the EIAR for the proposed Project, which informs this NIS. The hydrogeological assessment is directly relevant to this report as the proposed Project traverses the same groundwater body (i.e. "Dublin") as the European site Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC, which is designated for the groundwater dependent terrestrial habitat Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)\* [7220] and Annex II species reliant on groundwater dependent terrestrial habitats, i.e. narrow-mouthed whorl snail *Vertigo angustior* and Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*.

AWN Consulting's hydrogeological study included both a desktop review and field surveys, including ground investigations. The desktop study a review of historical and contemporary geological/geotechnical data for the full alignment in relation to the hydrogeological environment. This included review of aquifer classification, aquifer vulnerability, the presence of high-yielding water supplies, the water framework directive status (both risk status and quality status), whether there were karst features in the area, the presence of pathways to groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and information on landfill and potential contaminated ground.

Field surveys included a groundwater quality monitoring programme of drilled boreholes undertaken in January and March 2021, with a view to gathering a representative sample of the groundwater environment across the proposed Project.

The full hydrogeological survey methodology used to gather hydrogeological data for the full extent of the proposed Project (including the locations of ground investigation works) is provided in Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) of the EIAR.

## 4. Description of Proposed Project

### 4.1 Overview

The proposed Project will comprise a metro railway between Estuary Station and the Park and Ride (P&R) Facility, north of Swords via Dublin Airport to Charlemont Station which lies south of Dublin City. The alignment is 18.8km long in total. There will be 16 new stations along the alignment. Estuary Station will be at surface level and four stations at Seatown, Swords Central, Fosterstown and Dardistown will be in retained cut. Dublin Airport Station and a further ten stations along the City Tunnel will be underground. The route of the proposed Project will accommodate two railway tracks, one for northbound and one for southbound services. The rail corridor will also include other features including: signalling; telecommunication and overhead line equipment; electricity cables; railway drainage; and access tracks. The width of the railway corridor will vary along its length in order to accommodate the existing ground, cuttings, embankments and tunnels. Other principal project elements include a Park and Ride (P&R) Facility at Estuary, two viaducts (one over the Broadmeadow and Ward Rivers and one over the M50 Motorway), and a Maintenance Depot at Dardistown. The proposed Project will be located fully within County Dublin, passing through the administrative areas of Fingal County Council (FCC) and Dublin City Council (DCC).

The proposed Project has been split into four geographical assessment zones (AZs) AZ1, AZ2, AZ3 and AZ4, as illustrated in Figure 3 and described in Table 3, both overleaf.



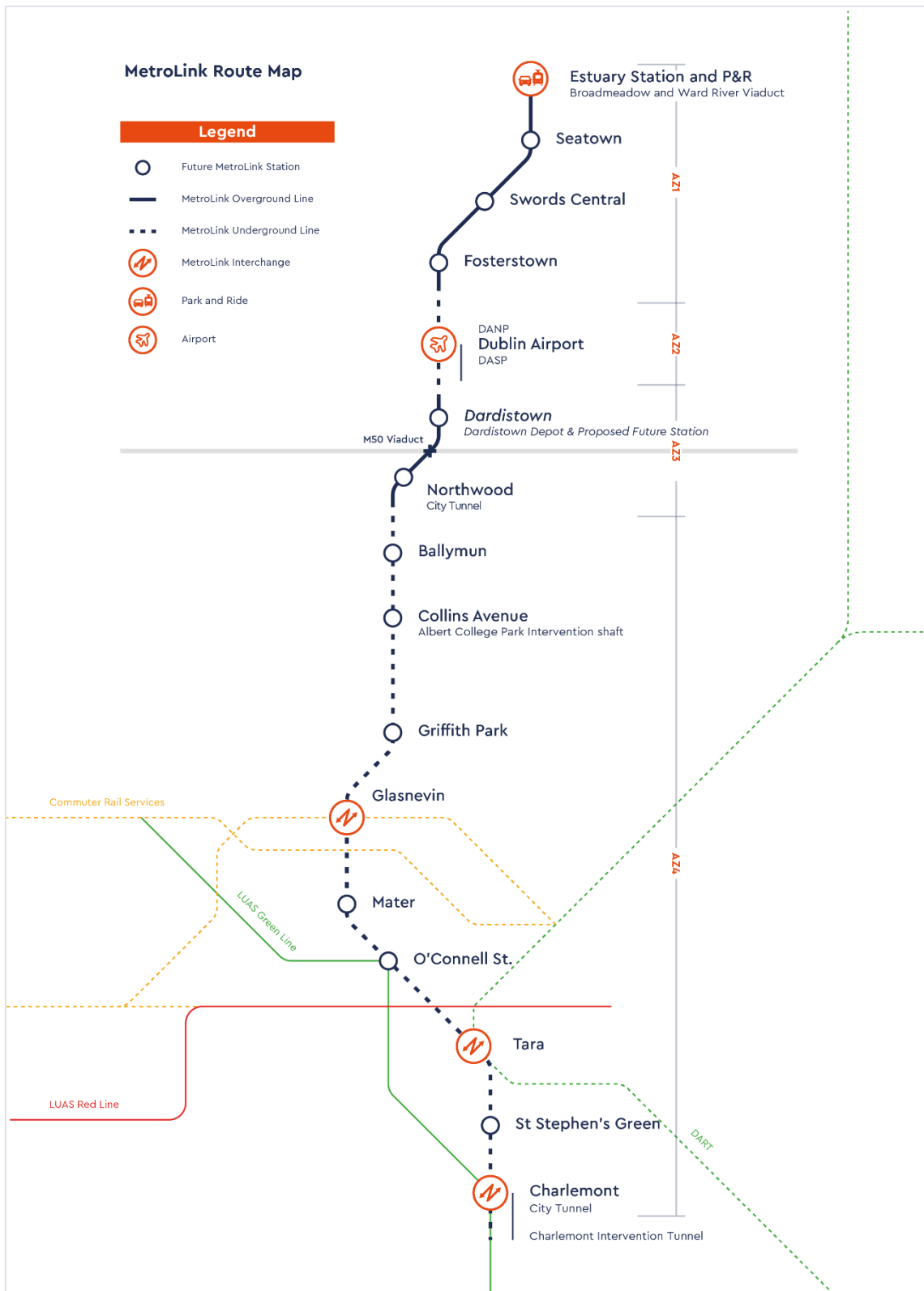


Figure 3: Geographical Assessment zones for the Proposed Project. © Jacobs Engineering Ireland.

**Table 3: Description of the Proposed Project's Four Distinct Geographical Sections**

Reference	Geographical Split	Description of Extent of Geographical Section
AZ1	Northern Section	<p>Running from north to south, the proposed Project begins at surface level and includes the P&amp;R Facility located next to Estuary Station at Lissenhall. Access to the station will require the construction of a public road connecting the R132 to the access to the P&amp;R Facility.</p> <p>From Estuary the alignment continues south passing over the Broadmeadow and Ward Rivers (and their floodplains) on the Broadmeadow and Ward River Viaduct.</p> <p>South of these river crossings, the alignment passes between the existing R132 and Balheary Park before going into a section of cut and cover under Estuary Roundabout on the R132 Swords Bypass.</p> <p>South of Estuary Roundabout, the alignment will be in open cut for a short distance before entering another section of cut and cover to cross to the eastern side of the R132 Swords Bypass. This section of cut and cover will continue to a point south of Seatown Road Roundabout where Seatown Station will be located.</p> <p>The alignment between Seatown Station and Swords Central Station will be located east of the R132 and will be in an open cut with the exception of localised cut and cover sections to facilitate crossing under the Malahide Road Roundabout and to reinstate access to some private properties.</p> <p>The alignment between Swords Central Station and Fosterstown Station will be constructed in a similar manner with a section of cut and cover required to pass under Pinnock Hill Roundabout. Existing pedestrian bridges will be demolished and new pedestrian and cycling bridges are proposed at Seatown, Swords Central and Fosterstown Stations.</p> <p>The alignment will then cross to the western side of the R132 Swords Bypass just south of the existing junction of the R132 Swords Bypass, Nevinstown Lane and Boroimhe Road, in a further section of cut and cover construction.</p> <p>The alignment will then pass through existing agricultural lands, initially in retained cut, then on low embankments and cuttings, and will cross the Sluice River and Forrest Little Stream, which will be culverted. A new overbridge will be built at the entrance to McComish Limited in Fostertown to provide access.</p> <p>Just north of the Naul Road, the Dublin Airport North Portal (DANP) will be constructed as part of the single bore tunnel under Dublin Airport.</p>
AZ2	Airport Section	<p>Just north of the Naul Road, a tunnel portal (Dublin Airport North Portal) will be constructed as part of the single bore tunnel under Dublin Airport. The tunnel will pass under Dublin Airport in a north-south direction and will be approximately 2.3km in length. The alignment of the tunnel will pass close to Terminals 1 and 2 and the short term stay car parks. Dublin Airport Station will be located under the existing surface car park immediately east of the existing church (turnback at Airport). The tunnel under the airport will end in the lands at Dardistown, south of the Old Airport Road, where another portal (Dublin Airport South Portal – DASP) will be constructed. An intervention tunnel will run parallel to the Airport Tunnel at DASP to allow for emergency access/egress and support ventilation</p>
AZ3	Dardistown to Northwood	<p>The route between the Dardistown tunnel portal and the M50 will be 2km long and will be constructed using cut and cover techniques, together with sections of open cut and embankment as the alignment rises to cross the M50 Motorway by way of a bridge. The Dardistown Depot and administrative buildings will be constructed at ground level in the lands to the west of the main line at Dardistown, accessed by new access roads from the north and west. Dardistown Station will be constructed to the southeast of the depot. The Station will not be a public station but will give access to the Depot for staff.</p>

Reference	Geographical Split	Description of Extent of Geographical Section
		<p>The alignment will continue south, rising to cross over the M50 to the east of Junction 4 on a viaduct before descending to ground level, turning to the southwest and descending below ground level in cut and cover to pass under the R108 Ballymun Road to Northwood Station. The route enters the second section of single bore tunnel immediately south of Northwood Station, where a tunnel portal will be constructed</p>
AZ4	Northwood to Charlemont	<p>From Northwood Station the route continues south in tunnel, to the west of the R108. Ballymun Station will be constructed under the site of the former Ballymun Shopping Centre, adjacent to the Ballymun Road. South of Ballymun Station, the tunnel is located to the west of the R108 until the junction of the R108 and Collins Avenue where it crosses to the eastern side of the R108. Collins Avenue Station will be constructed under the existing open green area in front of Our Lady of Victories Church.</p> <p>Between Collins Avenue Station and Griffith Park Station, the alignment is located to the east or under the corridor of the R108. Due to the distance between these two stations, to support evacuation and emergency services access safely via the stations in the event of an incident, a ventilation and intervention shaft will be constructed in the southwestern corner of Albert College Park.</p> <p>The tunnel then turns east under St Mobhi Road, to the proposed Griffith Park Station. Griffith Park Station will be located under an existing sports field in the lands fronting Whitehall College of Further Education. The alignment will then continue south passing under the Tolka River and then under St. Mobhi Road continuing south to Glasnevin Station. A major interchange station for the Maynooth and Kildare rail services is proposed for the Glasnevin Station location, which will provide users with a connection to other rail services in addition to local bus routes.</p> <p>The proposed Project will then pass under the Royal Canal in a south-easterly direction towards Mater Station located in the Four Masters Park by St Joseph's Church which is across the street from the Mater University Hospital. From Mater Station, the proposed Project continues underground in a south-easterly direction descending towards O'Connell Street, progressing under rows of Georgian Houses lining Blessington Street, Frederick Street North and Parnell Square East. The proposed Project will pass near to the Garden of Remembrance, the Rotunda Hospital and the Gate and Ambassador Theatres. O'Connell Street Station is proposed to be located within the planned development area immediately west of O'Connell Street and south of Parnell Street.</p> <p>The proposed Project then continues southwards under O'Connell Street where it will cross under the Red Line Luas track near the Abbey Theatre. The proposed Project will then move deeper to cross under the River Liffey between Rosie Hackett Bridge and Butt Bridge towards Tara Station. The proposed location for the Tara Station will be underneath an area bordered by existing rail line to the east, Poolbeg Street to the north, Tara Street to the west and Townsend Street to the south. Tara Station is proposed to be a major interchange station to provide connections to the train and DART services using the adjacent rail line. The construction of Tara Station will require the demolition of College Gate apartment complex and the existing Markievicz Leisure Centre. A plaza will be put in place over the station, at ground level with associated changes to the public roads overhead. From Tara Station the proposed rail line will continue south and will pass under the eastern end of TCD campus.</p> <p>The proposed Project will then proceed south of Leinster Street South, under several significant buildings including Leinster House, Government Buildings, the National Gallery, National Library, and the National Museum of Ireland. The proposed Project will then pass under St Stephen's Green North before the proposed alignment reaches St Stephen's Green Station. The proposed St</p>

Reference	Geographical Split	Description of Extent of Geographical Section
		<p>Stephen's Green Station will be located partially under the R138 St Stephen's Green East Road, and partially under the existing park, with the station entrance at the north-eastern corner of St Stephen's Green.</p> <p>Continuing southwest, the proposed Project will follow St Stephen's Green East and will pass close to the National Concert Hall, where it will turn south and pass under Harcourt Terrace and the Grand Canal before reaching Charlemont Station. The proposed Charlemont Station will be located on a site south of the "Carroll's Building" on Grand Parade, between Dartmouth Square and the existing Luas Green Line. Charlemont Station is proposed to allow for an interchange to the Luas Green Line services and will include for an improved pedestrian link to the Charlemont Luas stop. The bored tunnel will continue southwards to allow for a turnback and will terminate approximately 360m south of Charlemont Station. South of Charlemont a parallel tunnel will run alongside the main tunnel to provide emergency access and egress from the main tunnel.</p>

### Tunnels and Intervention Shafts

The underground section of the proposed Project is constructed by two separate methods. The stations are constructed using the "cut-and-cover" method, which involves excavating the site from ground level and covering it up again. Cut-and-cover tunnel construction requires temporary disruption at the surface while the tunnel is constructed by excavating downwards, building a structural box and then restoring the land over the top.

The tunnels between stations are bored using a tunnel boring machine (TBM). It is proposed to create two geographically separate bored tunnels and each section of the tunnel will contain both northbound and southbound rail lines within the same tunnel. In total there will be approximately 11.8km of bored tunnel along the alignment of the proposed Project.

These tunnels will be located as follows:

- The Airport Tunnel is approximately 2.3km long and runs south from Dublin Airport North Portal (DANP) under Dublin Airport and surfacing south of the airport at Dublin Airport South Portal (DASP); and
- The City Tunnel is approximately 9.4km long and runs south from Northwood Portal and terminating underground south of Charlemont Station.

The openings at the end of the tunnel are referred to as portals. There are three proposed portals, which are:

- DANP;
- DASP; and
- Northwood Portal. This portal will be used during the Construction Phase to provide a launching position for the TBM.

There will be no portal at the southern end of the proposed Project, as the southern termination and turnback would be underground.

For safety reasons, the Airport Tunnel will also include smaller parallel evacuation and ventilation tunnels that run for approximately 600m underneath Dublin Airport, as the length of the tunnel south from the Dublin Airport tunnel exceeds 1km and it is not safe for railway passengers to be evacuated landside of the airport runways. The tunnels will be provided to allow for ventilation and emergency evacuation of passengers from the airport tunnel section to a safe location outside of the Dublin Airport airfield.

The City tunnel will extend 320m south of Charlemont station. At the southern end of the City Tunnel, which will be a 'dead-end' length of tunnel, a parallel evacuation and ventilation tunnel (Charlemont Intervention Shaft) is provided. The parallel evacuation and ventilation tunnel is required from the end of

the city tunnel back to Charlemont station to support emergency evacuation of maintenance staff and ventilation for the tunnel section south of Charlemont

An intervention shaft will also be required to provide adequate emergency egress from the tunnel and support tunnel ventilation at Albert College Park. This is because the distance between the consecutive stations at Collins Avenue and Griffith Park is too long to safely support evacuation/emergency service access in the event of an incident. In other locations, ventilation shafts and emergency access will be incorporated into the stations and portals.

### Power

The proposed Project will include the provision of two high voltage substations at DANP and Dardistown, and connecting underground cabling connecting the proposed Project to the grid, enabling powering at the operational stage. The proposed Project will also require eight new traction substations to provide power to the trains, seven for the mainline, which will be located at the following stations; Estuary, Fosterstown, Dardistown, Collins Avenue, Glasnevin, Tara and Charlemont, and one for Dardistown Depot.

The Overhead Contact System (OCS), comprising a series of supported cables and/or conductors above the rolling stock envelope, will provide power to the rolling stock and is fed from the traction substations located along the proposed alignment. The nominal height of the contact wire above the rail level is 4.5m and the minimum contact wire height considered is 4.2m. The OCS wires will be supported on poles not exceeding 8m in height. The poles will be located on both sides of the track, approximately 45m apart. The OCS will operate within the surface and above ground elevated sections, while the Overhead Conductor Rail (OCR) will operate at the retained cut and underground sections.

There are requirements for temporary power during the Construction Phase of the proposed Project. In order to facilitate the construction of the proposed Project, temporary MV power supplies have been agreed with ESB and these will provide electricity at four of the supply sites: east of DANP and Dardistown Depot, DASP and Northwood to provide power during the tunnelling works

### Park and Ride Facility

The P&R Facility is proposed to be located next to Estuary Station. The P&R Facility will comprise three distinct buildings of three, four and five storeys, located on the east side of the proposed Estuary Station. The car park buildings will be linked with the Estuary Station platforms by a pedestrian bridge and steps and lift to platform level and will provide 3,000 car parking spaces, including 208 disabled parking spaces and 126 bike stands at the station.

The proposed Project also includes for a section of the Swords Western Distributor Road (SWDR) which comprises a single carriageway road with a grass verge, cycle lane and footpath in each direction. Approximately 700m of the SWDR will be developed as part of the proposed Project, with FCC responsible for the remainder of the SWDR proposals. This section of the SWDR will be utilised as an access road into the Estuary Station and Park and Ride Facility, with a starting point at a new signalised junction with the R132 Swords Bypass.

To avoid community severance, a pedestrian/cyclist underpass will be provided where the proposed Project alignment crosses Ennis Lane. This underpass will maintain the pedestrian and cycling connectivity between Ennis Lane to the west and Balheary Park to the southeast.

Estuary Station is a surface station that interfaces with the P&R facility. The landscaping of this development area will consist of biodiverse and species rich planting, and will tie into the water management network through a series of interlinked rain gardens, detention basins and wetland park/ponds. A park including a pond and wetland park will be created to link Estuary Station and P&R facility with the open space of the Broadmeadow and Ward rivers corridor. The planting will be of local provenance and site specific to enhance the biodiversity of the area whilst fulfilling the principles of the design.



### Maintenance Depot

The Dardistown Depot will be 19.5ha in size and is located between the M50 Motorway and Dublin Airport. The Dardistown Depot will function as the main stabling area for the proposed Project rolling stock. Furthermore, all vehicle maintenance will be undertaken at the Depot site and the Operation Control Centre (OCC) will also be located here. The Depot will comprise of a security building, main offices and an administration building, a carpark, main maintenance workshops and pits, an electrical substation, a test track, a train storage/parking area, a sanding system for rolling stock, automatic vehicle wash facilities and a materials storage building. The Depot is provided with separate rail access and exit from the proposed Projects twin track main line. The main vehicular access to the site is via Collinstown Lane (also known as the Old Airport Road) to the northwest of the depot.

The Dardistown depot will be developed at a green field site in the Dardistown area. The development of this site will involve the diversion of an existing stream, while retaining and enhancing the riparian area. The landscape design of the proposed Dardistown Depot has been developed to ensure integration into the existing landscape. Landscape treatments include woodland planting, mature planting, wildflower meadow, tree planting, screen planting and riparian planting to stream edges.

### Viaducts and Overpasses

The proposed Project will need to cross the Broadmeadow River and Ward River via a viaduct to raise the infrastructure out of the flood zones and to avoid an adverse effect due to flooding. As such a 260m long viaduct is proposed in order to cross the Broadmeadow and Ward Rivers and their floodplains. The construction of the proposed viaduct over the Broadmeadow River and Ward River will comprise a 13-span concrete piled structure with twin concrete bridge deck beams taking one track each. Temporary construction of 'bailey' bridges crossing the two water courses will be required to facilitate access for construction traffic which will also require works adjacent to these two rivers. No in-river construction works will be required as part of this construction work (the spanning of the rivers avoids the need for in-stream works during construction). A minimum of a 5m set back 'buffer zone' will be maintained along each riverbank and monitored by a suitably qualified person during all related works in that area. The design of the bridge span is based upon a modelled understanding of water conveyance for the 100-year period flood event with the recommended allowance for climate change in accordance with OPW requirements.

It is proposed to cross over the M50 Motorway by use of a viaduct structure creating a rail link across the motorway. A 100m long viaduct has been designed to carry the proposed Project across the M50 between the Dardistown Depot and Northwood Station. The proposed crossing will be located east of Junction 4 on the M50 Motorway, which is the intersection of the M50 Motorway and the R108 Ballymun Road. The viaducts are constructed where embankments would not be a practicable or effective solution. The height of the viaducts is determined by the route alignment, surrounding ground levels and the feature being crossed. The use of piers is minimised in the construction of viaducts in order to maintain the characteristics of the existing channel. The following environmental design criteria have been incorporated into the design of the viaducts:

- Leave the natural bed and bank undisturbed;
- Leave a natural bank-path of at least 3 m wide at each side for mammals and anglers, facilitating native vegetation recolonization;
- Access for angling and other amenity users should be retained where exists;
- Watercourses and river banks, above and below the crossing, should not be disturbed; and
- In-stream piers will be designed to minimise loss of the natural channel bed and streamlined to avoid turbulence.

Within AZ1, the proposed Project alignment will intersect the access road to McComish Limited property and a new bridge (Fostertown Accommodation Bridge) will be required over the proposed Project alignment in order to maintain full access to this property. In addition, the alignment intersects with the surrounding farmland, and a farm underpass will be provided in order to prevent severance of the farming unit. The proposed overbridge structure and farm underpass at the unnamed road to McComish Ltd. industrial facility will comprise a modular, precast concrete portal frame and wingwalls.

Additionally, there are proposed temporary bridges at the following locations to facilitate access over the following watercourses during construction:

- Mayne River at two locations near Ch. 8680 and Ch. 8900;
- Santry River, located directly west of the Old Ballymun Road between Ch. 9980 and Ch. 10000; and,
- Royal Canal, located directly east of the existing Lock 6 abutment between Ch. 14920 and Ch. 14960.

### Culverts and Stream Diversions

Within AZ1, the proposed Project alignment crosses the Sluice River and one of its tributaries, Forest Little Stream, in the agricultural land to the north of the Naul Road. Therefore, two culverts are required to allow the proposed Project to cross these watercourses at Ch. 5+963 and Ch. 5+762, which will involve a temporary diversion or dam being constructed upstream of the works and water being pumped back into the watercourses downstream of these works. Additionally, the culvert located at Forest Little Stream will include a culvert underpass to allow the service roads on either side to be connected and includes a mammal ledge to allow for otter and badger passage across the alignment.

Within AZ3, the Dardistown depot will be located at the head of the Mayne River System. A permanent diversion of the Turnapin Stream, which is a tributary of the Mayne River, will be required between Ch. 8660 and Ch. 8920 to maintain local drainage routes. Within AZ3, the alignment will also cross the M50 motorway via a viaduct and then cross over a culverted section of the Santry River. This will require some minor alterations to the Santry River to straighten the channel of the river and provide scour protection, located immediately downstream of the existing culvert outlet.

Within AZ4, there is proposed dewatering, and instream works on the Royal Canal basin located between Lock 6 and Lock 5 to facilitate the installation and removal of the temporary working platform at this location.

### Playing Pitches

There are playing pitches belonging to seven sports clubs which will be impacted, either wholly or partially, by the proposed Project.

- Whitehall Rangers FC grass pitches at Dardistown will be affected wholly and subject to permanent acquisition by the proposed Project.
- Home Farm FC grass pitches at St. Mobhi Road (Griffith Park) will be temporarily lost by the proposed Project, and will be replaced at their current location on a like for like basis on completion.
- Two 5-a-side grass pitches and one 11-a-side grass pitch at Albert College Park will be impacted due to the proposed intervention shaft. It is proposed to reorientate and reline these pitches to accommodate two full size pitches and two 5-a-side pitches.
- Starlights GAA at Dardistown currently use one grass playing pitch and two grass training pitches in this location. It is proposed to reconfigure the pitches to one full size GAA playing pitch with natural grass and one new floodlit training pitch which will be natural grass with improved drainage.
- Na Fianna at Dardistown currently uses three full size grass pitches and one floodlit grass training pitch. It is proposed to reconfigure two of the pitches to one full size GAA pitch with natural grass and one training pitch with natural grass with improved drainage. The remaining two pitch layouts will remain unchanged.
- Fingallians GAA currently use two natural grass pitches within Balheary Park. It is proposed to reconfigure the southernmost full-size GAA pitch to facilitate utility diversion works and it will remain a natural grass pitch. The northernmost pitch will be replaced with an all-weather artificial pitch and will be provided flood-lighting.
- Swords Celtic FC also use two natural grass pitches within Balheary Park. The southernmost pitch will be reconfigured (and retained) to suit the proposed Project. The northernmost pitch will be converted to a 7-a-side pitch with minimal disruption to the operation of the pitch.

### Construction Compounds

There will be 34 Construction Compounds required during the Construction Phase of the proposed Project. These will consist of 20 main Construction Compounds and 14 Satellite Construction Compounds. The main Construction Compounds will be located at each of the proposed station locations, the portal locations and the Dardistown Depot Location (also covering the Dardistown Station) with satellite compounds located at other locations along the alignment.

Outside of the Construction Compounds there will be works areas and sites associated with the construction of all elements of the proposed Project including an easement strip along the surface sections. All Construction Compounds and works areas are within the proposed Project boundary and are considered in this assessment.

### Access Roads

Additional to the above, the proposed Project will also include: the construction of access roads to the proposed Estuary Station and Park and Ride Facility and other local access roads; minor road alterations at the proposed Seatown and Swords Central Stations; and alterations to Fosterstown Road. All access roads are within the proposed Project boundary and are considered in this assessment.

### Waste Management

Temporary stockpiles are required during the proposed Project works and these will be located outside of specific buffer zones. Leachate generation from the stockpiles will be prohibited. Stockpiling of excavated material will be managed on a site-per-site basis and designated areas will be suitably sized and isolated from open excavations as well as identified storm/combined sewers in the area.

If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled 'Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous' using the HazWasteOnline application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills. If it is not possible to immediately remove contaminated material, then it will be stored on, and covered by, medium to heavy gauge polythene sheeting to prevent rainwater infiltrating through the material. The time frame between excavation and removal of all natural or contaminated excavated material will be recorded, and volumes kept to an absolute minimum.

All excavated material will, where possible, be reused within the proposed Project for the construction of embankments, in backfill, for bunding and landscaping requirements (such as Dardistown Depot, viaduct embankments). The overall approach to spoil management will be in accordance with the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan for 2015-2021 (EMWR 2015) as well as the County Council Development Plans. This plan will include the application of the Waste Hierarchy and highlight potential methods and sites for reuse, recovery, recycling and disposal of the excavated material with the aim of minimising disposal as waste.

The contractor(s) will ensure acceptability of the material for reuse for the proposed Project with appropriate handling, processing and segregation of the material. This material would have to be shown to be suitable for such use and subject to appropriate control and testing according to the Earthworks Specification(s). These excavated soil materials will be stockpiled using an appropriate method to minimise the impacts of weathering. Care will be taken in reworking this material to minimise dust generation, groundwater infiltration and generation of runoff.

Excavated contaminated soils will be segregated and stored in an area where there is no possibility of runoff generation or infiltration to ground or surface water drainage. Care will be taken to ensure no cross-contamination with clean soils elsewhere throughout the site. Surplus suitable material excavated that is not required elsewhere for the proposed Project, will be used for other projects where possible, subject to appropriate approvals/notifications. Earthworks haulage will be along agreed predetermined

routes along existing national, regional and local routes (outlined in the STMP). Where compaction occurs due to truck movements and other construction activities on unfinished surfaces, remediation works will be undertaken to reinstate the ground to its original condition.

A detailed Waste Management Plan will be prepared by all contractors in accordance with the Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (DoEHLG, 2006) prior to construction commencing. This plan will include details on how all construction waste is managed, stored and disposed of in an appropriate manner by appropriate contractors in accordance with all relevant waste legislation. For full details refer to Chapter 24 (Materials & Waste Management) in the EIA accompanying this application.

## 4.2 Drainage

### 1.1.2 Construction

#### Surface and Foul Water

Water discharges from construction areas of below ground structures are likely to be high in sediment, with potentially elevated alkalinity where cement works are on-going. The construction design incorporates attenuation (acceptable rates as approved by the relevant Local Authorities) and treatment prior to approved discharge to the respective defined sewer, on the basis of a temporary permit / consent as issued by the relevant Local Authority.

Runoff from construction compounds and construction areas may be contaminated with sediment, bentonite, faecal contamination etc. There are no proposed discharges to nearby watercourses. All water from the construction phase will be discharged to sewer under appropriate permit prior to the commencement of the construction works. Grey water arising from on-site toilets and washing facilities for the workforce may be connected to the sewerage system or tankered away. None of the planned construction or compound sites are located immediately within areas which have potential for fluvial or coastal flooding.

A full description of the existing and proposed surface water drainage network is included in Chapter 18 (Hydrology) in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA).

#### Groundwater

The elements of the proposed Project that will interact with the hydrogeological environment during the Construction Phase are those activities that have the capacity to change the groundwater regime in terms of recharge of groundwater levels, regional/ local flow patterns and water quality. As such, the principal potential hydrogeological impacts on the character of the receiving aquifers include the following:

- Impact to underlying aquifer as a result of removal during tunnelling and deep excavations;
- Changes in groundwater recharge characteristics;
- Changes in groundwater quality due to accidental spillages of potentially polluting substances;
- Impact on groundwater as a result of substances injected into the ground during TBM tunnelling works;
- Impact to groundwater levels and flow patterns along the full alignment due to the proposed Project (potential 'barrier' effect) as a result of cut sections or underground structures intercepting groundwater flow paths; and,
- Impact potential on groundwater contributions to identified surface watercourses.

Groundwater discharges from construction areas will be combined with surface water discharges and attenuated and treated prior to approved discharge to the respective, defined sewer.

Within the construction site footprint, there is potential for 'drainage to ground' related pollution (i.e. accidental release during construction) which could include hydrocarbons and alkaline water from cement works, grouting, wheel wash water etc entering local groundwater. Run-off from temporarily

stockpiled (sterile and/ or contaminated) material on-site, including subsoil stockpiling, could also impact on both groundwater and surface water (where nearby), for example at Northwood Station located south-west of the Santry River.

There are no deep excavation works required to construct the proposed Estuary Station and Park & Ride Facility which are located at grade. Therefore, there will be no impacts on groundwater as a result of the construction of these aspects of the proposed Project. The excavation of the deep stations within Dublin City Centre urban setting will be carried out with the minimum effect on the phreatic water table in order to avoid the potentially significant impact of ground settlement occurring. Possible methods of groundwater extraction from within deep excavations include localised sump pumping, deep well dewatering (groundwater lowering) with submersible pumps, and/or a system of well points around the excavation footprint to effectively lower/ draw down the water table level within the excavation in advance of excavation so dry workings can follow. The actual technique used during the Construction Phase will be refined based on the results of further ground investigation and assessments.

The ZOI for the cut sections or deep excavation locations is typically referred to as the area within which groundwater levels are affected by dewatering of the saturated overburden and/or bedrock aquifer, i.e. drawdown effects with distance from the pumping location. Modelling for each excavation where pumping will be necessary indicates that groundwater levels will remain at/ near their natural [pre-construction] level at specific distances outside of the footprint for the works area. As such, groundwater intercepted during the Construction Phase will remain within the surface water catchment that they would naturally have been received by. The modelled ZOI for the future stations range from R=24.61m at Dardistown Station to R=213.22m at Collins Avenue Station, from the centre of the station excavations. See Section 19.5.3.5 of the Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) in the EIAR for details on the groundwater ZOI.

Tunnels, cut sections or underground stations can cause a 'barrier effect' of groundwater if they cut through the water table for a considerable linear extent. This obstruction of natural groundwater flow can affect groundwater connectivity with surface water features, including watercourses, for example at the Broadmeadow River, Ward River, Tolka River and River Liffey.

A full description of the existing and proposed groundwater details are included in Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) in the EIAR

### 1.1.3 Operation

#### Surface Water

During operation, the entirety of the track, transversal slopes will direct any surface water runoff towards the centre of the proposed track where the main channel will be provided to carry runoff to designated discharge points. An enlarged channel section is used to maximise potential online storage and reduce the required size of the attenuation tanks or ponds that are required during discharge. At pumped discharge points, the central channels are joined in a main collector pipe or channel, which directs water towards the pumping well. The channel will be covered for security safety purposes with a grate and breaking load boxes will be placed for inspection. These boxes will also help to create the attenuation effect along the channel and protect the morphology of waterbodies. Prior to discharge into waterbodies at the designated discharge points, rainfall will be attenuated in either attenuation tanks or ponds.

The proposed Project will have eight main outfalls to receiving watercourses either directly or indirectly through existing storm sewers. The outfalls/discharge points will be in the following locations:

- A1 (Swords Western Distributor Road)- Unnamed Watercourse
- A2 + Estuary Station Parking- Broadmeadow River
- B + Existing Road- Ward River
- C1- Unnamed Watercourse
- C2-D1- Sluice River
- D2- Sluice River

- E1 + Depot- Mayne River
- E2- Santry River

To minimise any impact to receiving water flows, the design incorporates effective attenuation to greenfield run-off rates for new hardstanding areas following the Institute of Hydrology Report Number 124 (IH 124) Methodology. The proposed attenuation storage volumes are sized to accommodate any potential increase in surface water run-off rates up to the 100-year return period storm event with an allowance for climate change effects.

All outfall structures have been designed with an outlet structure that includes headwall, wingwalls and a bed apron to prevent local scouring of the banks and the channel bed. This, together with management of flow to mimic current runoff rates, will ensure no measurable impact on river morphology, existing surface water flow hydraulics or the potential for an increase in the risk of flooding.

Firewater at the Metro Stations and Dardistown Depot is separated from surface water and will not be discharged to watercourses.

The proposed Project incorporates two tunnels, the Airport Tunnel and the City Tunnel from Northwood West Station to the southern extent of the development south of Charlemont Station. The tunnelled sections will not receive any rainfall and are designed as water-tight structures. Any drainage within the tunnels will be collected internally and gravitated to sumps where it will be collected and discharged by pumping externally into the public foul drainage system (subject to agreement with Irish Water).

There will be 11 underground stations, one in the Airport Tunnel and ten along the City Tunnel. During the operational phase, there will be negligible water discharge arising from track drainage which will be collected and pumped to public storm water (i.e., separate or combined) sewer if there is no watercourse available. Therefore, all stormwater network discharges to watercourses preferably, and to the combined existing network if not possible.

A full description of the existing and proposed surface water drainage network is included in Section 18.5 of Chapter 18 (Hydrology) in the EIAR

### Foul Water

There will be no public toilets at the stations (except for major interchange stations) or on the trains. Wastewater arising from welfare facilities at the stations and Dardistown Depot will be discharged to foul sewer.

As described above for surface water, the Proposed Project incorporates two tunnels, the Airport Tunnel and the City Tunnel from Northwood West Station to the southern extent of the development south of Charlemont Station. The tunnelled sections will not receive any rainfall and are designed as water-tight structures. Any drainage within the tunnels will be collected internally and gravitated to sumps where it will be collected and discharged by pumping externally into the public foul drainage system (subject to agreement with Irish Water).

There will be 11 underground stations, one in the Airport Tunnel and ten along the City Tunnel. During the operational phase, there will be negligible water discharge arising from track drainage which will be collected and pumped to public storm water (i.e., separate or combined) sewer if there is no watercourse available. Therefore, all stormwater network discharges to watercourses preferably, and to the combined existing network if not possible.

A full description of the existing and proposed foul water system is included in Section 18.5 of the Chapter 18 (Hydrology) in the EIAR.



## Groundwater

During the Operational Phase of the proposed Project, there will be no direct discharges to ground/ groundwater. As such, there will be no change to the natural groundwater regime or in the groundwater body status along the full alignment as a result of the overall development.

The Operational Phase will include passive drainage features which will include some filtration to ground where local subsoils are assessed as inherently viable for same; these features relate to AZ1 to AZ3 only and are effectively used for attenuated rainwater management. AZ4 is at tunnel alignment with no direct or passive discharges to ground. There is only a limited potential for collection of drainage water from within the tunnel (which will be an enclosed, watertight system) for example at the interface with stations, and this will be discharged to public wastewater sewer.

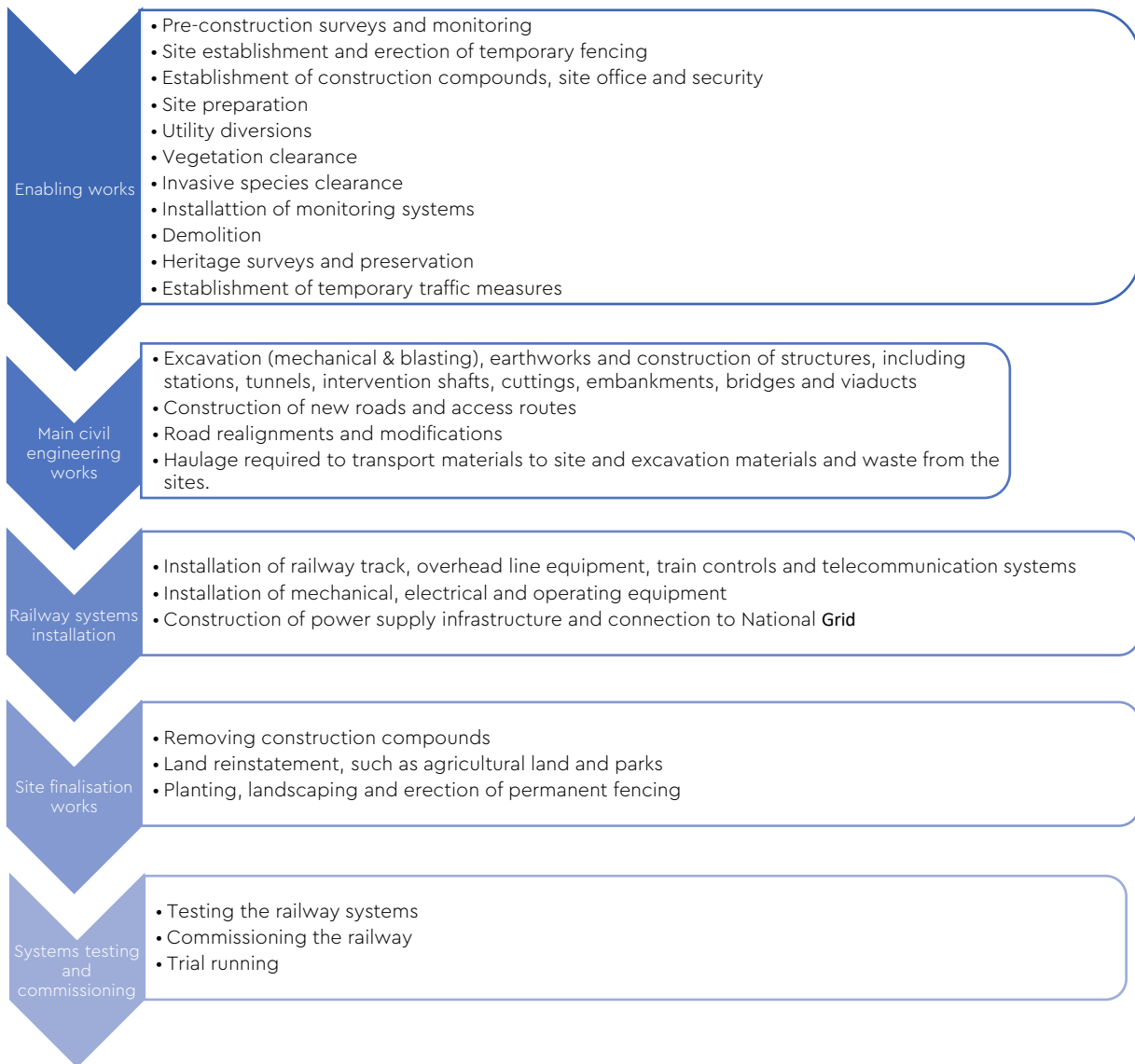
During the Operational Phase of the proposed Project there is limited potential for accidental releases to groundwater as the vehicles are electric and there is minimal bulk chemical storage. All on-site bulk chemical storage, for example at Dardistown Depot, will be fully contained and banded and monitored in accordance with approved long-term operational requirements for each site. As each site will mostly be covered in hardstanding with effectively designed drainage, any accidental release from a chemical storage area or other source will be contained and treated prior to discharge from the site.

There will be no Operational Phase dewatering. In the short-term term following completion of the Construction Phase of the proposed Project, groundwater levels will re-stabilise to pre-construction patterns and any Zol associated with Construction Phase dewatering activities will fully dissipate.

A full description of the existing and proposed groundwater details are included in Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) in the EIAR

### **4.3 Construction Activities**

This section outlines the construction activities of relevance to European sites. The proposed construction will generally include the following activities outlined in Diagram 2.



**Diagram 2: Summary of Construction Activities**

Additional to the general activities outlined above, the proposed Project will require the following:

- The initial works will include the temporary storage of excavated material (including the removed topsoil), temporary material stockpiles and their access/egress and the installation of temporary and permanent drainage before the main works commence;
- Provision of office and welfare facilities, site parking, unloading and holding areas, security and wheel washing facilities;
- Diversion, realignment and widening of roads and junctions and/or the provision of temporary alternative routes;
- Groundwater control and grouting activities;
- Transfer nodes for the movement of excavated material and delivery of construction materials and plant; and
- Decommissioning will include the removal of all construction materials and the spread and seeding of topsoil and provision of landscaping.

The advanced enabling works comprise:

- Background surveys and environmental baseline monitoring;
- Vegetation, tree clearance and removal of any invasive species;
- Environmental mitigation works;

## **Transport Infrastructure Ireland**

- Demolition and the removal of any contaminants;
- Archaeological excavations;
- Utility diversions and protection; and
- Site establishment and traffic works.

It is estimated that the overall construction period will last for approximately nine years. Whilst a variety of construction activities will commence simultaneously at a number of different locations across the proposed Project, its construction will be undertaken in a phased manner.

## 5. Existing Environmental Baseline

The local ecological baseline, including European sites, is described in this section of the NIS. The hydrological, hydrogeological, and air quality baseline data is also outlined here. The hydrological, hydrogeological and air quality baseline data is related to the assessment of the ecological impacts as they include potential pathways for impacts from the proposed Project to affect European sites. The process of identifying the potential impacts of the proposed Project, defining the ZoI, and determining which European sites are potentially at risk of impacts is set out below in Section 5.

### 5.1 European Sites

The proposed Project does not overlap with any European sites. There are 25 European sites<sup>9</sup> (SACs or SPAs) located within the vicinity of the proposed Project (see Figure 4), in this instance the vicinity being within 15km. As a starting point, all European sites within 15km of the proposed Project were considered (as per Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities. (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision)). However, all European sites within the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the proposed Project, which was determined using the source-pathway-receptor model described in detail in Section 5.1.1 of this report (as per OPR Practice Note PN01. Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021)), were considered in the assessment. European sites within the ZoI can include sites beyond the 15km radius starting point, for example European sites beyond 15km with a hydrological or hydrogeological connection to the proposed development site, or European sites designated for SCI species with foraging ranges greater than 15km (e.g. the Murrough SPA). Table 4 lists these sites and their distance from the proposed Project (see Appendix A for details on each sites' Qualifying Interests/Special Conservation Interests). The nearest European site is Malahide Estuary SAC, which is located c. 380m downstream of the proposed Project or c. 235m east as the crow flies.

**Table 4: European Sites within the Vicinity of the Proposed Project**

European Site Name [Code]	Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [003000]	c. 9km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Rogerstown Estuary SAC [000208]	c. 2.5km north-east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Lambay Island SAC [000204]	c. 11.5km north-east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Malahide Estuary SAC [000205]	c. 370m downstream of the Broadmeadow River proposed crossing point or c. 235m east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Baldoyle Bay SAC [000199]	c. 8.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the Sluice River or c. 6km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Ireland's Eye SAC [002193]	c. 10.7km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Howth Head SAC [000202]	c. 10.7km east of proposed Project, as the crow flies

<sup>9</sup> Malahide Estuary SAC and SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA, Baldoyle Bay SAC and SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SAC and SPA are also RAMSAR sites, under the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar site No. 833, 406, 413, 832 and 412, respectively) and Malahide Estuary SAC and SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC and North Bull Island SPA are marine protected sites under the OSPAR Convention - i.e. Malahide Estuary MPA (O-IE-0002967) and North Dublin Bay MPA (O-IE-0002968).

European Site Name [Code]	Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site
North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]	c. 6.1km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the River Liffey or c. 5km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]	c. 5.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the River Liffey or c. 2.8km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]	c. 10.7km south of proposed Project as the crow flies
Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]	c. 10.2km south of proposed Project as the crow flies or c. 18.6km upstream of the proposed Tara station via the River Liffey, river Dodder and Owendoher River
Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]	c. 13.4km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Ballyman Glen SAC [000713]	c. 14.8km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [001398]	c. 13.6km west of proposed Project as the crow flies
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	
Rockabill SPA [004014]	c. 14km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Skerries Islands SPA [004122]	c. 13km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015]	c. 3km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Lambay Island SPA [004069]	c. 11.5km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Malahide Estuary SPA [004025]	c. 750m downstream of the Broadmeadow River proposed crossing point or c. 490m east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Baldoyle Bay SPA [004016]	c. 8.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the Sluice River or c. 6km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]	c. 10.4km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]	c. 12.5km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies
North Bull Island SPA [004006]	c. 6.5km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the River Tolka or c. 5km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]	c. 3.2km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, i.e. at the River Tolka or c. 2.1km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]	c. 12.1km east of proposed Project as the crow flies
The Murrough SPA [004186]	c. 28.7km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies



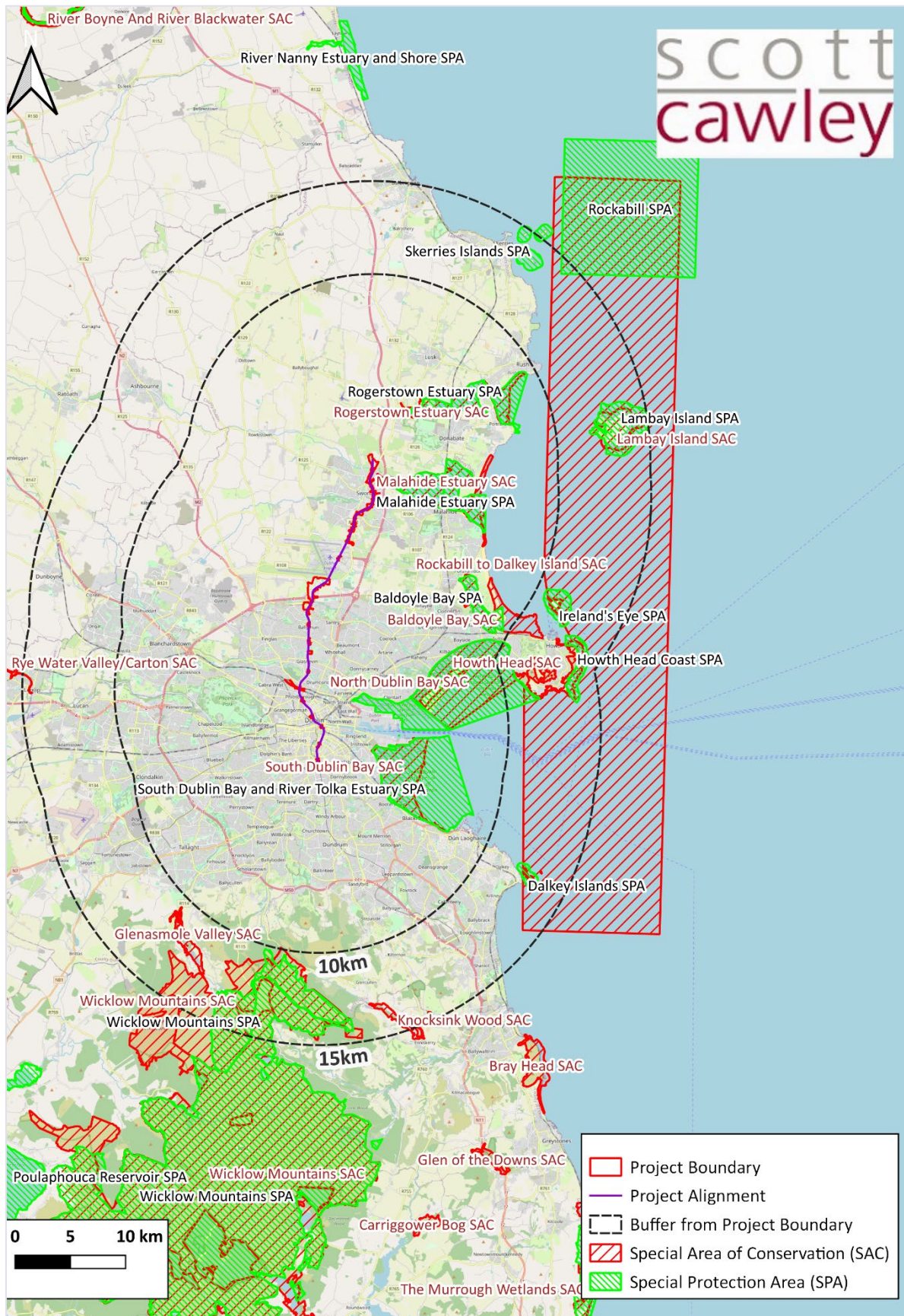


Figure 4: European Sites within the Vicinity of the Proposed Project



## 5.2 Habitats

The footprint of the proposed Project generally comprises:

- Improved agricultural/arable fields of varying sizes, which are bordered by hedgerows, mature treelines, scrub and/or woodland;
- An unimproved, unmanaged semi-natural calcareous grassland, located east of the R132 within the centre of Swords;
- Areas of amenity grassland, scattered trees and parkland and ornamental trees and shrubs located within Silloge Park Golf Club, public parks, such as Albert College Park, Berkeley Road Park, Dartmouth Square and St. Stephen's Green, and residential, commercial and/or industrial estates;
- Private residential dwellings and associated gardens;
- Areas of hardstanding, including the R132 and R108, buildings/structures, including those located within Dublin Airport and residential, commercial and/or industrial estates; and
- Watercourses, such as the Broadmeadow River and the Royal Canal, and drainage ditches.

Two Annex I habitat were identified within the study area, Estuaries [1130] and hydrophilous tall-herb swamp [6430]. The area of Estuaries [1130] corresponds to the Lower Liffey Estuary/River Liffey at the crossing point of the proposed Project. This section of the river is c. 40m to 45m wide and has an average depth of c. 4m to 5m. There are high retaining quay walls either side of the channel, with channelled wrack *Pelvetia canaliculata* present, and a mixed sediment bed that is typical of a tidal section of a large river. This area of Annex I habitat is not part of the QI resource of any European sites. Hydrophilous tall-herb swamp [6430] habitat was noted along the banks of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal, but is not part of the QI of resource of any European sites.

The habitat types of the Heritage Council classification system (Fossitt, 2000) present within the study area of the proposed Project within assessment zones AZ1, AZ2, AZ3 and AZ4 are presented in Table 5 .

**Table 5: Habitats (Fossitt, 2000) recorded within the survey area, the footprint of the proposed Project and within the Assessment Zones AZ1, AZ2, AZ3 and AZ4**

Habitat Type Within Survey Area	Within Footprint	AZ1	AZ2	AZ3	AZ4
Arable crops (BC1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Flower beds and borders (BC4)	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Stone walls and other stonework (BL1)	✓	✓	-	-	-
Earth banks (BL2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tidal rivers (CW2) including the Annex I habitat Estuaries [1130]	-	-	-	-	✓
Exposed sand, gravel or till (ED1)	-	✓	-	-	-
Spoil and bare ground (ED2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Recolonising bare ground (ED3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Refuse and other waste (ED5)	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Other artificial lakes and ponds (FL8)	-	✓	-	-	✓
Reed and large sedge swamps (FS1)	✓	-	-	-	✓
Tall-herb swamps (FS2) including the Annex I habitat Hydrophilous tall-herb swamp [6430]	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Depositing/lowland rivers (FW2)	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Canals (FW3)	✓	-	-	-	✓
Drainage ditches (FW4)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improved agricultural grassland (GA1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

Habitat Type Within Survey Area	Within Footprint	AZ1	AZ2	AZ3	AZ4
Amenity grassland (improved) (GA2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dry calcareous and neutral grassland (GS1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wet grassland (GS4)	✓	✓	-	✓	-
(Mixed) broadleaved woodland (WD1)	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
(Mixed) conifer woodland (WD3)	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Scattered trees and parkland (WD5)	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Hedgerows (WL1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Treelines (WL2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scrub (WS1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Immature woodland (WS2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Ornamental/non-native shrub (WS3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Full descriptions of these habitat types are presented in Section 15.3 of *Chapter 15 (Biodiversity)* of the EIAR and corresponding habitat maps are provided in Figure 15.7 of the EIAR.

### 5.3 Non-native Invasive Species

There were seven non-native invasive plant species (four terrestrial species and three aquatic species) listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 present within or in close proximity to the proposed Project. The locations of these non-native invasive plant species are summarised below in Table 6 and shown on Figure 5, overleaf.

The following non-native invasive species listed in *The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads - Technical Guidance* (TII, 2020) were also recorded widely across the survey area:

- Winter heliotrope – in canal (FW3) and dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2) habitat types
- Butterfly-bush– recolonising bare ground (ED3), hedgerow (WL1), treeline (WL2) and scrub (WS1)



Figure 5: Invasive plant species locations in the context of the proposed Project and its alignment.

**Table 6: Summary of Non-native Invasive Plant Species Listed in the Third Schedule of the Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 Recorded along or adjacent to the Proposed Project**

Common name	Latin name	Location <sup>10</sup>
Canadian pondweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	<p>Survey:</p> <p>Located on the Royal Canal at the 5th level, Cross Gun's Quay, Cabra</p> <p>Located on the Grand Canal near the existing Luas Green Line crossing point</p> <p>Desktop study:</p> <p>Located across almost the entirety of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal (Waterways Ireland, 2019a and 2019b and NBDC, 2020)</p>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	<p>Surveys:</p> <p>Located on the northern and southern banks of the Broadmeadow River, east of the R132, in scattered patches</p> <p>Located on the southern and eastern banks of the Ward River, west of the R132</p> <p>Located in Ballymun, south of Northwood Avenue, west and east of the Domville Wood Road</p> <p>Desktop study:</p> <p>Located on the banks of the Broadmeadow River and River Tolka</p>
Indian balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	<p>Survey:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Desktop study:</p> <p>Located on the banks of the River Tolka and River Liffey</p> <p>The presence of Indian balsam in Ballymun was noted by Dublin City Council during the biodiversity meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 with DCC (which included the attendance of the DCC Biodiversity Officer).</p>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	<p>Survey:</p> <p>Located in Dardistown within the eastern section of a field to south of the existing Long-term car park at Dublin Airport</p> <p>Located in Dardistown within the south-western section of a field to south of the existing Long-term car park at Dublin Airport</p> <p>Located within Irish Rail lands along the existing railway embankments and adjacent lands north of the Royal Canal south-east of Glasnevin Cemetery</p> <p>Desktop study:</p> <p>Located on banks of the River Tolka and Royal Canal, and within St. Stephen's Green Park</p>
New Zealand pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	<p>Survey:</p> <p>Located on the Grand Canal near the existing Luas Green Line crossing point</p>

<sup>10</sup> These records were identified during surveys. Additional to these results are records of invasive plants species found during the desktop study, as specified.



Common name	Latin name	Location <sup>10</sup>
		Desktop study: N/A
Nuttall's pondweed	<i>Elodea nuttalli</i>	Survey: Located on the Royal Canal at the 5th level, Cross Gun's Quay, Cabra Desktop study: Located across almost the entirety of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal (Waterways Ireland, 2019a and 2019b and NBDC, 2020)
Three-cornered leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Survey: Located on bank west of fields in Bellenstown Located in a garden of St. Anne's private dwelling off Charter School Hill Road Located along the eastern boundary of the DCU Sports Complex playing pitches Located at the north-western boundary of CLG Na Fianna playing pitches Located along the northern bank of the Grand Canal directly west of the Luas Green Line crossing point Desktop study: N/A

## 5.4 Fauna Species

### 5.4.1 Breeding Birds

A total of 55 birds species were recorded during the breeding bird survey; only four of which were Special Conservation Interest (SCI) bird species, *i.e.*:

- Coot *Fulica atra*, which was observed in Blessington Street Park, during the first and second visits, and Stephen's Green Park, during the second and third visits. The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Lough Derravarragh SPA, located *c.* 71.4km west of the proposed Project;
- Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which was observed on the River Tolka and the Royal Canal during the first visit. The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Ireland's Eye SPA, located *c.* 11.3km east of the proposed Project;
- Herring gull *Larus argentatus*, which was relatively widespread; observed in Dardistown and Glasnevin during the second and third visits, Drumcondra and St. Stephen's Green Park during the third visit. The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Ireland's Eye SPA, located *c.* 10.2km east of the proposed Project; and,
- Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, which was observed once, flying east within the Broadmeadow River corridor, during the second visit. The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is the River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA, located *c.* 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project.

The results of the breeding bird surveys, filtered by SCI species are illustrated in Figure 6 with the full list of bird species recorded provided in Appendix D. The full results of the desktop review are presented in Appendix E.

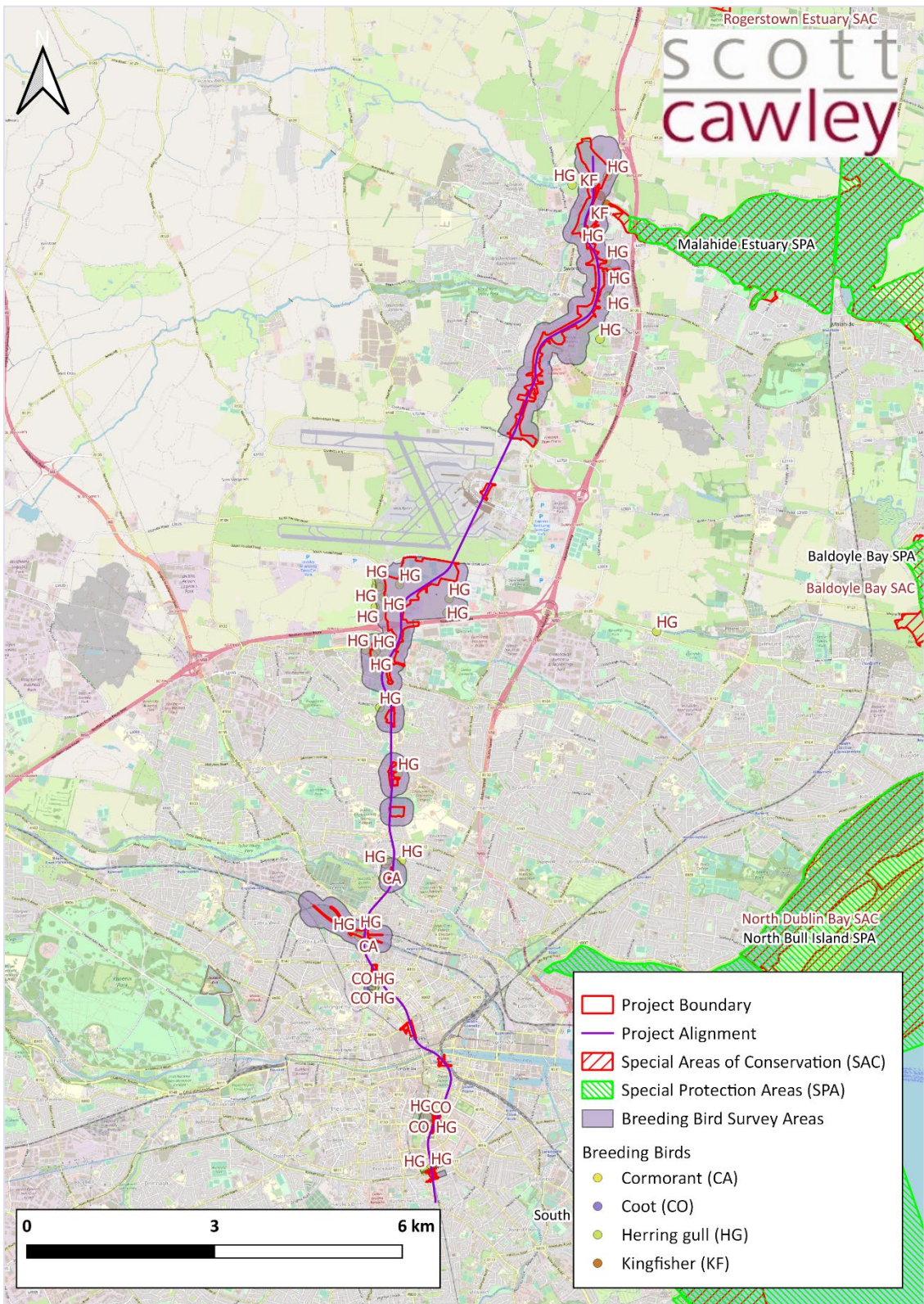


Figure 6: Results of breeding bird surveys, filtered by SCI species. Records of species are displayed as points with the corresponding BTO code for the species in question.



### 5.4.2 Wintering Birds

The winter bird surveys recorded a wide range of bird species at sites across the study area. The wintering bird surveys recorded a total of 38 species across the study area; 16 of which were species listed as SCIs for SPAs (see Table 7 for a list of these sites).

The full results of the winter bird surveys are provided in Appendix C.

**Table 7: SCI Bird Species Recorded during the Wintering Bird Surveys**

Common name/Latin name/BoCCI Code	Nearest European site	Distribution in the study area	Peak count/Site/Date	Conservation Importance	
				BoCCI (Breeding/Wintering)	Annex I
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> (BH)	North Bull Island SPA, c. 5km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Widespread; observed across the entire study area during all four visits and during five visits to lands at Dardistown.	170 birds, west of the M1 Motorway bridge over the Malahide Estuary (site code: 112), fourth visit	Amber (B/W)	-
Black-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> )	Malahide Estuary SPA, c. 490m east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed at site in Barrysparks, south-east of the R132 (site code: 115), during two visits	84 birds, site in Barrysparks south-east of the R132 (site code: 115), third visit	Red (W)	-
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> (CO)	Lough Derravarragh SPA, c. 71.4km west of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed in Blessington Street Park during the second, third and fourth visit (peak count - 11)	11 birds, Blessington Street Park (site code: 89), third visit	Amber (B/W)	-
Common gull <i>Larus canus</i> (CM)	Dundalk Bay SPA, c. 42.6km north of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed at Newbury Park (site code: 144) and Glin Park (site code: 146) during one visit	2 birds, Glin Park (site code: 146), second visit	Amber (B/W)	-
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (CA)	Ireland's Eye SPA, c. 10.2km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed on the Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112) during two visits	1 bird, west of the M1 Motorway bridge over the Malahide Estuary (site code: 112)	Amber (B/W)	-
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> (CU)	North Bull Island SPA, c. 5km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed: in eastern fields in Dardistown (site code: 126) during the first visit in 2018-2019; playing pitch at the Royal College of Surgeons Sports Grounds (site code: 133) during the first visit; playing pitches at DCU (site code: 23) during the first, second and fourth visit; Scoil Chaitríona (site	165 birds, playing pitch at Royal College of Surgeons Sportsground (site code: 133), first visit in 2018-2019	Red (B/W)	-

Common name/Latin name/BoCCI Code	Nearest European site	Distribution in the study area	Peak count/Site/Date	Conservation Importance	
				BoCCI (Breeding/Wintering)	Annex I
		code: 160) during the fourth visit; Na Fianna, St Vincent's School (site code: 11) during first and second visit; and at Belcamp Park (site code: 149) during second visit			
Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (GP)	Malahide Estuary SPA, c. 490m east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed in a south-eastern field in Dardistown (site code: 132) during the first and second visit	33 birds, south-eastern field in Dardistown (site code: 132), first visit 2018-2019	Red (B/W)	✓
Grey heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> (H.)	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, c. 95.5km south of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed in a playing pitch in Home Farm (site code: 72) during third visit and at pond in Darndale Park (site code: 147) during third visit	1 bird, Home Farm (site code: 72), third visit and 1 bird, Darndale Park (site code: 147) third visit.	Green (B/W)	-
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> (HG)	Ireland's Eye SPA, located c. 10.2km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Widespread; observed across the entire study area during all four visits and during six visits to lands at Dardistown	115 birds, south-eastern field in Dardistown (site code: 132), 12 <sup>th</sup> March 2020	Amber (B/W)	-
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> (KF)	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA, located c. 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project	Observed flying along the Broadmeadow River during the second visit	1 bird, Broadmeadow River (no site code)	Amber (B)	✓
Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> (LB)	Lambay Island SPA, located c. 11.6km east of the proposed Project	Observed during the second and fourth visit: agricultural fields located the Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112); at a playing pitch in St Colmcille's Girls National School (site code: 50); at a playing pitch in Santry (site code: 102); rough grassland located south of Ikea in Ballymun (site code: 123); areas of amenity grassland in Ballymun north of Gateway Crescent (site code: 138) and south of Shangan Road (site code:	6 birds, amenity grassland in Ballymun south of Shangan Road (site code: 141), fourth visit	Amber (B/W)	-

Common name/Latin name/BoCCI Code	Nearest European site	Distribution in the study area	Peak count/Site/Date	Conservation Importance	
				BoCCI (Breeding/Wintering)	Annex I
		141); and, Blessington Street Park (site code: 89)			
Light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla</i> (BG)	Malahide Estuary SPA, c. 490m east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed in: Belcamp Park (site code: 149) on the second visit; Darndale Park (site code: 147) on the second and third visits; amenity grassland west of Newtown Court (site code: 161) on 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2020; and, amenity grassland north of Moatview Drive (site code: 148) on 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	113 birds, Darndale Park (site code: 147), 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2020	Amber (W)	-
Little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (LG)	Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, c. 95.5km south of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed on the Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112) during the last visit	3 birds, Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112), during two visits	Green (B/W)	-
Mallard Anas <i>platyrhynchos</i> (MA)	Dundalk Bay SPA, c. 42.6km north of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed: in agricultural fields located the Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112); at ponds located south of Barrysparks (adjacent to southern boundary of site code: 115); on the Sluice River during third visit (site code: 39); at a pond within Darndale Park during three visits (site code: 147); and, at Blessington Street Park during three visits (site code: 89)	26 birds, at Blessington Street Park (site code: 89) during third visit	Amber (B/W)	-
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (OC)	Malahide Estuary SPA, c. 490m east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed: in areas of amenity grassland in the centre of Swords (site code: 154) during the third visit; at playing pitches at DCU (site code: 23) during the first, second and fourth visit; and, at playing pitches in Leinster Cricket Club (site code: 45) during second visit	38 birds, Fingallians GAA Club (site code:4) in Swords, third visit	Red (B/W)	-

Common name/Latin name/BoCCI Code	Nearest European site	Distribution in the study area	Peak count/Site/Date	Conservation Importance	
				BoCCI (Breeding/Wintering)	Annex I
Teal Anas crecca (T.)	North Bull Island SPA, c. 5km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed on the Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112) during two visits	14, Broadmeadow Estuary directly west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112), 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2020	Amber (B/W)	-
Tufted duck Aythya fuligula (TU)	Lough Derravarragh SPA, c. 71.4km west of the proposed Project as the crow flies	Observed in Blessington Street Park (site code: 89) during the second, third and fourth visit	61, Blessington Street Park (site code: 89), third visit	Amber (B/W)	-

During the wintering bird survey, there were a large number of birds, primarily gull species, flying high overhead and not landing at any specific site. These records have not been included in this assessment aside from one record of seven whooper swan flying over lands north of the Broadmeadow River during the first visit in 2018-2019. The nearest European site for this Amber listed Annex I of the Birds Directive species is Lough Derravarragh SPA, located c. 71.4km west of the proposed Project.

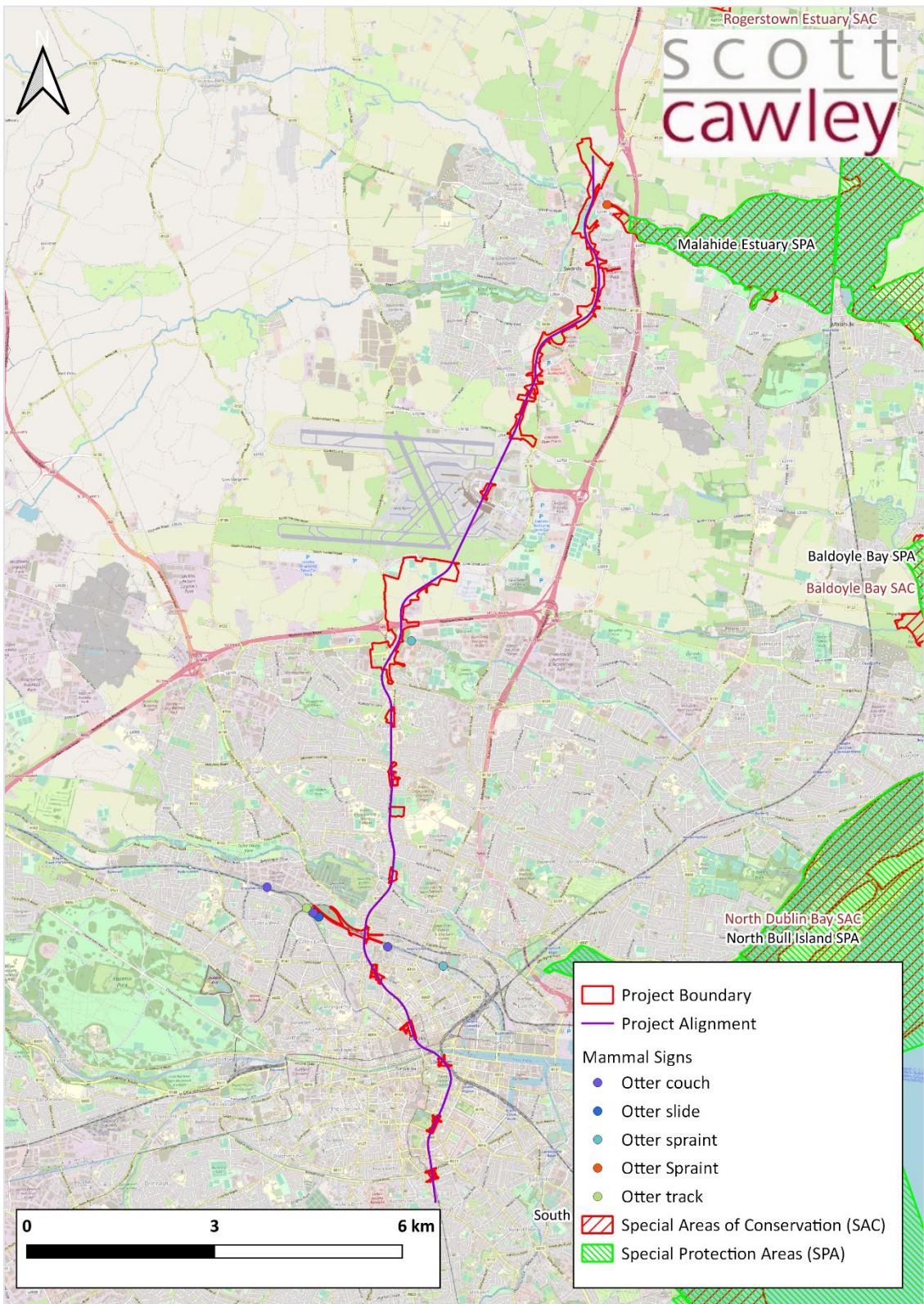
### 5.4.3 Otter *Lutra lutra*

There are desktop records of otter from the Broadmeadow River, Ward River, Cuckoo River, Mayne River, Santry River, Tolka River, Royal Canal, River Liffey and Grand Canal (NBDC, 2021; Waterways Ireland, 2019a; Waterways Ireland, 2019b; Dublin City Council, 2019). Although there are no records of otter along the Sluice River, it is likely that otter use this watercourse to commute and/or forage along as there are records of this species present downstream in the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. The following signs of *Lutra lutra* activity were recorded during the surveys:

- Otter spraint recorded on the southern bank of the Broadmeadow river, c. 240m downstream from the proposed Project at Ch. 1620;
- Otter spraint recorded on the northern bank of the Santry River, c. 145m downstream from the proposed Project;
- Otter spraint, footprints, potential couch and potential slides recorded along the northern bank of the Royal Canal before Broombridge, directly adjacent to and c. 80m to 685m north-west from the proposed Project; and
- A otter couch located on the southern bank of the Royal Canal east of Lock 4 c. 120m south-east of the proposed Project at Ch. 14960.

The results of the otter surveys are shown on Figure 7.





**Figure 7: Results of otter surveys in the context of the proposed Project and its alignment.**

It is considered likely that otter utilise various watercourses within the Broadmeadow River, Mayne River, River Tolka and River Liffey sub-catchments for breeding, foraging and commuting activities.

No otters were recorded on the infra-red motion-activated camera deployed (under NPWS Licence No. 007/2020) at the entrance of a small burrow on the Santry River c. 210m downstream of the proposed crossing point location. The only species recorded using this burrow was a brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*.



A hydrological connection exists between the proposed Project and the Wicklow Mountains SAC (for which otter are a QI), which is located c. 18.5km upstream of the proposed Project via the River Liffey (north of the proposed Tara Station at George's Quay), the River Dodder and Owendoher River at Tibbradden Wood. It is therefore within the territorial range of male otter in Ireland albeit at the very far end of that range (c. 13.2km ±5.3km) (Ó'Néill *et al.*, 2008) and as such on a precautionary basis it is considered possible that otter present within the ZoI of the proposed Project may be connected with the SAC population.

### 5.5 Hydrological Baseline

The proposed Project crosses the catchments/sub-catchments of 11 watercourses. Details on each of these watercourses, including the river catchment/sub-catchment they are located in, the approximate distances to downstream European sites and the results of the biological water quality status assessment (*i.e.* Q<sub>2</sub>-sampling), are provided in Table 8. With regards to water quality, four of the seven watercourses surveyed are classified as "Bad Status", while the remaining three are classified as "Poor Status". The full results of the hydrology study are presented in Chapter 18 (Hydrology).

**Table 8: Watercourses Crossed by, or within the ZoI of, the Proposed Project and links to European Sites, along with the Corresponding Results of the Biological Water Quality Status Assessment (*i.e.* Q<sub>2</sub>-Sampling) (after Toner *et al.*, 2005)**

Watercourse Crossed by Proposed Project (catchment and sub-catchment)	Distance to downstream European sites from proposed crossing point and the waterbody they are located in	Q-Value	Water Framework Directive Status	Pollution Status	Condition
Turvey River (Staffordstown stream) (Nanny-Delvin catchment and Ballough [Stream]_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 2.1km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches Malahide Estuary SAC and Malahide Estuary SPA, both of which are located within the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody.	Q <sub>2</sub>	Bad Status	Seriously Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Broadmeadow River (Nanny-Delvin catchment and Broadmeadow_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 380m downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Malahide Estuary SAC and c. 765m downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Malahide Estuary SPA, both of which are located within the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody.	n/a (transitional water)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ward River (Nanny-Delvin catchment and Broadmeadow_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows for c. 110m downstream of the proposed crossing point, until it reaches the Broadmeadow River, which in turn flows c. 187m downstream of the confluence until it reaches the Malahide Estuary SAC and c. 583m downstream of the confluence until it reaches the Malahide Estuary SPA, both of which are located within the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody.	Q <sub>3</sub>	Poor Status	Moderately Polluted	Unsatisfactory

Watercourse Crossed by Proposed Project (catchment and sub-catchment)	Distance to downstream European sites from proposed crossing point and the waterbody they are located in	Q-Value	Water Framework Directive Status	Pollution Status	Condition
Sluice River (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment and Mayne_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 8.4km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches Baldoyle Bay SAC and Baldoyle Bay SPA, which are located within the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody.	Q2-3	Poor Status	Moderately Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Cuckoo River (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment and Mayne_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 6.1km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Mayne River, which then flows for a further c. 2.1km until it reaches Baldoyle Bay SAC and Baldoyle Bay SPA, which are located within the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody.	Q1	Bad Status	Seriously Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Mayne River (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment and Mayne_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 15km downstream of the proposed stream diversion at Dardistown until it reaches Baldoyle Bay SAC and Baldoyle Bay SPA, which are located within the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody.	Q1	Bad Status	Seriously Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Santry River (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment and Mayne_SC_010 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 8km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches North Dublin Bay SAC and North Bull Island SPA, which are located within the North Bull Island transitional waterbody that drains to Dublin Bay.	Q2	Bad Status	Seriously Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Tolka River (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment and Tolka_SC_020 sub-catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 3.2km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, which is partially located within the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody that drains to Dublin Bay. It flows a further c. 4km until it reaches North Dublin Bay SAC and North Bull Island SPA.	Q2-3	Poor Status	Moderately Polluted	Unsatisfactory
Royal Canal (n/a)	Watercourse flows c. 3.1km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Liffey Estuary Lower transitional waterbody at North Wall Quay, which flows for another c. 6.5km until it reaches Dublin Bay, within which North Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Watercourse Crossed by Proposed Project (catchment and sub-catchment)	Distance to downstream European sites from proposed crossing point and the waterbody they are located in	Q-Value	Water Framework Directive Status	Pollution Status	Condition
	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA are located.				
River Liffey (Liffey and Dublin Bay catchment)	Watercourse flows c. 326m downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Liffey Estuary Lower transitional waterbody, which flows for another c. 7.2km until it reaches Dublin Bay, within which North Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA are located.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Grand Canal (n/a)	Watercourse flows c. 2.6km downstream of the proposed crossing point until it reaches the Liffey Estuary Lower transitional waterbody, which flows for another c. 5.8km until it reaches Dublin Bay, within which North Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA are located.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## 5.6 Hydrogeological Baseline

Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) data indicates that the bedrock formation 1:100k in the northern and central sections of the proposed Project is "Argillaceous bioclastic limestone, shale", "Calcareous shale, limestone conglomerate", "Dark Limestone and Shale (Calp)".

The proposed Project transverses two ground waterbodies. Environmental data sourced from the EPA for each of these ground waterbodies is presented below:

### Swords Ground Waterbody

- For the majority of this area, it is considered to be of "Good" Ground Waterbody Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (WFD) Status (2010-2015) and "not at risk" of failing the WFD groundwater quality objectives for the majority of its area; however at lands west of the R132 (i.e. at Industrial Facility P0014-03) it is classified as being of "Poor" status and "at risk".
- The aquifers located within this ground waterbody and where the proposed Project transverses are classified as "locally important aquifer - moderately productive only in local zones".

### Dublin Ground Waterbody

- For the majority of this area, it is considered to be of "Good" Ground Waterbody WFD Status (2010-2015) and "not at risk" of failing the WFD groundwater quality objectives for the majority of its area; however at lands at Dublin Airport it (i.e. Industrial Facility P0480-02) it is classified as "Poor" status and considered to be "at risk".
- The aquifers located within this ground waterbody and where the proposed Project transverses are classified as "locally important aquifer - moderately productive only in local zones" and "Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones".

The vulnerability of both ground waterbodies to human activities ranges from "*Rock at or Near Surface*", "*Extreme*", "*High*", "*Moderate*" to "*Low*".

A full description of the hydrogeological baseline of the proposed Project is presented in Section 19.4 of Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) of the EIAR.

## **5.7 Soils and Geology Baseline**

As stated in Section 21.3 Baseline Environment of the Chapter 20 (Soils and Geology) of the EIAR, the General Soil Map of Ireland (An Foras Talúntais 1980) shows the footprint of the proposed Project is underlain by Grey Brown Podzolics, which is a mainly dry mineral soil comprising associated Gleys. The Quaternary Geological Map of Ireland (GSI 2017) and GSI online maps (GSI 2019) suggest the subsoils primarily consist of till derived from limestone along with areas of alluvium and limestone derived gravels. The till is generally low permeability and cohesive apart from subordinate (although locally extensive) granular horizons, with high strength and low compressibility (Parsons Brinkerhoff 2007). The geological maps (GSI 2014; GSI 2019) indicate that the bedrock geology comprises Carboniferous Tournasian limestone, and Viséan limestone and calcareous mudstone. The heavily faulted older Tournasian rocks are primarily present towards the north and include the Tober Colleen and Malahide formations, and the Waulsortian Limestones. The Viséan limestone and calcareous mudstone of the Lucan Formation are primarily present south of the M50 Motorway.

A full description of the baseline soil and geology of the footprint of the proposed Project is presented in Section 21.3 of Chapter 20 (Soils and Geology) of the EIAR.

## 6. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment and their Potential Zone of Influence

Based on the baseline ecological environment and the extent and characteristics of the proposed Project, the following potential impacts have been identified (in absence of mitigation):

- Habitat loss, fragmentation and/or severance (*e.g.* barrier effect), which in turn may result in impacts on QI fauna species and SCI wintering bird species dependent on these habitats for their survival (*e.g.* the loss of foraging and roosting habitats).
- Mortality risk to terrestrial fauna species (*e.g.* SCI bird species) due to vegetation clearance works undertaken during construction of the proposed Project and/or from collisions associated with rail traffic and/or proposed bridge structures during operation.
- Increases in noise, vibration and human activity levels during construction and/or operation, which in turn could result in the disturbance to and/or displacement of fauna species present within the ZOI of the proposed Project.
- Introduction/increase in light levels during construction and/or operation, which in turn could result in the disturbance to and/or displacement of fauna species (*e.g.* SCI bird species) present within the ZOI of the proposed Project.
- Reduction in surface water quality in the receiving environment as a result of contaminated surface water runoff and/or an accidental spillage or pollution event into any surface water features occurring during construction and/or as a result of the long-term discharge of surface water runoff from drainage outfalls associated with the proposed Project to surface water features. This in turn could result in the degradation of aquatic/wetland habitats and indirect impacts on the aquatic species that these habitat may support, such as SCI bird species.
- Alteration to the existing hydrological regime of watercourses (*i.e.* flow and/or local flooding regime) crossed by the proposed Project during construction and/or operation, which in turn could result in the degradation of aquatic/wetland habitats and indirect impacts on aquatic species that these habitats may support.
- Reduction in groundwater quality in the receiving environment as a result of tunnelling and/or deep excavation works during construction and/or the long-term discharge of surface water runoff to ground. This in turn could result in effects on groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems.
- Alteration to the existing hydrogeological regime of the receiving environment as a result of tunnelling and/or deep excavation works during construction. This in turn could result in effects on groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems.
- Reduction in air quality as a consequence of dust deposition associated with construction activities, which in turn could result in habitat degradation in the immediate locality of the proposed Project and impacts on fauna species that these habitats support.
- Introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive plant species during construction and/or during maintenance/management works, which in turn could result in habitat degradation and impacts on fauna species that these habitats support.

These potential impacts are described in detail below as part of the identification of European sites located within the ZOI of the proposed Project.

### 6.1 Identifying European Sites within the ZOI of the Proposed Project

#### 6.1.1 Determining the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Project

In establishing which European sites are potentially at risk (in the absence of mitigation) from the proposed Project, a source-pathway-receptor approach was applied. In order for an impact to occur, there must be a risk enabled by having a source (*e.g.* water abstraction or construction works), a receptor (*e.g.* a European site or its Qualifying Interest(s) (QIs) or Special Conservation Interest(s) (SCIs) species), and a pathway between the source and the receptor (*e.g.* pathway by air for air borne



pollution, or a pathway by a watercourse for mobilisation of pollution). For an impact to occur, all three elements must exist; the absence or removal of one of the elements means there is no possibility for the impact to occur.

The identification of source-pathway-receptor connection(s) between the proposed Project and European sites essentially is the process of identifying which European sites are within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the proposed Project, and therefore potentially at risk of significant effects. The ZOI is defined as the area within which the proposed Project could affect the receiving environment such that it could potentially have significant effects on the QI habitats or QI/SCI species of a European site, or on the achievement of their conservation objectives (as defined in CIEEM, 2018).

The identification of a source-pathway-receptor risk does not automatically mean that significant effects will arise. The likelihood for significant effects will depend upon the characteristics of the source (*e.g.* extent and duration of construction works), the characteristics of the pathway (*e.g.* direction and strength of prevailing winds for air borne pollution) and the characteristics of the receptor (*e.g.* the sensitivities of the European site and its QIs/SCIs). However, identification of the risk does mean that there is a possibility of ecological or environmental damage occurring, with the significance of the effect depending upon the nature and exposure to the risk and the characteristics of the receptor. In this case, where uncertainty existed, the precautionary principle was applied.

### 6.1.2 Identifying Relevant Sites within the ZOI of the Proposed Project

The following potential impacts associated with the proposed Project have the potential to affect the receiving environment and, as a result, the conservation objectives supporting the qualifying interest/special conservation interests of seventeen European sites, *i.e.*: Baldoyle Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SAC, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, The Murrugh SPA and Wicklow Mountains SAC.

#### Habitat loss and fragmentation

The proposed Project does not overlap with the boundary of any European site. The nearest European site, Malahide Estuary SAC, is located *c.* 380m downstream of the Broadmeadow River crossing point of the proposed Project or *c.* 235m east as the crow flies. As the proposed Project does not traverse, or is not located directly adjacent to any European site, there is no potential for direct habitat loss and/or fragmentation to occur. Habitat loss may occur indirectly as a consequence of severe habitat degradation arising from a reduction in water quality, a change to the hydrological regime and/or the introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species, as discussed in the sections below.

The potential for impacts on SCI bird species as a consequence of loss in *ex-situ* inland feeding and/or roosting sites is discussed below.

#### Ex-situ Habitat Loss – SCI bird species

The potential for the loss of *ex-situ* inland feeding and/or roosting sites<sup>11</sup> utilised by SCI bird species as a consequence of the proposed Project to impact on the conservation objectives of any SPA has also been assessed. Potential impacts may arise due to the direct loss of important *ex-situ* inland sites that individual SCI bird species of local SPA populations rely upon as feeding and/or roosting habitat where these sites fall within the Project boundary.

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<sup>11</sup> "Several of the listed waterbird species may at times use habitats situated within the immediate hinterland of the SPA or in areas ecologically connected to it [*i.e.* *ex-situ* sites]. The reliance on these habitats will vary from species to species and from site to site. Significant habitat change or increased levels of disturbance within these areas could result in the displacement of one or more of the listed waterbird species from areas within the SPA, and/or a reduction in their numbers"

During the breeding and wintering bird surveys, a total of 15 SCI species were recorded. A total of seven of these SCI species were recorded on lands located within the footprint of the proposed Project, *i.e.*: black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, common gull, curlew, grey heron, herring gull and kingfisher. In addition, two other SCI species were recorded on lands connected to and directly adjacent to lands within the footprint of the proposed Project, *i.e.* golden plover, recorded within an adjacent agricultural field of the same habitat type in Dardistown (site code: 132) and oystercatcher, recorded within the same area of amenity grassland east of the Ward River (site code: 154). Therefore it is likely that these two SCI species, which utilise the similar adjacent lands to those located within the footprint of the proposed Project, also utilise the lands within the footprint of the proposed Project. Six of these species, *i.e.* black-headed gull, common gull, curlew, grey heron, herring gull and oystercatcher, along with six additional SCI species, *i.e.* cormorant, lesser black-backed gull, light-bellied brent goose, little grebe, teal and tufted duck, were also recorded in lands located beyond the footprint of the proposed Project within the 300m study area.

It was determined whether SCI bird species recorded within the study area are connected to any SPA population and as such whether there is potential for impacts to occur based on the following:

- The distance between the study area and the nearest SPA for which the SCI bird species has been designated; and,
- The ecology of the bird species in question, and the likely foraging range of these species based on published data on their core and maximum foraging ranges where known (SNH, 2016; BirdLife International 2022), as well as the professional knowledge of the authors of this report of the species ecology.

Of the 15 SCI species observed during breeding and wintering bird surveys, the following eight SCI species recorded within the study area are not likely to be part of any SPA population:

- Common gull – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Dundalk Bay SPA, located c. 42.6km north of the proposed Project. It is unlikely that gulls from Dundalk Bay SPA regularly commute from roosting/foraging sites in Dundalk Bay and the study area given the availability of foraging resources in the immediate vicinity of Dundalk Bay;
- Cormorant - The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Ireland's Eye SPA, located c. 10.2km east of the proposed Project. Although this species can forage up to 20-25km from its winter or breeding roosts, it typically forages within 10km of its roost (BirdLife International, 2022).
- Grey heron – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, c. 95.5km south of the proposed Project. Grey heron. This species is known to typically forage between 2-38km from its nesting site during the breeding season (BirdLife International, 2022), and its winter foraging range from roost site is likely to be similar;
- Herring gull – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Ireland's Eye SPA, located c. 10.2km east of the proposed Project. The foraging range for this species has been variously reported as being between 35km and 100km (BirdLife International, 2022);
- Kingfisher – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is the River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA, located c. 28.6km north-west of the proposed Project and within a separate river catchment. Kingfisher breeding territories for the nearest SPA population are strongly associated with the River Boyne and Blackwater main channels and their tributaries<sup>12</sup>. Given the absence of direct connectivity between the Project and the River Boyne by way of watercourses, kingfisher within the study area are not likely to be part of any European site population.
- Lesser black-backed gull – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Lambay Island SPA, located c. 11.6km east of the proposed Project;
- Little grebe – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, c. 95.5km south of the proposed Project. This is considered to be beyond the range at which this species is likely to regularly travel between foraging and roosting sites; and,

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<sup>12</sup> Cummins et al. (2010). Assessment of the distribution and abundance of Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* and other riparian birds on six SAC river systems in Ireland. A report commissioned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and prepared by BirdWatch Ireland. Dated June 2010.

- Tufted duck – The nearest SPA designated for this SCI bird species is Lough Derravarragh SPA, c. 71.4km west of the proposed Project. This species is understood to be largely sedentary in winter and the distance between the project and the nearest SPA site is such that it is likely to be outside of the regular foraging range of the species.

Grey heron, little grebe, kingfisher and tufted duck are all resident in Ireland and local populations are generally sedentary, and as such birds connected with SPA populations are unlikely to travel a distance of 10km or greater from lands within the proposed Project to any SPA site.

The nearest SPAs designated for grey heron and kingfisher are located within different river catchments to the proposed Project. Both species would normally be expected to hold a foraging territory along a linear section of watercourse and therefore not regularly travel beyond their home watercourse/roost within the same catchment/watercourse. Kingfisher breeds in suitable bankside habitat of slow-flowing rivers and can be occasionally found by lakes and estuaries and coasts (particularly in winter), while grey heron typically feeds in riverine and lakeshore habitats and breeds in woodlands near lakes or brackish sea-bays (Svensson, 2010). Given the lack of a hydrological connection between the proposed Project and any European sites designated for these SCI species and the very large distance of separation between the Project and the nearest European site for which these species have been designated (over which it is not anticipated that the birds would normally commute between their foraging and roosting sites), there is no potential for likely significant effects on any such European sites to occur as a consequence of the loss in habitat of an ex-situ breeding, feeding and/or roosting site.

Little grebe are resident in Ireland year-round and are associated with freshwater ponds, rivers and loughs in the breeding season. Some pairs migrate to the coast for the winter season<sup>13</sup>. Common gull populations comprise colonies breeding in the West of Ireland and winter visitors from central and northern Scotland, Scandinavia and the Baltic, while tufted duck populations comprise those resident all year in Ireland and winter visitors<sup>14</sup> (Birdwatch Ireland, 2020). The nearest SPAs for little grebe, Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, is over 70km from the Project; the nearest SPA for common gull, Dundalk Bay SPA, is over 40km from the project; and the nearest SPA for tufted duck, Lough Derravarragh SPA is over 70km from the project. Therefore the closest SPAs are located at a considerable distance from the proposed Project, a distance that they are not likely to regularly travel between foraging and commuting sites. Therefore, it is likely that the birds recorded within the study area, including those species that are SCIs of European site, are not part of any SPA population and as such, there is no potential for likely significant effects on any European sites designated for these SCI bird species to occur as a consequence of the loss in habitat of an ex-situ inland breeding, feeding and/or roosting site.

Even if the populations of any of the abovementioned species in the study area are part of a SPA population, the number of birds observed of each species in the project area during all surveys was below 1% of either their national or international populations. Any potential effects on such a small cohort of any birds population could not undermine the conservation objectives of any European sites, and therefore there is no potential for likely significant effects on these species arising from ex situ habitat loss.

In the case of the remaining seven SCI species black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, curlew, golden plover, light-bellied brent goose, oystercatcher and teal, the Project is within the potential foraging ranges of those species closest European sites. As such it is possible that the birds recorded during the surveys may form part of the local relevant SPA populations (see Table 4, Table 7, and Appendix A for details).

Curlew and golden plover were only recorded within the footprint of the proposed Project once during eight visits undertaken over two seasons to lands at Dardistown with respective peak flocks of 106 birds and 33 birds recorded in fields located east and south-east of the proposed depot at Dardistown (site

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<sup>13</sup> BirdWatch Ireland species account for little grebe. Available at <https://birdwatchireland.ie/birds/little-grebe/> [Accessed 4<sup>th</sup> August 2022]

<sup>14</sup> Birdwatch Ireland species account for common gull. Available at: <https://birdwatchireland.ie/birds/common-gull/> [Accessed 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020].

codes: 126 and 132, total area of site to be lost c. 8.2ha). Curlew was also recorded beyond the footprint of the proposed Project at multiple locations (see Table 7). The highest peak count recorded for this species was at a playing pitch at the Royal College of Surgeons Sportsground (site code: 133) with 135 birds. Golden plover was not recorded at any other sites within the 300m study area. Similarly, oystercatcher was only recorded once during eight visits undertaken over two seasons to lands located in Swords – i.e. a peak flock of seven birds recorded in an area of amenity grassland located directly east of the Ward River (site code: 154, total area of site to be lost c. 2.1ha). This SCI species was also recorded beyond the footprint of the proposed Project at multiple locations (see Table 7). The highest peak count was recorded at a playing pitch at Fingallians GAA Club (site code: 4) with 38 birds. Black-tailed godwit were recorded twice during four visits undertaken to lands at Barrysparks, east of the R132 (site code: 115, total area of site to be lost c. 8.1ha) with respective peak flocks of 84 and 80 birds. This species was not recorded at any other site within the 300m study area. Black-headed gull was recorded at multiple locations within the footprint of the proposed Project and the 300m study area. The numbers recorded at these sites within the footprint of the proposed Project were low, i.e. peak flocks ranging from one to 28 individual birds. The overall peak count of black-headed gull was recorded within the footprint of the proposed project at Barrysparks, east of the R132 (site code: 115, total area of site to be lost c. 8.1ha), while the overall peak within the 300m study area was in the Malahide Estuary west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112).

No light-bellied brent geese or their droppings were recorded within any of the lands located within the footprint of the proposed Project. Based on the findings of a previous study of this SCI species within the Dublin area, there are no known sites of major, high and/or moderate importance<sup>15</sup> for light-bellied brent goose within the footprint of the Project (Scott Cawley Ltd., 2017). This SCI bird species was only recorded at sites located outside the footprint of the proposed Project; the nearest site to the proposed Project being St. Vincent's Primary School, which is located directly north of the interchange with the existing rail network at Glasnevin Junction. All other known inland foraging sites of this species are over 300m from the Project, with the next closest site being the DCU Sports Grounds in Drumcondra (Scott Cawley Ltd., 2017).

No teal were recorded within any of the lands located within the footprint of the proposed Project. They were only recorded on two occasions both in the Malahide Estuary west of the M1 Motorway bridge (site code: 112) in relatively low numbers, i.e. peak flocks of 10 and 14 birds.

The relatively low frequency of occurrence of SCI bird species on lands located both within the footprint of the proposed Project and within the 300m study area evidences that they do not regularly use or rely upon the lands as foraging and/or roosting habitat. The peak flocks of each respective SCI bird species recorded at these sites are also relatively low, in particular when compared to 1% of their international<sup>16</sup> flyway and national populations and the mean peak flock of each respective SCI species recorded in the nearest SPA<sup>17</sup> (see Table 9 for details). This is especially the case for black-headed gull, golden plover and oystercatcher for which low peak counts were recorded. The peak flocks of black-tailed godwit and curlew recorded at fields in Dardistown were greater, at 84 and 106 respectively; however, both these numbers are significantly lower than both 1% of the national and international populations and the mean peak of the nearest European site designated for each respective SCI species.

In all cases, the peak flocks of each wintering bird species recorded within the study area was significantly lower than their corresponding 1% of their international population (i.e. the peak flocks recorded range from 0.02-7.64% of their corresponding 1% international population). Whilst the peak flocks of wintering bird species recorded within the study area were not as significantly lower than their

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<sup>15</sup> Major importance site 401+ geese; high importance site 51-400 geese; and, moderate importance site 1-50 geese (Benson, 2009).

<sup>16</sup> According to Birdwatch Ireland I-WeBS Interpretive Notes, a wetland is considered to be of international importance if it regularly supports 1% of the relevant international, or flyway, population.

<sup>17</sup> The mean peak count of each SCI bird species recorded in the SPA is based on the most recent 5-season period available (i.e. from 2008/2009 to 2017/2018). Accessed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2021 via the Birdwatch Ireland website, i.e.:

<https://c0amf055.caspio.com/dp/f4db30005dbe20614b404564be88>

corresponding 1% of their national population, they were all less than 47% of their corresponding 1% national population.

**Table 9: Peak flock of SCI bird species potentially connected to SPA populations recorded within the study area of the proposed Project in comparison to the 1% of its international and national populations and the mean peak of the nearest SPA (those highlighted in green were recorded within the footprint of the proposed Project)**

SCI bird species recorded	Nearest European site	Corresponding I-WeBS Site	Peak count recorded at site (within footprint/study area)	1% of international population	1% of national population	Mean peak count from nearest European site
Black-headed gull	North Bull Island SPA	OU404 Dublin Bay	28 (within footprint) 170 birds (within 300m)	20,000	n/a	2,642
Black-tailed godwit	Malahide Estuary SPA	OU408 Broadmeadow (Malahide) Estuary	84 (within footprint/300m)	1,100	200	206
Cormorant	Ireland's Eye SPA	OU951 Ireland's Eye	1 (within 300m)	1,200	110	117
Curlew	North Bull Island SPA	OU404 Dublin Bay	106 (within footprint) 165 (within 300m)	7,600	350	850
Golden plover	Baldoyle Bay SPA	OU403 Baldoyle Bay	33 (within footprint/300m)	9,300	920	1,230
Light-bellied brent goose	Malahide Estuary SPA	OU408 Broadmeadow (Malahide) Estuary	113 (within 300m)	400	350	913
Oystercatcher	Malahide Estuary SPA	OU408 Broadmeadow (Malahide) Estuary	7 (within footprint) 38 (within 300m)	8,200	610	1,449
Teal	North Bull Island SPA	OU404 Dublin Bay	14 (within 300m)	5,000	360	1,330



**Table 10: Peak flock of SCI bird species not connected to SPA populations recorded within the study area of the proposed Project in comparison to the 1% of its international and national populations and the mean peak of the nearest SPA (those highlighted in green were recorded within the footprint of the proposed Project)**

SCI bird species recorded	Nearest European site	Corresponding I-WeBS Site	Peak count recorded at site (within footprint/study area)	1% of international population	1% of national population	Mean peak count from nearest European site
Coot	n/a	0U408 Broadmeadow (Malahide) Estuary	11 (within 300m)	15,500	190	0
Grey heron	Wexford Harbour and Slobbs SPA	0O401 Wexford Harbour and Slobbs	1 (within footprint)	5,000	25	12
Little grebe	Wexford Harbour and Slobbs SPA	0O401 Wexford Harbour and Slobbs	3 (within 300m)	4,700	20	27
Mallard duck	Dundalk Bay SPA	0Z401 Dundalk Bay	26 (within 300m)	53,000	280	881
Mute swan	n/a	0U408 Broadmeadow (Malahide) Estuary	2 (within 300m)	100	90	65
Tufted duck	Lough Derravarragh SPA	0W010 Lough Derravarragh	61 (within 300m)	8,900	270	402

There are large areas of suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat (*i.e.* c. 1,828ha in total area) available for these wintering bird species in the wider locality of the proposed Project (*i.e.* beyond the 300m study area, from c. 0.3-2km from these existing sites located within the footprint of the proposed Project) including:

- Predominantly agricultural fields located north-west, north, north-east and south of the Broadmeadow River, north of the Ward River and east of the M1 Motorway towards and adjacent to Malahide Estuary SPA (c. 1,295ha in total area);
- Agricultural fields located west of Fosterstown (including Forrest Little Club) and east of Barrysparks in Swords, in particular those located south of Malahide Estuary SPA, (c. 303ha in total area);
- Agricultural fields in the wider area near Dardistown, located east beyond the M1 Motorway (c. 491ha in total area) and west of the proposed Project, beyond the Silloge Park Golf Club (c. 215ha in total area); and,
- Playing pitches at Santry Demesne (c. 15ha in total area)

It is very likely that these SCI bird species currently utilise these and other suitable lands in the wider area to a similar and/or greater intensity.

In summary, whilst these SCI bird species recorded within the footprint of the proposed development and the 300m study area may be connected to the local SPA populations, there is no potential for impacts to occur on any SCI bird species population of any European site, in light of their conservation objectives, as a consequence of the loss of inland feeding and/or roosting habitat due to the following reasons:

- Relatively low frequency of occurrence of these SCI bird species on lands located within the footprint of the proposed Project, evidencing that these species do not regularly use or rely upon these lands as foraging and/or roosting habitat, and are likely to use other suitable sites available in the wider area on a similar or more regular basis;
- Relatively low peak flocks recorded on lands located within the footprint of the proposed Project, especially when compared to 1% of both their international flyway and national populations and the mean peak flock of each respective SCI species recorded in the nearest SPA, suggesting that these sites are not significantly important to the overall SPA population of each respective SCI bird species, and are likely to use other suitable sites available in the wider area on a similar or more regular basis; and,
- Availability of large areas of suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for these SCI bird species in the wider locality of the proposed Project, including those in closer proximity to nearby SPAs.

### Disturbance/displacement – SCI bird species

A temporary increase in noise, vibration, lighting and / or human activity levels during the construction Project could result in the disturbance to and/or displacement of fauna species present within the vicinity of the Project.

For mammal species such as otter, disturbance effects would not be expected to extend beyond 250m<sup>18</sup>. For birds, disturbance effects would not be expected to extend beyond a distance of approximately 300m (Cutts et al., 2009; Wright et al., 2010), as noise levels associated with general construction activities would attenuate to close to background levels at that distance. There are no European sites within the disturbance Zol of the proposed Project (the nearest European site is the Malahide Estuary SAC, located over 300m east of the Project), however, ex situ populations of SCI species (e.g. wintering wetland bird species associated with European sites in Dublin Bay, Malahide Estuary and Baldoyle Bay) and QI species (otter, associated with Wicklow Mountains SAC) associated with European sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the Project as already discussed under the subsection "Ex Situ Habitat Loss Impacts" above.

Theoretically, disturbance impacts are most likely to occur at suitable lands located within and/or immediately adjacent to the footprint of the proposed Project and would result in the temporary displacement of fauna species to other suitable lands in the locality (such as those described above under ex situ habitat loss). These potential impacts are associated with general construction activities (e.g. visual impact of construction workers and machinery and the associated vibration and more constant/continuous noise levels and impulse noise disturbance from infrequent noise sources with a high noise level, such as blasting, which will only occur at the proposed underground station locations). Following the completion of the construction of the proposed Project, disturbance levels will likely return to the existing baseline conditions and as a result these lands, that are not subject to habitat loss, will become available again for use by SCI and QI species.

As documented in Section 5.4.3, otter populations within the study area are precautionary treated as being part of the Wicklow Mountains SAC population on account of the hydrological pathway between the project and the European site, and considering the large home range of otter males. Although otter utilise the section of the Royal Canal at Glasnevin within the Project area, and therefore the population is within the potential Zol of disturbance impacts from track lowering works and the construction of Glasnevin Station, the potential impacts arising from disturbance or displacement of this species are not likely to be significant for the following reasons:

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<sup>18</sup> This is consistent with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) guidance (Guidelines for the Treatment of Otters prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes and Guidelines for the Treatment of Badgers prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes) documents. This is a precautionary distance, and likely to be moderated by the screening effect provided by existing surrounding vegetation and buildings, with the actual Zol of construction related disturbance likely to be much less in reality.

- The Project area overlaps directly with a short section of the Royal Canal, consisting of a length of c. 500m. This represents a small proportion of an otter's territory, which is between c. 13.2km ±5.3km length for mesotrophic rivers in Ireland (O'Neill *et al.*, 2008). Even if otter were to temporarily abandon this section of canal for the duration of construction (and in particular for the period when the Royal Canal basin undergoes dewatering for the installation and removal of a temporary working platform), the loss of access to foraging resource is not anticipated to have a negative impact on the local population of this species;
- For track lowering works, which are largely confined to the existing railway cuttings/embankments, the existing railway is screened from the canal for most of its length by existing built features (e.g. embankment walls) and vegetation. Therefore the presence of additional personnel along the existing railways is not likely to be perceptible to otter using the adjacent sections of the Royal Canal;
- Otter using the Royal Canal and other urban water features in the study area are likely to be habituated to elevated levels of human activity and disturbance when compared to otter that occur in less densely populated areas. While the construction works in associated with the Project are acknowledged to represent an increase in disturbance over the existing baseline, the effects of this on otter are not anticipated to negatively affect the foraging or breeding success of otter in the Royal Canal or other watercourses crossed by the Project.

With regards to wintering birds, the majority of species recorded during the surveys are likely to night-time roost either on top of existing buildings (e.g. herring gull) or at the downstream coastal/estuarine sites (e.g. light-bellied brent goose and wader species such as black-tailed godwit, curlew, golden plover and oystercatcher) and as such it is considered that increases in lighting (as a result of night-time construction work or additional floodlighting of pitches at night) will not result in any impacts on wintering birds as they would be located beyond the ZoI of the proposed Project. Given that the bird species present within the footprint of the proposed Project were generally recorded within or adjacent to areas with relatively high levels of human activity (i.e. Balheary playing pitches north-west of the Seatown roundabout, grassland at Barrysparks directly south-west of the R132, grassland at Dardistown directly west of the Quick Park Dublin Airport carpark and grassland at Ballymun directly west of the R108), it is likely that they are habituated to a relatively high level of disturbance from human activity and as such the increased human presence associated with the construction of the proposed Project is unlikely to cause a significant effect on any wintering bird species present. The source of disturbance arising from the construction of the proposed Project likely to be most perturbant to wintering birds present within the ZoI of the proposed Project is increases in existing noise levels.

The current understanding of construction related noise disturbance to wintering waterbirds is based on the research presented in Cutts *et al.* (2009) and Wright *et al.* (2010). In terms of construction noise, levels below 50dB would not be expected to result in any response from foraging or roosting birds. Noise levels between 50dB and 70dB would provoke a moderate effect/level of response from birds (i.e. birds becoming alert and some behavioural changes occurring (e.g. reduced feeding activity), but birds would be expected to habituate to noise levels within this range. Noise levels above 70dB would likely result in birds moving out of the affected zone or leaving the site altogether. At c. 300m, typical noise levels associated with construction activity (i.e. BS 5228-1: 2009, BSI, 2008) are likely to have attenuated to generally below 60dB or, in most cases, are approaching the 50dB threshold. As such, disturbance effects for general construction activities across the majority of the proposed Project would not be expected to extend beyond a distance of c. 300m, as noise levels associated with general construction activities would attenuate to close to background levels at that distance and beyond.

There are a number of specific locations identified during the surveys that would theoretically be particularly sensitive to noise impacts due to the wintering bird species recorded at these locations and presence of suitable foraging/roosting habitat. These locations and the potential for impacts to occur are as follows:

- Malahide Estuary SPA (located c. 490m east of the proposed Project) and saltmarsh habitat adjacent to the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody (located c. 235m east of the proposed Project). This location is sufficiently set back from the proposed Project (with adequate screening provided by existing buildings, trees and other vegetation) such that noise generated from the construction of the proposed Project will not contribute in any way to the existing noise

levels at this specific location (which are currently between 65-69 dB during the day and between 55-59 dB and 60-64dB during night-time<sup>19</sup>) and therefore no potential impacts on the wintering bird species that utilise this location will occur.

- Broadmeadow River and Ward River located directly east of the proposed Project. This area relates to the interface between the Broadmeadow River and the Malahide Estuary, which is located we west of and outside of the Malahide Estuary SPA. The Project crosses the Broadmeadow and Ward River via the Balheary Viaduct, east of the R132, and therefore the project is set back from and separated from the project by the existing R132 road. According to the Chapter 13 (Airborne Noise and Vibration) of the EIAR for the Project, the background noise levels at this location are between 53-64dB during the day, and between 46-51dB at night, e.g. noise levels in the vicinity of the R132 are already loud. This location is considered to be set back far enough from the construction area (areas of open wetland are over 300m from the Project), that the proposed Project will not contribute in any way to the existing noise levels at this specific location, and therefore no potential impacts on the wintering bird species that utilise this location will occur.
- Various locations within and adjacent to the footprint of the proposed Project where flocks of wintering bird species that typically feed inland were recorded:
  - Balheary playing pitches and Fingallians GAA playing pitch, located within the footprint of the proposed Project and directly east of the R132. Given the proximity of these playing pitches to the footprint of the proposed Project, it is likely that wintering birds utilising this location will be disturbed and temporarily displaced in short-term as a result of the proposed construction works.
  - Field at Barrysparks, located partially within the footprint of the proposed Project at the Swords Central Station. Given the proximity of this field to the footprint of the proposed Project, it is likely that wintering birds utilising this location will be disturbed and temporarily displaced for a period of 46 months as a result of the proposed construction works. The flocks of black-tailed godwit recorded at this site were present within the south-eastern section of the field near the MSD Biotech Dublin facility, c. 320m from the R132. The existing noise levels at this location are significantly less compared to along the R132, where the proposed Swords Central Station is located (*i.e.* 50-54 dB compared to 60-64 dB to 55-59 dB). It is expected that the proposed construction works along the R132 and at the proposed Swords Central Station will not contribute to the existing noise levels in the wider area and as such it is likely that a proportion of this field will remain suitable for foraging/roosting wintering birds during the construction stage of the proposed Project<sup>20</sup>.
  - Large field south-east of the depot at Dardistown, north of the M50 motorway. Given the proximity of this field to the footprint of the proposed Project, it is likely that wintering birds utilising this location will be disturbed and temporarily displaced for a period of 81-97 months as a result of the proposed construction. The flocks of golden plover recorded at Dardistown were present within the southern and south-eastern section of the field located beyond the footprint of the proposed Project. It is possible that the existing noise levels within this section of field may remain unchanged as a result of the proposed Project. The existing day time noise levels at this location are very high, ranging from 70-74 dB (directly north of M50 Motorway and directly south of Dublin Airport<sup>21</sup>) to 65-69 dB.
- Known inland feeding sites for light-bellied brent goose (not included in the list above):

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<sup>19</sup> The existing noise levels are based on EPA datasets that include modelled noise contours associated with major roads in Dublin, including the M1 Motorway, M50 Motorway, R132 and R108: "Noise Round 3 Road - Lden" and "Noise Round 3 Road - Lnight", available on the EPA MapViewer (accessed 4 July 2021): <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>.

<sup>20</sup> It should be noted however that this area of suitable land located beyond the footprint that will not be subject to habitat loss is currently zoned as "ME - Metro Economic Corridor" and "HT - High Technology" (FCC, 2017) and as such it may be developed in in the future as part of separate development applications. This is considered in section 15.8 Cumulative Impacts and Impact Interrelations.

<sup>21</sup> The existing noise levels are based on EPA datasets that include modelled noise contours associated with major roads in Dublin, including the M1 Motorway, M50 Motorway, R132 and R108, "Noise Round 3 Road - Lden" and the modelled noise contours associated with Dublin Airport "Noise Round 3 Airport - Lden", available on the EPA MapViewer (accessed 4 July 2021): <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>.

- Glasnevin/DCU playing pitches, located c. 200m west of the intervention shaft at Albert College Park. This location is sufficiently set back from the proposed Project (with adequate screening provided by the existing buildings/structures) such that noise generated from the construction of the proposed Project will not contribute in any way to the existing noise levels at this specific location and therefore no potential impacts on the wintering bird species that utilise this location will occur.
- Glasnevin/St Vincent's Primary School, located directly north of redline boundary at Glasnevin. The construction of the proposed Glasnevin station and the proposed track lowering works will result in the temporary increase in the existing noise levels at that location. With regards to the construction of the proposed Glasnevin station, the predicted noise levels at this inland feeding site (with the inclusion of the standard 3m hoarding and based on the various stages of construction) are calculated as 60-45 dB, with predicted noise levels within the majority of the site being between 55-45 dB and the predicted noise levels quickly attenuated to lower levels. With regards to proposed track lowering works, these will be completed over a number of possessions which include weekend and night-time periods. The predicted noise levels are 64->65dB at Dalcassian Downs for the track lowering works. The nearest baseline noise monitoring locations to this area have been measured with a daytime noise level of 50-52 dB LAeq.. The predicted noise levels are not significantly greater than existing noise levels located in close proximity to the site (i.e. at Dalcassian Downs, c. 35m east) are 55-59 dB and they gradually increase to 70-74 dB along the R108. Therefore, the predicted noise levels at this site are not significantly greater than these current existing noise levels in the general area and it is not anticipated that the proposed works at the site will result in abandonment by foraging brent geese.
- Blessington Street Basin, located c. 70m south-west of the proposed Mater station. This location is sufficiently set back from the proposed Project (with adequate screening provided by the existing buildings/structures) such that noise generated from the construction of the proposed Project will not contribute in any way to the existing noise levels at this specific location and therefore no potential impacts on the wintering bird species that utilise this location will occur.

The temporary displacement of wintering birds from the Balheary playing pitches, the Fingallians GAA playing pitch and fields at Dardistown as a result of the construction of the proposed Project causing increased levels of noise disturbance is not considered likely to result in any significant effects on any populations (including those that may be connected to any SPAs). This is due to:

- The relatively low frequency of occurrence of wintering birds within these lands, suggesting that they do not regularly use or rely upon these lands as important foraging and/or roosting habitat;
- The peak flocks of wintering birds recorded being somewhat low in comparison to their respective 1% of their international<sup>22</sup> flyway and national populations and the mean peak flock of each respective SCI species recorded in the nearest SPA<sup>23</sup> (see Table 9 for details);
- The large availability of suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for wintering birds in the wider locality (i.e. beyond the 300m study area, from c. 0.3-2km from the existing sites, as described above under habitat loss)

Any effects associated with increased levels of disturbance during construction will only, and worst-case, result in the temporary displacement of QI or SCI species to other suitable available lands in the locality. Following the completion of construction, disturbance levels will return to baseline conditions and as a result these lands will become available again as foraging and/or roosting habitat for these QI and SCI species.

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<sup>22</sup> According to Birdwatch Ireland I-WeBS Interpretive Notes, a wetland is considered to be of international importance if it regularly supports 1% of the relevant international, or flyway, population.

<sup>23</sup> The mean peak count of each SCI bird species recorded in the SPA is based on the most recent 5-season period available (i.e. within the period of 2008/2009 to 2017/2018). Accessed on the 2 July 2021 via the Birdwatch Ireland website, i.e.: <https://c0amf055.caspio.com/dp/f4db30005dbe20614b404564be88>



Therefore, there is no possibility of the proposed Project undermining the conservation objectives of any of any European sites as a result of disturbance and/or displacement of otter and SCI bird species.

#### Mortality Risk - SCI bird species

A potential increase in the mortality risk to SCI bird species associated with increased collisions arising from the introduction of proposed new bridge structures, railway line, and park and ride facility are not considered likely due to the following:

- All of the new structures are relatively low rise in relation to the surrounding landscape, including the park and ride facility, which is a maximum of five storeys;
- Birds tend to be at greatest risk of collision with structures that comprise a high proportion of glazing as part of their façades (Parkins *et al*, 2015). The park and ride facilities do not contain a high proportion of glazing; and,
- There are several existing bridge structures downstream of the proposed Balheary Crossing, *i.e.* from east to west: M1 Motorway, R132 and Lissenhall Bridge.

Therefore, there is no possibility of the proposed Project undermining the conservation objectives of any special conservation interests bird species of any European sites as a result of increased mortality risk.

#### Habitat degradation as a result of Pollution/Contamination of Receiving Waterbodies

A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude during construction and/or operation of the proposed Project and an increase in the concentration of pollutants in surface water run-off during operation has the potential to negatively affect the water quality of downstream waterbodies. Such a pollution event may include: contaminated groundwater mobilising to the surface network, the release of sediment into receiving waters and the subsequent increase in mobilised suspended solids; and, the accidental spillage and/or leaks of contaminants (*e.g.* fuel, oils, lubricants, paints, bituminous coatings, preservatives, weed killer, lime and concrete) into receiving waters. The associated effects of a reduction of surface water quality could potentially extend for a considerable distance downstream of the location of the accidental pollution event or the discharge point and therefore impact the downstream waterbodies, *i.e.* Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay, within which European sites are located or hydrologically connected, *i.e.* Baldoyle Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SAC, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC and The Murrough SPA. This reduction in water quality (either alone or in combination with other pressures on water quality) could result in the degradation of sensitive habitats present within these European sites, which in turn would negatively affect the SCI bird species that rely upon these habitats as foraging and/or roosting habitat. It could also negatively affect the quantity and quality of prey available to SCI bird species. These potential impacts could occur to such a degree that the conservation objectives of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SAC, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC and The Murrough SPA are undermined.

The release of contaminated waters (via the groundwater or surface water) and / or a spillage or pollution event during construction, or operation, also has the potential to affect QI mammal species that commute or forage within the watercourse. It could also negatively affect the quantity and quality of prey available to QI populations. A hydrological connection exists between the proposed Project and the Wicklow Mountains SAC for which otter are a QI. It is considered possible that otter present within the ZOI of the proposed Project may be connected with the Wicklow Mountains SAC population, albeit on a precautionary basis, and as such these pollution/contamination impacts could occur to such a degree that the conservation objectives of Wicklow Mountains SAC are undermined.

Habitat degradation as a result of foul water discharge related hydrological impacts

Foul water from the proposed Park and Ride facility and stations located from Estuary to Fosterstown will be discharged to the existing foul water network for treatment at Swords Waste Water Treatment Plant and therefore, has the potential to affect water quality in the Broadmeadow Estuary transitional waterbody. According to its Annual Environmental Report (Irish Water, 2021), the Swords Waste Water Treatment Plant is operating within the limits of its emission limit values (ELVs) and the capacity of the plant is not anticipated to be exceeded within the short term (within three years of the publication of the report).

Foul water from the proposed depot and stations located from Dublin airport to Charlemont will be discharged to the existing foul water network for treatment at Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant. Firewater flows will be discharged from the tunnelled sections of the proposed Project. This runoff from the tunnelled sections will then be discharged to the existing public foul drainage system and eventually to Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) prior to discharge into Dublin Bay. Therefore, the proposed Project has the potential to affect water quality in Dublin Bay.

Foul water, comprising sewage and industrial effluent (and some surface water run-off), from the Dublin area has historically been, and will continue to be, treated at Ringsend WWTP prior to discharge to Dublin Bay. The most recent information from Irish Water indicates that the plant is operating above its capacity of 1.64 million P.E. (Irish Water, 2021), with a current operational loading of c. 2.2 million P.E. Ringsend WWTP operates under a discharge licence from the EPA (D0034-01) and must comply with the licence conditions.

Despite the capacity issues associated with the Ringsend WWTP, the Liffey Estuary Lower and Dublin Bay are currently classified by the EPA as being of "*Unpolluted*" water quality status. The Tolka Estuary is currently classified by the EPA as being "*Potentially Eutrophic*". The pollutant content of future surface water discharges to Dublin Bay is considered likely to decrease in the long-term for the following reasons:

- An Bord Pleanála granted planning permission for an upgrade to the Ringsend WWTP in April 2019, which will increase capacity at the plant; and
- There is a commitment in the *National Development Plan 2018-2027*<sup>24</sup> to invest in and progress the Greater Dublin Drainage Project which will involve the provision of a new regional wastewater treatment plant at a site in the northern part of the Greater Dublin Area and the provision of a new Orbital Drainage Sewer linking the new plant to the existing regional sewer network, which will enable future connections for identified areas of development within the catchment area. The provision of the Greater Dublin Drainage Project will augment the waste water treatment capacity currently provided by Ringsend WWTP across the Greater Dublin Area.

Considering the above, particularly the current unpolluted status of Dublin Bay, and that foul water discharges from the proposed Project would equate to a very small percentage of the overall discharge volumes sent to Ringsend WWTP for treatment, the proposed Project will not impact on the overall water quality status of Dublin Bay.

Therefore, there is no possibility of the proposed Project undermining the conservation objectives of any of the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of the European sites in, or associated with, Broadmeadow Estuary transitional waterbody or Dublin Bay as a result of foul water discharges.

Habitat degradation as a result of a change in the existing hydrological regime of watercourses.

The permanent alteration to the existing hydrological regime of watercourses (*i.e.* the flow rate and/or local flooding regime) impacted by the proposed Project could potentially result in the degradation of

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<sup>24</sup> Government of Ireland (2018) Project Ireland 2040, National Development Plan 2018-2027.

aquatic/wetland habitats located downstream of the proposed works. Works such as surface water crossings and the culverting of watercourses could impact on a river's flow velocity, both up gradient and down gradient of the proposed Project and inappropriate sizing and design of crossings and culverts can also alter sedimentation and river morphology. This in turn could negatively affect the SCI bird species that rely upon these habitats as foraging and/or roosting habitat. The following elements of the proposed Project during operation could impact on the hydrological regime of watercourses and in turn result in habitat degradation at downstream European sites:

- Proposed permanent viaduct over the Broadmeadow River and Ward River, which is upstream of, and could theoretically affect the Malahide Estuary SPA;
- Two proposed permanent culverts on the Sluice River and one of its tributaries, at Ch. 5+963 and Ch. 5+762. The Sluice River is upstream of Baldoyle Bay SPA, and changes to the hydrological regime could theoretically affect Baldoyle Bay SPA;
- Proposed permanent diversion of the Turnapin Stream, a tributary of the Mayne River, between Ch. 8660 and Ch. 8920. The Turnapin Stream is upstream of Baldoyle Bay SPA, and changes to the hydrological regime could theoretically affect Baldoyle Bay SPA; and,
- Proposed minor alteration works to straighten the channel of the Santry River and provide scour protection, located immediately downstream of the existing culvert outlet. The Santry River discharges to Dublin Bay at the north lagoon west of Bull Island, and changes to its hydrological regime could theoretically affect North Bull Island SPA.

Based on the findings of the Finite Element Method (FEM) Flood Risk Assessment and Management (FRAM) modelling study presented in Section 18.5 of Chapter 18 (Hydrology), the proposed clear-span viaduct over the Broadmeadow River and Ward River will not result in any impact on the natural flow regime of these watercourses (including under future climate change scenarios) and therefore no impacts on any downstream European sites during operation are predicted. According to Section 18.5 of Chapter 18 (Hydrology), the design of the culverts at the Sluice River and one of its tributaries will ensure that there will be continuity of flow towards the Mayne River and that there will be no impact on up gradient or down gradient potential for flooding or water quality during operation; therefore, no impacts on any downstream European sites during operation are predicted. According to Section 18.5 of Chapter 18 (Hydrology), the design of the permanent diversion of the Turnapin Stream, a tributary of the Mayne River, will ensure that there will be continuity of flow towards the Mayne River and that there will be no impact on up gradient or down gradient potential for flooding or water quality during operation; therefore, no impacts on any downstream European sites during operation are predicted. The proposed Project will pass over an existing culverted section of the Santry River. According to section 18.5 of Chapter 18 (Hydrology), the proposed minor alteration works on the Santry River immediately downstream of this culvert will marginally increase its capacity.

Based on the above, the hydrological regime of watercourses crossed or culverted by the proposed Project will not be altered significantly, and for this reason there is no possibility of the proposed Project undermining the conservation objectives of any special conservation interests bird species of any European sites as a result of increased changes to the existing hydrological regime of watercourses.

#### Habitat degradation as a result of changes to the Hydrogeological Regime

Habitat degradation as a result of changes to the hydrogeological regime in the vicinity of the project could theoretically arise from drawdown/dewatering during construction or operation, arising from active dewatering or barrier effects. Note that effects of changes to the quality of groundwaters is considered in the subsection "Habitat degradation as a result of surface and groundwater contaminants entering the downstream environment".

Theoretically, European sites that have been designated for groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystems or species that rely upon groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystems and are hydraulically connected to the Project, are at risk of from changes to the hydrogeological regime. There is only one European site located within the same ground waterbody as the proposed underground section of the proposed Project, which is designated for groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystems or species associated with those ecosystems: The Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC which is designated for

its examples of the priority Annex I habitat petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], and its populations of narrow-mouthed whorl snail and Desmoulin's whorl snail.

According to AWN Consulting, who compiled Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) of the EIA for the Project, the characteristics which determine the potential hydrogeological impact on Natura 2000 sites, include the following:

- The proximity of the ecological receptor to the proposed Project and its components;
- A hydraulic connection between the ecological receptor and the aquifer type at the proposed alignment which may support these species, i.e. is the identified feature within the same aquifer unit as the proposed alignment, or is there a hydraulic divide between the feature and the proposed Project in the area assessed;
- The groundwater flow direction in the vicinity of the identified habitat feature;
- The level of proposed cut or deep excavation at the corresponding Project chainage which may determine the degree of variation in the groundwater level and also the extent of dewatering which may occur at that point along the alignment;
- The degree of interpreted 'barrier effect' spatially and where potential exists for groundwater connectivity with surface water features for example at the Broadmeadow River, Ward River, Tolka River and River Liffey. Where connectivity does exist then there is potential for these watercourses to receive baseflow contribution from groundwater. Consequently, where barrier effects impact on the groundwater flow regime and hence impact on these surface water features, there is a potential impact on downstream European sites/ nationally designated sites via this connectivity (i.e. there is a potential 'impact pathway').

AWN Consulting determined in Chapter 19 (Hydrogeology) of the EIA for the Project that no groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems or European sites are within the ZoI of drawdown effects (e.g. localised dewatering ) of the Project. They also determined that there is no potential impact on any SAC/SPA receptors during construction or operation from drawdown (there will be no ongoing dewatering), or groundwater flow impedance arising from the Project.

Therefore, there is no possibility of the proposed Project undermining the conservation objectives of any of the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of any European sites as a result of changes to hydrogeological conditions.

#### Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species

Six non-native invasive plant species listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 were recorded within, or in close proximity to, the proposed Project. In addition, there is a desktop record of Indian balsam on the River Tolka located within c. 2km of the proposed Project.

During construction and/or routine maintenance/management work, three of the four terrestrial species (*i.e.* giant hogweed, Indian balsam and Japanese knotweed) could potentially spread or be introduced to terrestrial habitats located within downstream European sites via surface water features. Giant hogweed is typically found in damp places such as riverbanks and spreads via seed dispersal (NBDC, 2013a), while Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are both found in a wider variety of habitats including river banks, roadsides, and urban areas such as waste ground and railways; the former species spreading by seed dispersal, the latter vegetatively (NBDC, 2013b; NBDC, 2013c). The remaining terrestrial species three-cornered leek is typically found in hedges, scrubland and waste places and occasionally near coasts and spreads vegetatively in clumps, while seeds are spread by ants (IFI and NBDC, 2014) and as such it considered highly unlikely that this invasive species could spread or be introduced to downstream European sites, which are located at a considerable downstream distance to where it was recorded at Santry (*i.e.* c. 8km). Giant hogweed, Indian Balsam and Japanese knotweed are all classified as high impact invasive species, while three-cornered leek is classified as a medium impact invasive species.

The introduction and/or spread of these invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not

permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat. This in turn could undermine the conservation objectives of these European sites.

The three freshwater non-native invasive species recorded in the Royal Canal and Grand Canal (*i.e.* Canadian pondweed, New Zealand pigmyweed and Nutall's pondweed) pose no risk to the marine and intertidal qualifying interests, or the special conservation interest bird species (or the habitats they rely upon), of the European sites downstream in the Broadmeadow transitional waterbody, Mayne transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay, as they would not be able to survive the saline conditions of the habitats present.

#### Habitat degradation as a result of air quality impacts

Temporary dust emissions generated during construction have the potential to degrade sensitive habitats located in the vicinity of the proposed works. Whilst potential impacts on vegetation and habitats arising from air pollution associated with a project of this nature is generally greatest within *c.* 50-100m; impacts may also occur beyond this to a maximum distance of *c.* 200m from the road development and haul routes construction vehicles (NRA, 2011; Natural, 2016; Bignal *et al.*, 2004). However, even in such a worst-case scenario (*i.e.* potential impacts on sensitive ecological receptors within 200m of the proposed Project), there is no potential for impacts on any European sites as there are no European sites located within *c.* 200m of the proposed Project (*i.e.* the nearest European site is Malahide Estuary SAC, which is located over 300m east of the proposed Project).

## **6.2 Impacts Identified and European Sites Identified at Risk of Impact**

The only impacts associated with the proposed Project that could potentially affect the receiving environment in any European sites are:

- Pollution/contamination event(s) during construction and/or operation of surface or groundwater origin affecting water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay.
- Accidental introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species to downstream European sites.

Therefore, the only European sites where a source-pathway-receptor exists and there is a risk of impacts from the proposed Project are:

- Baldoyle Bay SAC [000199];
- Malahide Estuary SAC [000205];
- North Dublin Bay SAC [000206];
- South Dublin Bay SAC [000210];
- Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122];
- Baldoyle Bay SPA [004026];
- Dalkey Islands SPA [004172];
- Howth Head Coast SPA [004113];
- Ireland's Eye SPA [0040117];
- Lambay Island SPA [004069];
- Malahide Estuary SPA [004025];
- North Bull Island SPA [004006];
- Rockabill SPA [004014];
- Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015];
- Skerries Islands SPA [004122];
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]; and,
- The Murrrough SPA [004186].



### 6.3 Summary and Conclusions

Following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular the nature of the proposed Project and its potential relationship with European sites, it is possible to rule out significant impacts (direct and indirect) on all European sites except for the following:

- Baldoyle Bay SAC [000199];
- Malahide Estuary SAC [000205];
- North Dublin Bay SAC [000206];
- South Dublin Bay SAC [000210];
- Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122];
- Baldoyle Bay SPA [004016];
- Dalkey Islands SPA [004172];
- Howth Head Coast SPA [004113];
- Ireland's Eye SPA [004117];
- Lambay Island SPA [004069];
- Malahide Estuary SPA [004025];
- North Bull Island SPA [004006];
- Rockabill SPA [004014];
- Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015];
- Skerries Islands SPA [004122];
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]; and,
- The Murrough SPA [004186].

These are the only European sites for which a source-pathway-receptor link exists from the proposed Project and the possibility of likely significant effects cannot be ruled out. All other European sites are located beyond the ZoI and therefore, any possibility of there being any significant effects on any other European sites may be excluded, on the basis of objective information set out in the AA Screening Report (Scott Cawley, 2021) and this report (see Table 11 for summary of potential impacts).

**Table 11: Summary of the Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Receiving Environment, their Potential ZoI, and the European sites within the ZoI**

Potential Direct or Indirect Impacts and zone of influence of the Potential Effects	Are there any European sites within the zone of influence?
<p><b>Habitat loss and fragmentation</b> Habitat loss will be confined to the lands within the proposed Project boundary</p>	<p>No There are no European sites within the footprint of the proposed Project</p>
<p><b>Ex-situ habitat loss - SCI bird species</b> Important <i>ex-situ</i> sites of SPAs utilised by large flocks of SCI bird species on a regular basis, in particular <i>ex-situ</i> inland feeding sites utilised by light-bellied brent goose</p>	<p>No There are no important <i>ex-situ</i> sites located within the footprint of the proposed Project and as such there is no potential for loss of such sites. Therefore there are no European sites within the ZoI of this impact.</p>
<p><b>Disturbance and displacement - SCI bird species</b> Potentially up to several hundred metres from the proposed development boundary, dependent upon the predicted levels of noise, vibration and visual disturbance associated with the proposed development, in conjunction with the sensitivity of the qualifying interest species to disturbance effects</p>	<p>No There are no European sites within the potential disturbance or displacement ZoI of the Project. Several inland feeding sites of SCI species of European sites are located within the vicinity of the Project, however significant impacts are not predicted to arise from noise or disturbance of any SCI species at any inland feeding sites.</p>

Potential Direct or Indirect Impacts and zone of influence of the Potential Effects	Are there any European sites within the zone of influence?
<p><b>Mortality risk - SCI bird species</b></p> <p>Areas where proposed new bridge structures, railway line and/or other such elevated structures are introduced</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No SCI species of any European sites are at risk of mortality arising from collision with structures constructed as part of the Project, and therefore no European sites are within the potential Zol.</p>
<p><b>Habitat degradation as a result of Pollution/Contamination of Receiving Waterbodies</b></p> <p>Habitat degradation as a result of contamination of surface waters and groundwaters which then contribute to the surface water environment. Habitats and species downstream/hydrologically connected to the proposed Project.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA</p>
<p><b>Habitat degradation as a result of foul water discharge related hydrological impacts</b></p> <p>Habitat degradation as a result of contamination of surface waters from foul water discharges.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>There are no European sites at risk of Habitat degradation as a result of foul water discharge related hydrological impacts associated with the proposed Project</p>
<p><b>Habitat degradation as a result of changes to the hydrogeological regime</b></p> <p>Groundwater dependant habitats, and habitats that are downstream of the project, and the species those habitats support, in the local area that lie downgradient of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>There are no European sites within the potential hydrogeological zone of influence of the Project.</p>
<p><b>Habitat degradation as a result of the introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species</b></p> <p>Habitats and species downstream/hydrologically connected to the proposed Project.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA</p>
<p><b>Habitat degradation as a result of air quality impacts</b></p> <p>Habitat areas within c. 200m of the proposed Project and haul routes for construction vehicles.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>All European sites are in excess of 200m of the Project and therefore fall outside of the potential Zol of this impact.</p>

## 7. Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts on European Sites

The following sections assesses the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed Project with respect to the relevant European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project. In respect of each of these European sites, the assessment below sets out the analysis of the potential impacts, the QIs/SCIs at risk of these potential impacts in view of the sites' conservation objectives (including their specific attributes and targets) and the QIs/SCIs' conservation condition<sup>25</sup>. The avoidance and design measures set out in Section 7.4 are considered in assessing the potential impacts. The mitigation measures, which will be implemented, are presented in Section 7.4 of this report for each European site within the ZoI. Any residual impacts from the proposed Project with respect to European sites are assessed in Section 7.5 for each of the European sites providing conclusions whether these would adversely affect the integrity of those sites, and the assessment of the proposed Project in combination with any other plans or projects on European sites is presented in Section 8.

### 7.1 Ecological Baseline Description

#### 7.1.1 Baldoye Bay SAC [000199]

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2021a). This SAC comprises a relatively small estuarine and bay system in North County Dublin. It receives the flow of the Mayne and Sluice rivers, both of which drain an agricultural/suburban catchment. Habitats present in this SAC include sand dunes, muds and muddy sands with a high organic content, brackish marshes, salt marshes and sandy beaches. This SAC has been designated for a range of coastal habitats. It has a good diversity of sediment types and supports *Zostera sp.*, two Red Data Book<sup>26</sup> species and is of importance to wintering waterfowl.

#### 7.1.2 Malahide Estuary SAC [000205]

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020b) describes this SAC as an important example of intertidal sand and mud flats with *Zostera spp.* as well as being important for saltmarshes, particularly Atlantic salt meadows and Salicornia flats. Most of the sand dune system is managed for a golf course but significant areas of fixed dunes and shifting white dunes remain. The site has *Viola hirta*, a Red Data Book plant species. It is also of high importance for wintering waterfowl, with an internationally important population of *Branta bernicla hrota* and nationally important populations of a further 14 species, including *Pluvialis apricaria*. It also supports a regionally important population of *Limosa lapponica*.

#### 7.1.3 North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020c) lists the SAC as having an excellent diversity of coastal habitats. The dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast, one of few in Ireland that is actively accreting. Saltmarsh habitat is well represented at the site with particularly good zonation evident. Of note is the occurrence of Petalwort, a QI, its only known location away from the western seaboard. Threats to the site include pollution from Dublin Port, commercial bait digging, recreational activities and water abstraction by golf clubs.

<sup>25</sup> In combination effects are considered in Section 7 separately from the direct and indirect impacts discussed in this section.

<sup>26</sup> Curtis, T.G.F. and McGough, H.N. (1998) *The Irish Red Data Book - 1 Vascular Plants*. Wildlife Service Ireland.

#### 7.1.4 South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]

According to the Natura 2000 standard data form for South Dublin Bay SAC (NPWS, 2020d), the European site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]. Sediment type is predominantly sand, with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas and a typical macro-invertebrate fauna exists. The largest stand of *Zostera* on the east coast is located at Merrion Gates. The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, including light-bellied brent geese which feed on *Zostera*. South Dublin Bay SAC also supports small areas of annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] and embryonic shifting dunes [2110]. Given Dublin Bay's proximity to a major population centre, recreational activities and disturbance on land and at sea is an existing pressure on habitats within the European site. Additional pressures and threats include reclamation of land, industrial or commercial areas e.g. Dublin Port, bait digging, marine water pollution, discharges and disposal of wastes, and accumulation of organic materials.

#### 7.1.5 Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2018a), this SAC is an extensive upland site comprising much of the Wicklow Mountains. Most of the site is over 300m and includes the source of many rivers including the Liffey, the Dargle and the Slaney. The dominant habitats of the site include blanket bog, heath and upland grassland. Seven Red Data Book plant species occur and it supports significant breeding populations of merlin *Falco columbarius* and peregrine *Falco peregrinus*. The SAC is designated for otter, which occurs on several of the riverine systems. Major threats to the site include urbanised areas / human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, paths, tracks and cycling tracks, hunting and collection of wild animals, invasive non-native species, military manoeuvres and grazing.

#### 7.1.6 Baldoyle Bay SPA [004016]

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020e) lists the SPA as an estuarine and bay system with habitats of variable but generally good quality. It has extensive mud and sand flats, often with a high organic content and salt marsh habitat. It has good salt marsh fringes where birds roost. The site supports wintering waterfowl, most notably an internationally important population of light-bellied brent goose. It also supports nationally important populations of shelduck, pintail, ringed plover, golden plover, grey plover and bar-tailed godwit. At high tide, the shallow waters attract species such as great-crested grebe and red-breasted merganser. Threats to the site include hunting, eutrophication, bait-digging and human habitation/ urbanisation.

#### 7.1.7 Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020f) lists the site as an important site for both breeding and staging terns. This SPA is designated for breeding terns and there is a well-established colony of common tern *Sterna hirundo* and smaller numbers of Arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea* and roseate tern *Sterna dougallii*. The site along with other parts of south Dublin Bay are used by the three tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. The site also has breeding great black-backed gull *Larus marinus*, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* and oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*. The site is known to be frequented in winter by significant numbers of turnstone *Arenaria interpres* and purple sandpiper *Calidris maritima*. Threats to the site include urbanisation and human habitation, human intrusions and disturbances, and agriculture.

#### 7.1.8 Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020g) lists the SPA as a rocky headland on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The site comprises approximately 3km of sea cliff, varying between 60m and 90m in height. Howth Head SPA is of importance to breeding seabirds. This SPA is designated for its population of breeding kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*. There are also nationally important populations of breeding razorbill *Alca torda* and black guillemot *Cephus grylle*, and a regionally important population of common guillemot *Uria aalge*. The cliffs also support a breeding pair of peregrine falcon *Falco*

*peregrinus*, a species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Threats to the site include walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles as well as fire and fire suppression.

#### **7.1.9 Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]**

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020h), this SPA is a small uninhabited island located approximately 1.5km north of Howth Head. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. There are impressive cliff formations along the northern and eastern sides of the island. This SPA has a large seabird colony, with 11 species breeding regularly. It is designated for breeding populations of cormorant, herring gull, kittiwake, guillemot and razorbill. Major threats to the site include walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles and leisure fishing.

#### **7.1.10 Lambay Island SPA [004069]**

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020i), this SPA is an island located approximately 4km off the north Dublin coastline. Habitats present on the island include rocky shorelines, low tide sandflats and fertile grassland. The northern, eastern and southern shorelines consist of steep cliffs. The predominant land use of the island is cattle grazing. This SPA has one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland, with 12 species breeding regularly. It has been designated for breeding populations of fulmar, cormorant, shag, greylag goose, lesser black-backed gull, herring gull, kittiwake, guillemot, razorbill and puffin.

#### **7.1.11 Malahide Estuary SPA [004025]**

Malahide Estuary SPA comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form for the site (NPWS, 2020j), the estuary comprises, saltmarsh habitats and extensive intertidal flats. This site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl and supports a particularly good diversity of species. It provides both feeding and roosting areas for a range of wintering waterfowl. It supports an internationally important population of light-bellied brent geese and nationally important populations of a further 12 species. The site is also an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants.

#### **7.1.12 North Bull Island SPA [004006]**

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020k) lists the SPA as one of the top ten sites in the country for wintering waterfowl. It provides important feeding and roosting habitat for bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for the site and supports internationally important populations of light-bellied brent goose and bar-tailed godwit. The quality of the estuarine habitats in the SPA are considered to be very good, part of which are designated as North Dublin Bay SAC. There are no serious imminent threats to the wintering birds. Threats to the site include oil pollution from Dublin Port along with localised commercial bait digging, disturbance from activities such as sailing, walkers and dogs.

#### **7.1.13 Rockabill SPA [004014]**

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020l) lists the site as an internationally important tern colony. It supports the largest population of roseate tern *Sterna dougallii* in north-west Europe and the largest colony of common tern *Sterna hirundo* in the country, as well as a significant colony of Arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea*. With management for the benefit of terns, numbers of all three species have been steadily increasing since 1989. Rockabill also supports a nationally important population of black guillemot *Cephus grille* and a small colony of kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*.

#### **7.1.14 Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015]**

The Natura Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020m) lists Rogerstown Estuary SPA as a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It has salt marsh and sand dune habitat as well as agricultural fields which have ornithological and botanical interest. It has extensive sand and mud flats and supports wintering waterfowl. It supports an internationally important population of light-bellied brent goose and nationally important populations of a further 15 species. It is an important and regular site for a range of



autumn passage migrants. Little tern has bred in Rogerstown Estuary in the past and there are populations of three Red Data Book plant species present. The main threats to the site include disposal of household/recreational facility waste, invasive species, disposal of industrial waste, fertilisation and landfill, land reclamation and drying out.

#### **7.1.15 Skerries Islands SPA [004122]**

The Natura Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2018b) lists Skerries Islands SPA as a group of three small, uninhabited islands between approximately 0.5 and 1.5km off the north Dublin coastline. Habitats on the islands include low cliffs, rocky shores, sandflats and a shingle bar. Vegetation of the islands is dominated by rank grasses and brambles. The site has nationally important breeding colonies of cormorant, shag, herring gull and greater black-backed gull. In winter, the site is visited by a good diversity of waterfowl. It supports an internationally important population of light-bellied brent goose and nationally important populations of cormorant, purple sandpiper and turnstone.

#### **7.1.16 South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]**

The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2018c) states that the SPA possesses extensive intertidal flats, part of which are designated as South Dublin Bay SAC, and which supports wintering waterfowl as part of the wider Dublin Bay population. The site also supports an internationally important population of light-bellied brent geese, feeding on the stands of *Zostera*. It hosts nationally important numbers of six species, is an important site for wintering gulls and is an autumn roosting site for a significant number of terns. The main threat to the site is land reclamation, with other threats including oil pollution from Dublin Port, commercial bait digging and disturbance by walkers and dogs.

#### **7.1.17 The Murrough SPA [004186]**

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2018d), this SPA comprises a coastal wetland complex stretching for 13km from Kilcoole train station southwards towards Wicklow town. The site extends between the 200m low water mark inland up to 1km in places. In terms of habitat diversity it includes the coastal water, a shingle shore with some sand and cobble. The SPA is bisected by the Dublin Rosslare railway line which runs along the upper part of the shingle beach. Much of the low-lying land behind the railway is manged for agriculture including reclaimed wetland, although a number of wet and brackish marshes remain including Broad Lough at its southern end and the manged wetland complex associated with Kilcoole reserve. This extensive coastal wetland complex is considered oh high importance owing to the numbers and variety of waterfowl species that it holds in winter and on passage. Its shingle beach also supports the country largest breeding colony of Little Tern. The main threats listed for the site include: the presence of Railway lines, Fertilisation of agricultural lands and the presence of walkers, horse riders and non-motorised vehicles.

## **7.2 Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives**

The qualifying interest Annex I habitats of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC and Wicklow Mountains SAC, the qualifying interest Annex II species of North Dublin Bay SAC and Wicklow Mountains SAC, and the SCI bird species of Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA, and the overall conservation objectives for each, are listed below in Table 12.

**Table 12: Qualifying Interests and Overall Conservation Objectives of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrugh SPA**

Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
<b>Baldoyle Bay SAC [000199]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199. Version 1. (NPWS, 2012a)	
Annex I Habitats	
[1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1330] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1410] Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Malahide Estuary SAC [000205]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SAC 000205. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013a)	
Annex I Habitats	
[1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1320] <i>Spartina</i> swards ( <i>Spartinion maritima</i> )	n/a <sup>27</sup>
[1330] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> )	To restore favourable conservation status
[1410] Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status
[2120] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	To restore favourable conservation status
[2130] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To restore favourable conservation status
<b>North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013b)	
Annex I Habitats	
[1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines	To restore favourable conservation status
[1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	To restore favourable conservation status
[1330] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status

<sup>27</sup> "*Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritima*) was originally listed as a qualifying Annex I habitat for Malahide Estuary SAC due to historical records of two rare forms of cordgrass- small cordgrass (*Spartina maritima*) and Townsend's cordgrass (*S. x townsendii*). However, Preston et al. (2002) considers both forms to be alien. In addition, all stands of cordgrass in Ireland are now regarded as common cordgrass (*S. anglica*) (McCorry et al., 2003; McCorry and Ryle, 2009). As a consequence, a conservation objective has not been prepared for this habitat. It will therefore not be necessary to assess the likely effects of plans or projects against this Annex I habitat at this site" (NPWS, 2013a).

Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
[1410] Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status
[2110] Embryonic shifting dunes	To restore favourable conservation status
[2120] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)	To restore favourable conservation status
[2130] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	To restore favourable conservation status
[2190] Humid dune slacks	To restore favourable conservation status
Annex II Species	
[1395] Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>South Dublin Bay SAC<sup>28</sup> [000210]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013c)	
Annex I Habitats	
[1140] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	To maintain favourable conservation status
[1210] Annual vegetation of drift lines	To restore favourable conservation status
[1310] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	To maintain favourable conservation status
[2110] Embryonic shifting dunes	To restore favourable conservation status
<b>Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122. Version 1. NPWS (2017a)	
[1355] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[3110] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	To maintain favourable conservation status
[3160] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	To maintain favourable conservation status
[4010] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	To restore favourable conservation status
[4030] European dry heaths	To restore favourable conservation status
[4060] Alpine and Boreal heaths	To restore favourable conservation status
[6130] Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[6230] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)*	To restore favourable conservation status
[7130] Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	To restore favourable conservation status
[8110] Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	To restore favourable conservation status
[8210] Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	To restore favourable conservation status
[8220] Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	To restore favourable conservation status

<sup>28</sup> Whilst only one Qualifying Interest (QI) is included in the Site Specific Conservation Objectives of South Dublin Bay SAC (i.e. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]), an additional three habitats are listed in the Site Synopsis (NPWS, 2015a) and Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020a) for this European site (i.e. Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] and Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]). A precautionary approach has been applied and these three additional habitats have been assessed as QIs.

Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
[91A0] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	To restore favourable conservation status
<b>Baldoye Bay SPA [004016]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Baldoye Bay SPA 004016. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013d)	
[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A048] Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A137] Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A140] Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetland and Waterbirds	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022a)	
[A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]</b>	
Source: Conservation objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022b)	
[A188] Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyl</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]</b>	
Source: Conservation objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022c)	
[A017] Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A184] Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A188] Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A199] Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A200] Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
<b>Lambay Island SPA [004069]</b>	
Source: Conservation objectives for Lambay Island SPA [004069]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022d)	
[A009] Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A017] Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A018] Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A043] Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A183] Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A184] Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status

Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
[A188] Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A199] Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A200] Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A204] Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
<b>Malahide Estuary SPA [004025]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SPA 004025. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013e)	
[A005] Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A048] Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A054] Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A067] Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A069] Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A140] Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A156] Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetland and Waterbirds	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
<b>North Bull Island SPA [004006]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015b)	
[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A048] Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A052] Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A054] Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A056] Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status



Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
[A140] Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A144] Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A156] Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A160] Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A169] Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetlands & Waterbirds	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Rockabill SPA [004014]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Rockabill SPA 004014. Version 1. NPWS (2013f)	
[A148] Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirund</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
<b>Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013g)	
[A043] Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A046] Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A048] Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A056] Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A137] Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A156] Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetlands	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>Skerries Islands SPA [004122]</b>	
Source: Conservation objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [004122]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022e)	
[A017] Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A018] Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status

Qualifying Interests	Conservation Objectives
[A148] Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A169] Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A184] Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
<b>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]</b>	
Source: Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015c)	
[A046] Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A130] Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A137] Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A141] Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover is proposed for removal from the list of Special Conservation Interests for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. As a result, a site-specific conservation objective has not been set for this species.
[A143] Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A144] Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A149] Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A157] Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A162] Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A192] Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A193] Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A194] Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	To maintain favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetland and Waterbirds	To maintain favourable conservation status
<b>The Murrough SPA [004186]</b>	
Source: Conservation objectives for The Murrough SPA [004186]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022f)	
[A001] Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A043] Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A046] Light Bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A050] Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A052] Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A179] Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A162] Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A195] Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation status
[A999] Wetlands	To maintain or restore to favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat at The Murrough SPA

In conjunction with considering the generic conservation objective for SACs "To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected", and for SPAs "To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA", the site specific conservation objectives document available for Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA also informed this assessment.

Only one Qualifying Interest (QI) is included in the Site Specific Conservation Objectives document for South Dublin Bay SAC (i.e. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]). However, an additional three habitats are listed in the Statutory Instrument (S.I. No. 525/2019 - European Union Habitats (South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 000210) Regulations 2019), Site Synopsis (NPWS, 2015a) and Natura 2000 Standard Data Form (NPWS, 2020a) for this European site: i.e. Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] and Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]. In conjunction with considering the generic conservation objective to "To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected", the site specific conservation objectives provided for North Dublin Bay SAC (NPWS, 2013b) for these three additional Annex I habitats have also be used to inform this assessment. The qualifying interest Annex I habitats and species of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC and Wicklow Mountain SAC, and the SCI bird species of Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA, and the overall conservation objectives for each, are listed below in Table 13.

The conservation objectives documents sets out the attributes, measures and targets that define the favourable conservation condition of the qualifying interests/special conservation interests within the European site(s). Affecting the conservation condition of the qualifying interests/special conservation interests is deemed to constitute an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site. The specific attributes and targets used to define the conservation objectives of the qualifying interests/special conservation interests of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA are presented in Section 7.4, Table 13.

### **7.3 Examination and Analysis of Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts**

The direct and/or indirect impacts by which the proposed Project could (in the absence of mitigation measures) potentially affect the conservation objective attributes and targets supporting the conservation condition of the qualifying interests of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, and Wicklow Mountains SAC, and the special conservation interests of Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA are:

- Habitat degradation as a result of Pollution/Contamination of Receiving Waterbodies; and
- Habitat degradation as a result of the introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive plant species.

#### **7.3.1 Habitat degradation as a result of Pollution/Contamination of Receiving Waterbodies**

A pollution event during construction or operation has the potential to affect water quality in any of the watercourses that the proposed project crosses and ultimately the downstream waterbodies, i.e. Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay, which the European sites listed above are either located within or are hydrologically connected to (see Table 8 for details). Therefore, a pollution event of a sufficient

magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and/or Dublin Bay. A reduction in water quality in Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay has the potential to affect the coastal, estuarine and intertidal environment and natural conditions that support the conservation objectives of the qualifying interests/special conservation interests of the European sites within or hydrologically connected to these waterbodies, i.e. Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrrough SPA.

Although Wicklow Mountains SAC is not downstream of the proposed Project, a hydrological connection exists between the proposed Project and Wicklow Mountains SAC via the River Liffey (north of the proposed Tara Station at George's Quay), the River Dodder and Owenadoher River at Tibbradden Wood. It is considered that otter present within the ZoI of the proposed Project may be connected with the Wicklow Mountain SAC population. As such, a pollution event during construction or operation has the potential to affect the water quality of waterbodies used by otter connected with the Wicklow Mountains SAC population e.g. by negatively affecting the quantity and quality of prey available. These potential hydrological impacts could occur to such a degree that the conservation objectives of Wicklow Mountains SAC are undermined.

### **7.3.2 Habitat degradation as a result of the introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive plant species**

During construction and/or routine maintenance/management work, three of the four terrestrial invasive species identified (i.e. giant hogweed, Indian balsam and Japanese knotweed) could potentially spread or be introduced to terrestrial habitats located within downstream European sites via surface water features. The introduction and/or spread of these invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat. This in turn could undermine the conservation objectives of these European sites.

### **7.3.3 Summary**

Table 13 below presents a summary of the potential impacts on the qualifying interests of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC and Wicklow Mountains SAC, and the special conservation interests of Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrrough SPA as a result of the proposed Project and how these impacts relate to potentially affecting the sites' conservation objectives.

**Table 13: Potential Impacts on the Conservation Objectives of Baldoye Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoye Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland’s Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA**

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Baldoye Bay SAC [000199]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: Baldoye Bay SAC 000199. Version 1. (NPWS, 2012a)</p>			
<p><b>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in Baldoye Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Community distribution / Hectares / Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Fine sand dominated by <i>Angulus tenuis</i> community complex; and Estuarine sandy mud with <i>Pygospio elegans</i> and <i>Tubificoides benedii</i> community complex.</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p> <p>This is an estuarine habitat that is covered by seawater at high tide and therefore cannot support terrestrial invasive species such as giant hogweed, Indian balsam, Japanese knotweed and three-cornered leek. Therefore this habitat is not at any risk of habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand in Baldoye Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Baldoye - 0.383ha.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 of the EIAR will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species listed in the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species- <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1%</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]</b>                      To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) in Baldoyle Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Baldoyle - 11.98ha	Yes A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support. The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.	Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes			
Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain/restore creek and pan structure to develop, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession			
Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward			
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of the area outside of the creeks vegetated			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain range of sub- communities with typical species listed in the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)			
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species- <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ), with an annual spread of less than 1%			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) in Baldoyle Bay SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Baldoyle - 2.64ha</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within the sward</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of the area outside of the creeks vegetated</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: typical species / Percentage cover / Maintain range of sub- communities with typical species listed in the Saltmarsh Monitoring Project (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1%</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Malahide Estuary SAC [000205]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SAC 000205. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013a)</p>			
<p><b>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>Yes A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Community extent / Hectares / Maintain the extent of the <i>Zostera</i>-dominated community and the <i>Mytilus edulis</i>-dominated community complex, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Community structure: <i>Zostera</i> density / Shoots/m<sup>2</sup> / Conserve the high quality of the <i>Zostera</i>-dominated community, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Community structure: <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density / Individuals/m<sup>2</sup> / Conserve the high quality of the <i>Mytilus edulis</i> dominated community, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Community distribution / Hectares / Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Fine sand with oligochaetes, amphipods, bivalves and polychaetes community complex; Estuarine sandy mud with Chironomidae and <i>Hediste diversicolor</i> community complex; and Sand to muddy sand with <i>Peringia ulvae</i>, <i>Tubificoides benedii</i> and <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> community complex</p>	<p>This is an estuarine habitat that is covered by seawater at high tide and therefore cannot support terrestrial invasive species such as giant hogweed, Indian balsam, Japanese knotweed and three-cornered leek. Therefore this habitat is not at any risk of habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species.</p>		

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Hectare area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Malahide Estuary- 1.93ha</p> <p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p> <p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain, or where necessary restore, natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p> <p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p> <p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p> <p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p> <p>Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward</p> <p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p> <p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>). No new sites for this species and an annual spread of less than 1% where it is already known to occur</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<b>Spartina swards<sup>29</sup></b>			
<b>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]</b>			
To restore the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Malahide Estuary - 25.33ha.	Yes A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.	Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes			
Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Allow creek and pan structure to develop, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession		The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from	
Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other		
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward			

<sup>29</sup> "Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) was originally listed as a qualifying Annex I habitat for Malahide Estuary SAC due to historical records of two rare forms of cordgrass– small cordgrass (*Spartina maritima*) and Townsend's cordgrass (*S. x townsendii*). However, Preston et al. (2002) considers both forms to be alien. In addition, all stands of cordgrass in Ireland are now regarded as common cordgrass (*S. anglica*) (McCorry et al., 2003; McCorry and Ryle, 2009). As a consequence, a conservation objective has not been prepared for this habitat. It will therefore not be necessary to assess the likely effects of plans or projects against this Annex I habitat at this site" (NPWS, 2013a).

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% area outside creeks vegetated</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain range of subcommunities with typical species listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p> <p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1% where it is known to occur</p>	<p>native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession. For sub-site mapped: Malahide Estuary - 0.64ha</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain/restore natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from</p>	
<p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain range of saltmarsh habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation in the sward</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain range of subcommunities with characteristic species listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p> <p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1% where it is already known to occur</p>	<p>species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]</b></p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. Total area mapped: 1.80ha</p> <p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p> <p>Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p> <p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p> <p>Vegetation composition: plant health of dune grasses / Percentage cover / 95% of marram grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>) and/or lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>) should be healthy (<i>i.e.</i> green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities dominated by marram grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>) and/or lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition,</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover	diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.		
<p><b>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</b></p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') in Malahide Estuary SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession. Total area mapped: 21.42ha	Yes	Yes	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.		
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation structure: bare ground / Percentage cover / Bare ground should not exceed 10% of fixed dune habitat, subject to natural processes			
Vegetation structure: sward height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within the sward			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative sample of monitoring stops / Maintain range of subcommunities with typical species listed in Ryle <i>et al.</i> (2009)			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species (including <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> ) / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover			
Vegetation composition: scrub/trees / Percentage cover / No more than 5% cover or under control			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013b)</p>			
<p><b>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Community extent / Hectares / Maintain the extent of the <i>Mytilus edulis</i>-dominated community, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Community structure: <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density / Individuals/m<sup>2</sup> / Conserve the high quality of the <i>Mytilus edulis</i> dominated community, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>This is an estuarine habitat that is covered by seawater at high tide and therefore cannot support terrestrial invasive species such as giant hogweed, Indian balsam, Japanese knotweed and three-cornered leek. Therefore this habitat is not at any risk of habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species.</p>		
<p>Community distribution / Hectares / Conserve the following community types in a natural condition: Fine sand to sandy mud with <i>Pygospio elegans</i> and <i>Crangon crangon</i> community complex; Fine sand with <i>Spio martinensis</i> community complex</p>			
<p><b>Annual Vegetation of drift lines [1210]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment</p>	



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p> <p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species: sea rocket (<i>Cakile maritima</i>), sea sandwort (<i>Honckenia peploides</i>), prickly saltwort (<i>Salsola kali</i>) and oraches (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.)</p> <p>Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover</p>	<p>concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</b></p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers</p> <p>Maintain, or where necessary restore, natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project</p>	
<p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.	will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward			
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated			
Vegetation composition: typical species and subcommunities / Percentage cover / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)			
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ), with an annual spread of less than 1%			
<b>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> [1330])</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Yes	Yes	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	
Physical structure: sediment supply Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from	
Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession			
Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p> <p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1%</p>	<p>native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward</p>			
<p>Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)</p> <p>Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>), with an annual spread of less than 1%</p>	<p>physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>		
<p><b>Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes.</p>	<p>Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Dublin Bay.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p>Physical structure: functionality sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions</p>	<p>For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.</p>		
<p>Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>		
<p>Vegetation composition: plant health of foredune grasses / Percentage cover / More than 95% of sand couch (<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>) and/or lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>) should be healthy (i.e. green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species: sand couch (<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>) and/or lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>)</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<b>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]</b>			
To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Yes	Yes	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Dublin Bay. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Physical structure: functionality sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.		
Vegetation composition: plant health of dune grasses / Percentage cover / 95% of marram grass ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ) and/or lyme-grass ( <i>Leymus arenarius</i> ) should be healthy (i.e. green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities dominated by marram grass ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ) and/or lymegrass ( <i>Leymus arenarius</i> )			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover			
<b>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</b>			
To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Yes	Yes	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Dublin Bay. For this reason no mitigation measures	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction	
Physical structure: functionality sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession	<p>are required in relation to this impact.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
Vegetation structure: bare ground / Percentage cover / Bare ground should not exceed 10% of fixed dune habitat, subject to natural processes			
Vegetation structure: sward height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation in the sward			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Delaney et al. (2013)			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species (including <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> ) / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover			
Vegetation composition: scrub/trees / Percentage cover / No more than 5% cover or under control			
<p><b>Humid dune slacks [2190]</b></p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	<p>Yes</p> <p>Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Dublin Bay. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes			
Physical structure: functionality sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Physical structure: hydrological and flooding regime / Water table levels; groundwater fluctuations (metres) / Maintain natural hydrological regime			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: bare ground / Percentage cover / Bare ground should not exceed 5% of dune slack habitat, with the exception of pioneer slacks which can have up to 20% bare ground	habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.		
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within the sward			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain range of sub-communities with typical species listed in Delaney <i>et al.</i> (2013)			
Vegetation composition: cover of <i>Salix repens</i> / Percentage cover; centimetres / Maintain less than 40% cover of creeping willow ( <i>Salix repens</i> )			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover			
Vegetation composition: scrub/trees / Percentage cover / No more than 5% cover or under control			
<p><b>Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [1395]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the species in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Distribution of populations / Number and geographical spread of populations / No decline	Yes Terrestrial Annex II flora species of damp calcareous dune slacks, found above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from water pollution in the Dublin Bay. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.	Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	No
Population size / Number of individuals / No decline	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream		
Area of suitable habitat / Hectares / No decline	European sites could potentially		
Hydrological conditions: soil moisture / Occurrence / Maintain hydrological conditions so that substrate is kept moist and damp throughout the year, but not subject to prolonged inundation by flooding in winter	result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal		

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: height and cover / Centimetres and percentage / Maintain open, low vegetation with a high percentage of bryophytes (small acrocarps and liverwort turf) and bare ground	habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.		
<b>South Dublin Bay SAC<sup>30</sup> [000210]</b>			
Source: Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013c)			
<b>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:			
Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent habitat area is stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	Yes A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.	Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	No
Community extent / Hectares / Maintain the extent of the <i>Zostera</i> dominated community, subject to natural processes	This is an estuarine habitat that is covered by seawater at high tide and therefore cannot support terrestrial invasive species such as giant hogweed, Indian balsam, Japanese knotweed and three-		
Community structure: <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density / Individuals/m <sup>2</sup> / Conserve the high quality of the <i>Zostera</i> dominated community, subject to natural processes			

<sup>30</sup> Whilst only one Qualifying Interest (QI) is included in the Site Specific Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC (i.e. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]), an additional three QIs are listed on the NPWS website for this European site (i.e. Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] and Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]). A precautionary approach has been applied and these three additional QIs have been assessed. The Site Specific Conservation Objectives of these three QIs for North Dublin Bay SAC (NPWS, 2013b) were referred to.

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Community distribution / Hectares / Conserve the following community type in a natural condition: Fine sands with <i>Angulus tenuis</i> community complex	cornered leek. Therefore this habitat is not at any risk of habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species.		
<p><b>Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support. The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes			
Physical structure: functionality and sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain the natural circulation of sediment and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species: sea rocket ( <i>Cakile maritima</i> ), sea sandwort ( <i>Honckenya peploides</i> ), prickly saltwort ( <i>Salsola kali</i> ) and oraches ( <i>Atriplex</i> spp.)			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-natives) to represent less than 5% cover			
<p><b>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession	Yes	Yes	No

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes	A pollution event during construction or operation of a sufficient magnitude and/or an increase in the concentration of hydrocarbons in runoff during operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. This in turn could affect the quality of the intertidal habitats and the fauna communities they support.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.  The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Physical structure: sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers Maintain, or where necessary restore, natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions			
Physical structure: creeks and pans / Occurrence / Maintain creek and pan structure, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession			
Physical structure: flooding regime / Hectares flooded; frequency / Maintain natural tidal regime			
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation structure: vegetation height / Centimetres / Maintain structural variation within sward			
Vegetation structure: vegetation cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain more than 90% of area outside creeks vegetated			
Vegetation composition: typical species and subcommunities / Percentage cover / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities listed in SMP (McCorry and Ryle, 2009)			
Vegetation structure: negative indicator species - <i>Spartina anglica</i> / Hectares / No significant expansion of common cordgrass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ), with an annual spread of less than 1%			
<p><b>Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, including erosion and succession.	Yes  Terrestrial Annex I habitat located above the high tide line and therefore not at risk of effects from	Yes  The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, or change in habitat distribution, subject to natural processes.			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Physical structure: functionality sediment supply / Presence/ absence of physical barriers / Maintain natural circulation of sediments and organic matter, without any physical obstructions	water pollution in the Dublin Bay. For this reason no mitigation measures are required in relation to this impact.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. These species may outcompete other native species present, negatively impacting the species composition, diversity and abundance and the physical structural integrity of the habitat.	provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Vegetation structure: zonation / Occurrence / Maintain the range of coastal habitats including transitional zones, subject to natural processes including erosion and succession			
Vegetation composition: plant health of foredune grasses / Percentage cover / More than 95% of sand couch ( <i>Elytrigia juncea</i> ) and/or lyme-grass ( <i>Leymus arenarius</i> ) should be healthy (i.e. green plant parts above ground and flowering heads present)			
Vegetation composition: typical species and sub-communities / Percentage cover at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain the presence of species-poor communities with typical species: sand couch ( <i>Elytrigia juncea</i> ) and/or lyme-grass ( <i>Leymus arenarius</i> )			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover / Negative indicator species (including non-native species) to represent less than 5% cover			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Baldoyle Bay SPA [004016]</b>                      Source: Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013d)</p>			
<p><b>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] and Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</b>                      To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Special Conservation Interest bird species of the SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes                      A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes                      The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Wetlands [A999]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Baldoyle Bay SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 263ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the area and quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations. The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122. Version 1. NPWS (2017a)</p>			
<p><b>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	<p>No. This habitat is located upstream of the project and is not within the Zol of pollution/contamination impacts or within Zol of potential impacts from invasive species due to the absence of a valid source-pathway-receptor link.</p>	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Typical species / Occurrence / Typical species present, in good condition, and demonstrating typical abundances and distribution			
Vegetation composition: characteristic zonation / Occurrence / All characteristic zones should be present, correctly distributed and in good condition			
Vegetation distribution: maximum depth / Metres / Maintain maximum depth of vegetation, subject to natural processes			
Hydrological regime: water level fluctuations / Metres / Maintain appropriate natural hydrological regime necessary to support the habitat			
Lake substratum quality / Various / Maintain appropriate substratum type, extent and chemistry to support the vegetation			
Water quality: transparency / Metres / Maintain appropriate Secchi transparency. There should be no decline in Secchi depth/transparency			
Water quality: nutrients / µ/l P; mg/l N / Maintain/restore the concentration of nutrients in the water column to sufficiently low levels to support the habitat and its typical species			
Water quality: phytoplankton biomass / µ/l Chlorophyll <i>a</i> / Maintain/restore appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high chlorophyll <i>a</i> status			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Water quality: phytoplankton composition / EPA phytoplankton composition metric / Maintain appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high phytoplankton composition status			
Water quality: attached algal biomass / Algal cover and EPA phytobenthos metric Maintain/restore trace/absent attached algal biomass (<5% cover) and high phytobenthos status			
Water quality: macrophyte status / EPA macrophyte metric (The Free Index) / Maintain/restore high macrophyte status			
Acidification status / pH units; mg/l / Maintain appropriate water and sediment pH, alkalinity and cation concentrations to support the habitat, subject to natural processes			
Water colour / mg/l PtCo / Maintain/restore appropriate water colour to support the habitat			
Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) / mg/l Maintain/restore appropriate organic carbon levels to support the habitat			
Turbidity / Nephelometric turbidity units/ mg/l SS/ other appropriate units / Maintain appropriate turbidity to support the habitat			
Fringing habitat:area and condition / Hectares / Maintain the area and condition of fringing habitats necessary to support the natural structure and functioning of habitat 3110			
<p><b>Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130]</b></p> <p>Please note that the document <i>Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122. Version 1</i>. NPWS (2017a) lists this habitat as a QI of the European site, but fails to include site-specific conservation objectives (e.g. attributes, measures and targets) for the habitat. In the absence of this information, the authors of this report have substituted the attributes, measures and targets for the habitat as documented in <i>Conservation Objectives: Aughrusbeg Machair and Lake SAC 001228. Version 1</i>(NPWS, 2021e). The attributes and targets to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC are defined as follows:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. This habitat is located upstream of the project and is not within the ZOI of pollution/contamination impacts or within ZOI of potential impacts from invasive species due to the	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Vegetation species richness / Occurrence / Maintain appropriate species richness			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: typical species / Occurrence / Maintain typical species, in good condition, and demonstrating typical abundances and distribution	absence of a valid source-pathway-receptor link.		
Vegetation composition: characteristic zonation / Occurrence / Maintain characteristic deep-water vegetation			
Vegetation distribution: maximum (euphotic) depth / Metres / Metres			
Hydrological regime: water level fluctuations / Metres / Maintain appropriate hydrological regime necessary to support the habitat			
Lake substratum quality / Various / Maintain appropriate substratum type, extent and chemistry to support the vegetation			
pH and Alkalinity / pH units, mg/l / Maintain appropriate water and sediment pH, alkalinity and cation concentrations to support the habitat, subject to natural processes			
Nutrients / mg/l P; mg/l N / Maintain/restore the concentration of nutrients in the water column to sufficiently low levels to support the habitat and its typical species			
Water colour / mg/l PtCo / Maintain appropriate water colour to support the habitat			
Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) / mg/l / Maintain appropriate organic carbon levels to support the habitat			
Turbidity / Nephelometric turbidity units/ mg/l SS/ other appropriate unit / Maintain appropriate turbidity to support the habitat			
Transparency / Metres / Maintain appropriate Secchi transparency. There should be no decline in Secchi depth/transparency			
Attached algal biomass / Algal cover / Maintain trace/absent attached algal biomass (<5% cover)			
Fringing habitat: area and condition / Hectares / Maintain the area and condition of fringing habitats necessary to support the natural structure and functioning of habitat 3130			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]</b>                      To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	<p>No.                      This habitat is located upstream of the project and is not within the Zol of pollution/contamination impacts or within Zol of potential impacts from invasive species due to the absence of a valid source-pathway-receptor link.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Typical species / Occurrence / Typical species present, in good condition, and demonstrating typical abundances and distribution			
Vegetation composition: characteristic zonation / Occurrence / All characteristic zones should be present, correctly distributed and in good condition			
Vegetation distribution: maximum depth / Metres / Maintain maximum depth of vegetation, subject to natural processes			
Hydrological regime: water level fluctuations / Metres / Maintain appropriate natural hydrological regime necessary to support the habitat			
Lake substratum quality / Various / Maintain appropriate substratum type, extent and chemistry to support the vegetation			
Water quality: transparency / Metres / Maintain appropriate Secchi transparency. There should be no decline in Secchi depth/transparency			
Water quality: nutrients / $\mu$ /l P; mg/l N / Maintain/restore the concentration of nutrients in the water column to sufficiently low levels to support the habitat and its typical species			
Water quality: phytoplankton biomass / $\mu$ /l Chlorophyll <i>a</i> / Maintain/restore appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high chlorophyll <i>a</i> status			
Water quality: phytoplankton composition / EPA phytoplankton composition metric / Maintain appropriate water quality to support the habitat, including high phytoplankton composition status			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Water quality: attached algal biomass / Algal cover and EPA phytobenthos metric Maintain/restore trace/absent attached algal biomass (<5% cover) and high phytobenthos status			
Water quality: macrophyte status / EPA macrophyte metric (The Free Index) / Maintain/restore high macrophyte status			
Acidification status / pH units; mg/l / Maintain appropriate water and sediment pH, alkalinity and cation concentrations to support the habitat, subject to natural processes			
Water colour / mg/l PtCo / Maintain/restore appropriate water colour to support the habitat			
Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) / mg/l Maintain/restore appropriate organic carbon levels to support the habitat			
Turbidity / Nephelometric turbidity units/ mg/l SS/ other appropriate units / Maintain appropriate turbidity to support the habitat			
Fringing habitat:area and condition / Hectares / Maintain the area and condition of fringing habitats necessary to support the natural structure and functioning of habitat 3110			
<p><b>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]</b>                  To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Community diversity / Abundance of variety of vegetation communities / Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: cross-leaved heath / Occurrence within 20m of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cross-leaved heath ( <i>Erica tetralix</i> ) present within a 20m radius of each monitoring stop			
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of positive indicator species at least 50%			
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Total cover of <i>Cladonia</i> and <i>Sphagnum</i> species, <i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i> and pleurocarpous mosses at least 10%			
Vegetation composition: ericoid species and crowberry / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of ericoid species and crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) at least 15%			
Vegetation composition: dwarf shrub species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of dwarf shrubs less than 75%			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 20%			
Vegetation composition: bracken / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ) less than 10%			
Vegetation composition: soft rush / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> ) less than 10%			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: <i>Sphagnum</i> condition / Condition at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 10% of the <i>Sphagnum</i> cover is crushed, broken and/or pulled up			
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing / Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 33% collectively of the last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids, crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) and bog-myrtle ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) showing signs of browsing			
Vegetation structure: burning / Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / No signs of burning in sensitive areas, into the moss, liverwort or lichen layer or exposure of peat surface due to burning			
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%			
Physical structure: drainage / Percentage area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Area showing signs of drainage from heavy trampling, tracking or ditches less than 10%			
Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat			
<b>European dry heaths [4030]</b>			
To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes	There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.		
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Community diversity / Abundance of variety of vegetation communities / Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Number of bryophyte or non-crustose lichen species present at each monitoring stop is at least three, excluding <i>Campylopus</i> and <i>Polytrichum</i> mosses			
Vegetation composition: number of positive indicator species / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Number of positive indicator species present at each monitoring stop is at least two			
Vegetation composition: cover of positive indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of positive indicator species at least 50% for siliceous dry heath and 50- 75% for calcareous dry heath			
Vegetation composition: dwarf shrub composition / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Proportion of dwarf shrub cover composed collectively of bog-myrtle ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ), creeping willow ( <i>Salix repens</i> ) and western gorse ( <i>Ulex gallii</i> ) is less than 50%			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 20%			
Vegetation composition: bracken / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ) less than 10%			
Vegetation composition: soft rush / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> ) less than 10%			
Vegetation structure: senescent ling / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Senescent proportion of ling ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ) cover less than 50%			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing / Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 33% collectively of the last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids and crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) showing signs of browsing			
Vegetation structure: burning / Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / No signs of burning in sensitive areas			
Vegetation structure: growth phases of ling / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Outside sensitive areas, all growth phases of ling ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ) should occur throughout, with at least 10% of cover in the mature phase			
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%			
Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat			
<p><b>Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Community diversity / Abundance of variety of vegetation communities / Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes			
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Number of bryophyte or non-crustose lichen species present at each monitoring stop is at least three			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of positive indicator species at least 66%			
Vegetation composition: dwarf shrub species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of dwarf shrub species at least 10%			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Total cover of negative indicator species less than 10%			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation structure: signs of grazing / Percentage of leaves grazed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 10% collectively of the live leaves of specific graminoids showing signs of grazing			
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing / Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 33% collectively of the last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids and crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) showing signs of browsing			
Vegetation structure: burning / Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / No signs of burning within the habitat			
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%			
Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130]</b>                      To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / No decline, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Distribution Location / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Physical structure: bare ground / Percentage cover / Maintain adequate open ground			
Soil toxicity: copper content / µg Cu/g dry weight soil / Maintain high copper (Cu) levels in soil			
Vegetation structure: height and cover / Centimetres; percentage cover / Maintain low and open vegetation			
Vegetation composition: metallophyte bryophytes / Number / Maintain diversity and populations of metallophyte bryophytes			
<p><b>Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)* [6230]</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Community diversity / Abundance of variety of vegetation communities / Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes			
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Number of positive indicator species present at each monitoring stop is at least seven			
Vegetation composition: high quality indicator species / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / At least two high quality indicator species for base-rich examples of the habitat and at least one for base-poor examples of the habitat			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: species richness / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Species richness at each monitoring stop at least 25			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of non-native species less than or equal to 1%			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of negative indicator species individually less than or equal to 10% and collectively less than or equal to 20%			
Vegetation composition: <i>Sphagnum</i> cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of <i>Sphagnum</i> species less than or equal to 10%			
Vegetation composition: <i>Polytrichum</i> cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of <i>Polytrichum</i> species less than or equal to 25%			
Vegetation composition: shrubs, bracken and heath cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of shrubs, bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ) and heath collectively less than or equal to 5%			
Vegetation structure: forb to graminoid ratio / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Forb component of forb:graminoid ratio is 20- 90%			
Vegetation structure: sward height / Sward height at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Proportion of the sward between 5cm and 50cm tall is at least 25%			
Vegetation structure: litter cover / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of litter less than or equal to 20%			
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of disturbed bare ground less than or equal to 10%			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Physical structure: grazing or disturbance / Area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Area of the habitat showing signs of serious grazing or disturbance less than 20m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat</p>			
<p><b>Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]</b> To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range</p>			
<p>Ecosystem function: peat formation / Active blanket bog as a proportion of the total area of Annex I blanket bog habitat / At least 99% of the total Annex I blanket bog area is active</p>			
<p>Ecosystem function: hydrology / Flow direction, water levels, occurrence of drains and erosion gullies / Natural hydrology unaffected by drains and erosion</p>			
<p>Community diversity / Abundance of variety of vegetation communities / Maintain variety of vegetation communities, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Number of species at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Number of positive indicator species present at each monitoring stop is at least seven</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of bryophytes or lichens, excluding <i>Sphagnum fallax</i>, at least 10%</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: potential dominant species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of each of the potential dominant species less than 75%</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Total cover of negative indicator species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Cover of scattered native trees and shrubs less than 10%			
Vegetation structure: <i>Sphagnum</i> condition / Condition at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Less than 10% of the <i>Sphagnum</i> cover is crushed, broken and/or pulled up			
Vegetation structure: signs of browsing / Percentage of shoots browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Last complete growing season's shoots of ericoids, crowberry ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ) and bog-myrtle ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) showing signs of browsing collectively less than 33%			
Vegetation structure: burning / Occurrence in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / No signs of burning in sensitive areas, into the moss, liverwort or lichen layer or exposure of peat surface due to burning			
Physical structure: disturbed bare ground / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of disturbed bare ground less than 10%			
Physical structure: drainage / Percentage area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Area showing signs of drainage from heavy trampling, tracking or ditches less than 10%			
Physical structure: erosion / Percentage area in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Less than 5% of the greater bog mosaic comprises erosion gullies and eroded areas			
Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Vegetation composition: lichens and bryophytes / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Cover of bryophytes and non-crustose lichen species at least 5%			
Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Proportion of vegetation composed of negative indicator species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Proportion of vegetation composed of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Number of species in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / At least one positive indicator species present in vicinity of each monitoring stop in block scree			
Vegetation composition: grass species and dwarf shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Total cover of grass species and dwarf shrubs less than 20%			
Vegetation composition: bracken, native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Total cover of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ), native trees and shrubs less than 25%			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation structure: grazing and browsing / Percentage of leaves/ shoots grazed/browsed at a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Live leaves of forbs and shoots of dwarf shrubs showing signs of grazing or browsing collectively less than 50%</p> <p>Physical structure: disturbance / Percentage cover at, and in local vicinity of, a representative number of 2m x 2m monitoring stops / Ground disturbed by human and animal paths, scree running, vehicles less than 10%</p> <p>Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat</p>			
<p><b>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes</p>	<p>No.                      There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes</p>			
<p>Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: positive indicator fern and <i>Saxifraga</i> species / Number of species in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Number of ferns and <i>Saxifraga</i> indicators at each monitoring stop is at least one</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Number of species in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Number of positive indicator species at each monitoring stop is at least three</p>			
<p>Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Proportion of vegetation composed of non-native species less than 1%</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Vegetation composition: bracken, native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Total cover of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ), native trees and shrubs less than 25%			
Vegetation structure: grazing and browsing / Percentage of leaves/ shoots grazed/browsed in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Live leaves of forbs and shoots of dwarf shrubs showing signs of grazing or browsing collectively less than 50%			
Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat			
<p><b>Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]</b>                  To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes	No. There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.	No	No
Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes			
Ecosystem function: soil nutrients / Soil pH and appropriate nutrient levels at a representative number of monitoring stops / Maintain soil nutrient status within natural range			
Vegetation composition: positive indicator species / Number of species in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / At least one positive indicator species present in vicinity of each monitoring stop			
Vegetation composition: non-native species / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Proportion of vegetation composed of non-native species less than 1%			
Vegetation composition: bracken, native trees and shrubs / Percentage cover in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Total cover of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ), native trees and shrubs less than 25%			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation structure: grazing and browsing / Percentage of leaves/ shoots grazed/browsed in local vicinity of a representative number of monitoring stops / Live leaves of forbs and shoots of dwarf shrubs showing signs of grazing or browsing collectively less than 50%</p> <p>Indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence and population size / No decline in distribution or population sizes of rare, threatened or scarce species associated with the habitat</p>			
<p><b>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitat in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / Area stable or increasing, subject to natural processes, at least 215.4ha for sites surveyed</p>	<p>No.                      There is no valid source-receptor-pathway link between the Project and this habitat, which is an upland habitat that is not hydrologically connected to the Project.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Habitat distribution / Occurrence / No decline, subject to natural processes.</p>			
<p>Woodland size / Hectares / Area stable or increasing. Where topographically possible, "large" woods at least 25ha in size and "small" woods at least 3ha in size</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: cover and height / Percentage and metres / Diverse structure with a relatively closed canopy containing mature trees; subcanopy layer with semimature trees and shrubs; and well-developed herb layer</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: community diversity and extent / Hectares / Maintain diversity and extent of community types</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: natural regeneration / Seedling: sapling:pole ratio / Seedlings, saplings and pole age-classes occur in adequate proportions to ensure survival of woodland canopy</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: dead wood / m<sup>3</sup> per hectare; number per hectare / At least 30m<sup>3</sup>/ha of fallen timber greater than 10cm diameter; 30 snags/ha; both categories should include stems greater than 40cm diameter</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: veteran trees / Number per hectare / No decline</p>			
<p>Woodland structure: indicators of local distinctiveness / Occurrence / No decline</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Vegetation composition: native tree cover / Percentage / No decline. Native tree cover not less than 95%</p> <p>Vegetation composition: typical species / Occurrence / A variety of typical native species present, depending on woodland type, including oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) and birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)</p> <p>Vegetation composition: negative indicator species / Occurrence / Negative indicator species, particularly non-native invasive species, absent or under control</p>			
<p><b>Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter in the SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Distribution / Percentage positive survey sites / No significant decline</p> <p>Extent of terrestrial habitat / Hectares / No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 716.6ha along river banks/lake shoreline/ around ponds</p> <p>Extent of freshwater (river) habitat / Kilometres / No significant decline. Length mapped and calculated as 359.1km</p> <p>Extent of freshwater (lake) habitat / Hectares / No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 141.8ha</p> <p>Couching sites and holts / Number / No significant decline</p> <p>Fish biomass available / Kilograms / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Although otter occur within the potential ZOI for disturbance. Disturbance will not undermine the attributes and targets that contribute to the conservation objectives of the species in Wicklow Mountains SAC, as documented in Section 6.1.2</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone/along or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the of intertidal/coastal habitats that support otter populations in the Liffey and its tributaries, which are potentially part of the Wicklow Mountains SAC population</p> <p>Theoretically, and adopting the precautionary principle, this could affect the fish biomass available to</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Barriers to connectivity / Number / No significant increase	this species to the SAC population, albeit outside of the SAC boundary..		
<b>Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</b>			
Source: Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022a)			
<b>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</b>			
There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for roseate tern in the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024] (NPWS, 2015c).			
Passage population: individuals / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Distribution: roosting areas / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at roosting site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the numbers of roseate tern among the post-breeding aggregation of terns			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for common tern in the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024] (NPWS, 2015c).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair / Mean number / No significant decline	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
Passage population: individuals / Number / No significant decline			
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (Hectares) / No significant decline			
Distribution: roosting areas / Number; location; area (Hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding common tern population			
Disturbance at roosting site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the numbers of common tern among the post-breeding aggregation of terns			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for arctic tern in the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024] (NPWS, 2015c).</p>			
<p>Passage population / Number of individuals / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]</b></p> <p>Source: Conservation objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022b)</p>			
<p><b>Kittiwake [A188]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for kittiwake in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a2011a).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Productivity rate/ Mean number/ No significant decline	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts</p>	
Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (hectares)/ No significant decline			
Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site/ Level of impact/ No significant increase			
<p><b>Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]</b></p> <p>Source: Conservation objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022c)</p>			
<p><b>Herring Gull [A184]</b></p> <p>No site-specific conservation objectives document is available for this SPA, and based on a review of the NPWS website, no site-specific conservation objectives have been set for breeding populations of herring gull at any of the Irish sites for which they are an SCI. In light of the similarity in terms of breeding and foraging habitats of herring gulls and kittiwakes (a gull species), the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed for herring gull based on the specific conservation objectives available for kittiwake for the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a2011a2011).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate/ Mean number/ No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (hectares)/ No significant decline	<p>water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site/ Level of impact/ No significant increase			
<p><b>Cormorant [A017] <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Inner Galway Bay SPA [004031] (NPWS, 2013m).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the of intertidal/coastal habitats that</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline</p>	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Disturbance at breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding cormorant population</p> <p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p> <p>Distribution / Number and range of areas used by waterbirds / No significant decrease in the numbers or range of areas used by cormorant, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Kittiwake [A188] <i>Rissa tridactyla</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for kittiwake in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a2011a2011).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline</p> <p>Productivity rate/ Mean number/ No significant decline</p> <p>Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (hectares)/ No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the of intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Disturbance at the breeding site/ Level of impact/ No significant increase	result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	associated potential negative impacts	
<p><b>Guillemot [A199] <i>Uria aalge</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for guillemot in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a2011a2011).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: individual adult / Number / No significant decline	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the of intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts</p>	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline			
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			
Disturbance at marine areas immediately adjacent to the colony / Level of impact / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Razorbill [A200] Alca torda</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for razorbill in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a2011a2011).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: individual adult / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the of intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / Number; location; area (hectares)	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			
Disturbance at marine areas immediately adjacent to the colony / Level of impact / No significant increase			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<b>Lambay Island SPA [004069]</b>			
Source: Conservation objectives for Lambay Island SPA [004069]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022d)			
<b>Fulmar [A009] Fulmarus glacialis</b>			
There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for fulmar in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied sites (AOSs) / Number / Number	Yes A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.  The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline			
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			
Disturbance at marine areas immediately adjacent to the colony / Level of impact / No significant increase			
<b>Cormorant [A017] Phalacrocorax carbo</b>			
There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Inner Galway Bay SPA [004031] (NPWS, 2013m).			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding cormorant population			
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing			
Distribution / Number and range of areas used by waterbirds / No significant decrease in the numbers or range of areas used by cormorant, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Shag [A018] Phalacrocorax aristotelis</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for shag in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>		
<p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline</p>			
<p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p>			
<p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p>			
<p>Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Greylag Goose [A043] Anser anser</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for greylag goose in Dundalk Bay SPA [004026] (NPWS, 2011b).</p>			
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing	Yes	Yes	No
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Lesser Black-backed Gull [A183] Larus fuscus</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for lesser black-backed gull in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
No significant decline / No significant decline / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p> <p>Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase</p>	<p>water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Herring Gull [A184] <i>Larus argentatus</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for herring gull in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline</p> <p>Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline</p> <p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase	<p>conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
<p><b>Kittiwake [A188] <i>Rissa tridactyla</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for kittiwake in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>
Productivity rate/ Mean number/ No significant decline			
Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (hectares)/ No significant decline			
Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Disturbance at the breeding site/ Level of impact/ No significant increase	<p>conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts	
<p><b>Guillemot [A199] <i>Uria aalge</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for guillemot in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: individual adult / Number / No significant decline	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline		<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any</p>	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially</p>		
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Disturbance at marine areas immediately adjacent to the colony / Level of impact / No significant increase	result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts	
<p><b>Razorbill [A200] <i>Alca torda</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for razorbill in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: individual adult / Number / No significant decline	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts</p>	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline			
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / Number; location; area (hectares)			
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			
Disturbance at marine areas immediately adjacent to the colony / Level of impact / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Puffin [A204] <i>Fratercula arctica</i></b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for puffin in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied burrow (AOB) / Number / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline</p>			
<p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline</p>			
<p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p>			
<p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p>			
<p>Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Malahide Estuary SPA [004025]</b>                      Source: Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SPA 004025. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013e)</p>			
<p><b>Great Crested Grebe Podiceps cristatus [A005], Brent Goose Branta bernicla hrota [A046], Shelduck Tadorna tadorna [A048], Pintail Anas acuta [A054], Goldeneye Bucephala clangula [A067], Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator [A069], Oystercatcher Haematopus ostralegus [A130], Golden Plover Pluvialis apricaria [A140], Grey Plover Pluvialis squatarola [A141], Knot Calidris canutus [A143], Dunlin Calidris alpina alpina [A149], Black-tailed Godwit Limosa limosa [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit Limosa lapponica [A157], Redshank Tringa tetanus [A162], Wetlands [A999]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Special Conservation Interest bird species of the SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Wetlands [A999]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Malahide Estuary SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attribute and target:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than area of 765 hectares, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the area and quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>North Bull Island SPA [004006]</b>                      Source: Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015b)</p>			
<p><b>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056 ], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</b>                      To restore the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interest bird species and wetland habitat of the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Wetlands [A999]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in North Bull Island SPA as a resource for the regularly occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it. This is defined by the following attribute and target:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 1713ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the area and quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Rockabill SPA [004014]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: Rockabill SPA 004014. Version 1. NPWS (2013f)</p>			
<p><b>Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Purple Sandpiper in Rockabill SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Population trend/ Percentage change/ Long term population trend stable or increasing</p> <p>Distribution/ Range, timing and intensity of use of areas/ No significant decrease in the range, timing or intensity of use of areas by purple sandpiper other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<b>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Roseate Tern in Rockabill SPA, which is defined as follows:			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) Number: No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair/ Mean number/ No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (hectares)/ No significant decline			
Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase			
Disturbance at breeding site/ Level of impact/ Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding roseate tern population			
<b>Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Common Tern in Rockabill SPA, which is defined as follows:			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair/ Mean number/ No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality	
Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (Hectares)/ No significant decline			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase</p> <p>Disturbance at breeding site/ Level of impact/ Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding common tern population</p>	<p>sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Arctic Tern in Rockabill SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs)/ Number/ No significant decline</p> <p>Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair/ Mean number/ No significant decline</p> <p>Distribution: breeding colonies/ Number; location; area (Hectares)/ No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Prey biomass available/ Kilogrammes/ No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity/ Number; location; shape; area (hectares)/ No significant increase</p> <p>Disturbance at breeding site/ Level of impact/ Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding common tern population</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015]</b> Source: Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013g)</p>			
<p><b>Greylag Goose [A043], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] and Redshank (Tringa tetanus) [A162]</b></p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interests of the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>		
<p><b>Wetlands [A999]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of wetland habitats within the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 646ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Skerries Islands SPA [004122]</b> Source: Conservation objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [004122]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022e)</p>			
<p><b>Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]</b> There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Inner Galway Bay SPA [004031] (NPWS, 2013m).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No.
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline	AAA pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. AAA pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding cormorant population			
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing			
Distribution / Number and range of areas used by waterbirds / No significant decrease in the numbers or range of areas used by cormorant, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for shag in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.	
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline	The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015] (NPWS, 2013g).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>		
<p><b>Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184]</b></p> <p>There is no site specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for herring gull in the Saltee Islands SPA [004002] (NPWS, 2011a).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Productivity rate / Mean number / No significant decline</p>			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline	<p>water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / No significant increase			

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]</b>                      Source: Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015c)</p>			
<p><b>Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus ) [A130], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina) [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193] and Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194]</b></p> <p>Note: Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141] is proposed for removal from the list of SCI's for the site; therefore no site specific conservation objective is included for the species</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interests of the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the area and quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<b>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interests of the SPA, which is defined as follows:			
Passage population: individuals / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Distribution: roosting areas / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and in Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the abundance of prey fish species and the quality and suitability of roosting sites within the SPA. This could potentially have long-term effects on the SPA's breeding population.  The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.  The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.	
Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline			
Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase			
Disturbance at roosting site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the numbers of roseate tern among the post-breeding aggregation of terns			
<b>Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</b>			
To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interests of the SPA, which is defined as follows:			
Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline	Yes	Yes	No
Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair / Mean number / No significant decline	A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and	The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality	
Passage population: individuals / Number / No significant decline			



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (Hectares) / No significant decline</p> <p>Distribution: roosting areas / Number; location; area (Hectares) / No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p> <p>Disturbance at breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding common tern population</p> <p>Disturbance at roosting site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the numbers of common tern among the post-breeding aggregation of terns</p>	<p>Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the abundance of prey fish species and the quality and suitability of roosting sites within the SPA. This could potentially have long-term effects on the SPA's breeding population.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]</b></p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the special conservation interests of the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Passage population / Number of individuals / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the abundance of prey fish species and the quality and suitability of roosting sites within the SPA. This could potentially have long-term effects on the SPA's breeding population.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution: roosting areas / Number; location; area (hectares) / No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (hectares) / No significant increase</p> <p>Disturbance at roosting site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the numbers of Arctic tern among the post-breeding aggregation of terns</p>	<p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Wetlands [A999]</b> To maintain the favourable conservation condition of wetland habitats within the SPA, which is defined as follows:</p>			
<p>Habitat area / Hectares / The permanent area occupied by the wetland habitat should be stable and not significantly less than the area of 2192ha, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water downstream in the Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the area and quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality in Dublin Bay is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
	could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.		
<p><b>The Murrough SPA [004186]</b>                      Source: Conservation objectives for The Murrough SPA [004186]. Generic Version 9.0. NPWS (2022f)</p>			
<p><b>Red-throated Diver [A001]</b>                      There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for red-throated diver in The Raven SPA [004019] (NPWS, 2012b).</p>			
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing	Yes	Yes	No
Distribution / Number and range of areas used by waterbirds / There should be no significant decrease in the numbers or range of areas used by waterbird species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Greylag Goose [A043]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Greylag Goose in Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015] (NPWS, 2013g).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p> <p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Light-Bellied Brent Goose [A046]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Light-bellied Brent Goose in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024] (NPWS, 2015c).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Wigeon [A050]</b></p>			
<p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Wigeon in Wexford Harbour and Sloba SPA [004076] (NPWS, 2012c).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Teal [A052]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Teal in North Bull Island SPA [004006] (NPWS, 2015b).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>



Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.		
<p><b>Black-Headed Gull [179]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Black-headed Gull in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024] (NPWS, 2015c).</p>			
Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing	Yes	Yes	No
Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation	<p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p><b>Herring Gull [184]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Herring Gull in River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA [004158] (NPWS, 2012d).</p>			
<p>Population trend / Percentage change / Long term population trend stable or increasing</p> <p>Distribution / Range, timing and intensity of use of areas / No significant decrease in the range, timing and intensity of use of areas by all of the above-named species, other than that occurring from natural patterns of variation</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Little Tern [195]</b></p> <p>There is no site-specific conservation objectives document available for this SPA. Therefore, the attributes, measures and targets below have been developed based on the specific conservation objectives available for Little Tern in Boyne Estuary SPA [004080] (NPWS, 2013h).</p>			
<p>Breeding population abundance: apparently occupied nests (AONs) / Number / No significant decline</p> <p>Productivity rate: fledged young per breeding pair / Mean number / No significant decline</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A pollution event during construction or operation could affect surface water. A pollution event of a</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 to protect water quality in the receiving environment will ensure</p>	<p>No</p>

Conservation Objectives Attribute/Measure/Target	Potential Impacts Requiring Mitigation?	Are mitigation measures required?	Residual Impacts?
<p>Distribution: breeding colonies / Number; location; area (ha) / No significant decline</p> <p>Prey biomass available / Kilogrammes / No significant decline</p> <p>Barriers to connectivity / Number; location; shape; area (ha) / No significant decline</p> <p>Disturbance at the breeding site / Level of impact / Human activities should occur at levels that do not adversely affect the breeding little tern population</p>	<p>sufficient magnitude, either alone or cumulatively with other pollution sources, could potentially affect the quality of the intertidal/coastal habitats that support the special conservation interest bird species of the SPA. This could potentially affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p> <p>The introduction and/or spread of invasive species to downstream European sites could potentially result in the degradation of existing habitats present, in particular coastal habitats not permanently or regularly inundated by seawater. This in turn could affect the use of habitat areas by birds and have long-term effects on the SPA populations.</p>	<p>that surface water quality is protected during construction and operation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>The mitigation measures described in Section 7.4 and in the outline Invasive Species Management Plan provided in Appendix 15.8 will ensure that the proposed Project will not result in the introduction and/or spread of invasive species into any European site; therefore protecting habitats present from associated potential negative impacts.</p>	

## 7.4 Design Requirements and Mitigation Measures

This section presents the mitigation measures that will be implemented during construction and operation to avoid the potential impacts of the proposed Project on Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrrough SPA. All of the mitigation measures will be implemented in full. They are in accordance with best practice, and tried and tested, effective control measures to protect the receiving environment.

A site-specific outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and outlined Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) are also included with the applicant's planning documentation submitted to An Bord Pleanála. The Principal Contractor and all construction contractors are required to comply with the CEMP and ISMP.

These measures have been developed in consideration of the following standard best international practice including but not limited to:

- Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) (2015) *Environmental Good Practice on Site (C741)*;
- CIRIA (2001) *Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites, Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532)*;
- CIRIA (2000) *Environmental Handbook for Building and Civil Engineering Projects (C512)*;
- CIRIA (2007) *The SUDS Manual (C697)*;
- CIRIA (2006a) *Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: Technical guidance (C848)*;
- CIRIA (2006b) *Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: Site guide (C649)*;
- IFI (2016) *Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters*;
- *UK Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG)* UK Environment Agency, 2004; and
- BPGCS005, *Oil Storage Guidelines*.

### 7.4.1 Good Housekeeping

The contractor(s) will always ensure good housekeeping practices on site to prevent accidents. The following requirements relate to protection of watercourses specifically, and are a subset of items listed in Section 5.4 of the CEMP that accompanies this Project.

- General maintenance of working areas and cleanliness of welfare facilities and storage areas;
- All contractors will be made aware of material storage arrangements at induction and through toolbox talks. Materials will be stored in a designated area in an organised manner so as to protect them from damage, deterioration and loss;
- Provision of a site layout map showing key areas such as first aid posts, material storage, spill kits, material and waste storage and welfare facilities;
- Weekly environmental inspections;
- Maintenance of all construction plant, material and equipment and ensure these are in good order, clean and tidy;
- Keep construction compounds, access routes and designated parking areas free and clear of excess dirt, scrap wood, rubbish piles etc. at all times;
- Details of site managers contact numbers and public information signs (including warning signs) will be provided at the boundaries of the working areas. Any complaints from the public regarding waste and housekeeping will be entered in the complaints register and actioned as required;
- Provision of appropriate welfare facilities for site personnel at all main compounds. The facilities will include canteens, toilets, showers, locker rooms and first aid posts. The facilities will be connected to the mains services and drainage, where reasonably practicable;
- Installation of appropriate security, lighting, fencing and hoarding at each working area;

- Effective prevention of oil, grease or other objectionable matter being discharged from any working area;
- Provision of appropriate waste management facilities at each working area and regular collections to be arranged;
- Maintenance of wheel washing facilities and other contaminant measures as required in each working area;
- No discharge of site runoff or water discharge without agreements of the relevant authorities;
- Installation of fencing and signage around any known invasive species;
- Protection of any historical heritage on site;
- Maintenance of public rights of way, diversions and entry/exit areas around working areas for pedestrians and cyclists where practicable; and
- Material handling and/or stockpiling of materials/spoil, where permitted, will be appropriately located to minimise exposure to wind. Water misting or sprays will be used as required if particularly dusty activities are necessary during dry or windy periods.

#### 7.4.2 Measures to Protect Surface Water Quality during Construction

The contractor(s) are required to implement at a minimum the measures listed in Table 14 in relation to water during construction. This will require the development of a Water Management Plan, Sediment Erosion and Pollution Control Plan, Groundwater Monitoring Plan and Construction Flood Protection Plan. The measures contained within Table 14 are sufficient for the protection of water quality in European sites.

**Table 14: Measures to Protect Surface Water Quality during construction**

Topic	Environmental Control Measure
<b>Compliance and Best Practice</b> <b>H1, H2 &amp; HG8</b>	<p>The contractor(s) will implement suitable control measures to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation (i.e. European Communities (Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters)) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. No. 272 of 2009 and amendments), and the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. No. 293 of 1988).</p> <p>The contractor(s) will adhere to best practices including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Guidelines on Procedures for Assessment and Treatment of Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology for National Road Schemes (NRA 2009);</li> <li>▪ Road Drainage and the Water Environment (TII, 2015);</li> <li>▪ Use of temporary construction methods from the following CIRIA publications (including C532: Control of water pollution from construction sites, C648: Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: technical guidance (CIRIA, 2006a) and C649: Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: site guide (CIRIA, 2006b);</li> <li>▪ Office of Public Works (OPW) Guidelines for Planning Authorities: The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (OPW and DoEHLG 2009).</li> </ul> <p>Further guidance is outlined in Section 5.8 of the CEMP.</p>
Water Management Plan H1	<p>The contractor(s) will produce a Water Management Plan that includes, at a minimum, the objectives outlined in this table and in Appendix A5.9 (Water Management) in Volume 5 of the EIAR, namely:</p> <p>The activities requiring water and the anticipated peak water demand for each site;</p> <p>Where the water for each site will be sourced;</p> <p>Strategies for minimising water use;</p> <p>Strategies for conserving water;</p> <p>Treatment of wastewater; and</p> <p>Means of disposal of wastewater.</p>
Sediment Erosion and Pollution Control Plan H1 & HG8	<p>A Sediment Erosion and Pollution Control Plan will be implemented for all construction works. This will include measures to manage soil and silt-laden water on site, accidental leaks / spills to ground and water quality monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation (i.e. European Communities (Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters)) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. No.</p>

Topic	Environmental Control Measure
	<p>272 of 2009 and amendments), and the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. No. 293 of 1988). The plan will include relevant control measures detailed in other sections of this table.</p>
<p>Management of Run-Off and Water Quality H1, H2 &amp; HG8</p>	<p>All construction staff will be suitably trained to respond to accidental discharge/leaks and appropriate spill management kits will be in place to allow rapid response on site. An Incident Response Plan will be in place detailing the procedures to be undertaken in the event of spillage of chemical, fuel or other hazardous substances or wastes, logging of non-compliance incidents and any such risks that could lead to a pollution incident at any point along the proposed alignment. ·</p> <p>Site-specific constructability reports prepared for the Project will clearly specify how water emanating from site activities will be managed from source to final approved discharge point. Under no circumstances will treated water be discharged to a water course without the respective water quality meeting the statutory limits as set under the relevant EU Environmental Objectives for surface water. ·</p> <p>As with any below ground construction, pumping will be required to manage both stormwater collection and/ or any inflows of groundwater into the cut section/ station box within each site boundary. Water will be pumped through a temporary construction site attenuation tank , prior to discharging through a series of treatment tanks with storage (i.e., typically 900m<sup>3</sup> attenuation volume equivalent to one day's discharge where a conservative inflow of ~10l/sec is assumed) as required. There will be regular checks on the treatment system as well as continuous monitoring equipment to measure, but not limited to, pH, temperature, conductivity, Total Suspended Solids and Totals Dissolved Solids. All treated water will be discharged to the nearby sewer.</p> <p>Under no circumstances will treated water be discharged to a watercourse without the respective water quality meeting the statutory limits as set under the relevant EU Environmental Objectives for surface water.</p> <p>The provision of boundary treatments such as silt fencing and berms will be installed prior to the commencement of any construction works in order to enhance the protection of identified water features (for example Broadmeadow River, Ward River and Santry River) during the full Construction Phase. A silt fence along the relevant boundary line of the construction works area in the context of the identified surface water feature will be required, this will be constructed of a suitable geotextile membrane to ensure water can pass through, but that silt will be retained. Typically, an interceptor trench will be required in front of this silt fence. The silt fence should be capable of preventing 425micron and above sediment from passing through. It should also be resistant to damage during deformation resulting from loading by entrapped sediment and repaired / replaced as necessary by the contractor(s) as part of the on-going monitoring programme. ·</p> <p>Temporary stockpiles are required during the Proposed Project works and these will be located outside of the buffer zone; leachate generation will be prohibited. Refuelling of construction vehicles and the addition of hydraulic oils or lubricants to vehicles, will take place in a designated and controlled area away the buffer zone(s) applied. On-going consultation with IFI and NPWS will be undertaken prior to and during these works. Furthermore, temporary stockpiles of excavated material will be managed on a site-per-site basis and designated areas will be suitably sized and isolated from open excavations as well as identified [storm/ combined] sewers in the area.</p> <p>If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will need to be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled 'Waste Classification: List of Waste &amp; Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous' using the HazWasteOnline application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.</p>

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	<p>If it is not possible to immediately remove contaminated material, then it will be stored on, and ensure necessary bunding or containment is in place around stockpiles or storage. The time frame between excavation and removal of all [natural or contaminated] excavated material will be recorded and kept to an absolute minimum.</p> <p>All excavated material will, where possible, be reused within the project for the construction of embankments, in backfill, for bunding and landscaping requirements (such as Dardistown Depot, viaduct embankments). The overall approach to spoil management will be in accordance with the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan for 2015-2021 (EMWR 2015) as well as the County Council Development Plans. This plan will include the application of the Waste Hierarchy and highlight potential methods and sites for reuse, recovery, recycling and disposal of the excavated material with the aim of minimising disposal as waste.</p> <p>The appointed contractor(s) will ensure acceptability of the material for reuse for the Proposed Project with appropriate handling, processing and segregation of the material. This material would have to be shown to be suitable for such use and subject to appropriate control and testing according to the appropriate earthworks specification(s). These excavated soil materials will be stockpiled using an appropriate method to minimise the impacts of weathering. Care will be taken in reworking this material to minimise dust generation, groundwater infiltration and generation of runoff. Excavated contaminated soils will be segregated and stored in an area where there is no possibility of runoff generation or infiltration to ground or surface water drainage. Care will be taken to ensure no cross-contamination with clean soils elsewhere throughout the site.</p> <p>Surplus suitable material excavated that is not required elsewhere for the Proposed Project, will be used for other projects where possible, subject to appropriate approvals/notifications.</p> <p>Earthwork's haulage will be along agreed predetermined routes along existing national, regional and local routes (outlined in the STMP, Appendix A9.5 of the EIAR). Where compaction occurs due to truck movements and other construction activities on unfinished surfaces, remediation works will be undertaken to reinstate the ground to its original condition.</p> <p>Protection measures will be put in place to ensure that all hydrocarbons used during the construction phase are appropriately handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with the TII document 'Guidelines for the crossing of watercourses during the construction of National Road Schemes', (NRA, 2008). All chemical and fuel refilling locations will be contained within effectively bunded areas and set back a minimum of 10m from water courses.</p> <p>Foul drainage from all site offices and construction facilities will be contained and disposed of in an appropriate manner to prevent pollution or alternatively discharged to foul sewer in agreement with Irish Water. Some construction work areas will need temporary site connections to foul sewer (for office and welfare facilities) or in some cases this will be collected on site and disposed of appropriately. It is likely that any 'grey water' from site works will be collected and prior assessed for potential re-use, requiring appropriate cleaning and storage tanks.</p>
<p>Spillages of Oils, Chemicals and Polluting Materials H3</p>	<p>The design of each treatment train will depend on the activity at each construction compound. Stormwater and any dewatering will be collected and stored (if required) prior to discharge to the site-specific treatment plant. There will be no direct discharge to any identified watercourse without adequate attenuation and discharge will be controlled by a hydrobrake to mimic greenfield runoff rates as per Surface Water Drainage &amp; Flood Risk Assessment Report (Jacobs/IDOM, 2021).</p> <p>Where excavations include significant placement of concrete and/or bentonite, there is potential for alkaline discharges to occur. When this concreting is being carried out, the discharge water will require additional treatment including pH neutralisation.</p> <p>A continuous pH monitor will be installed on the discharged water from the treatment plant. It is proposed that discharge water pumped out during the concrete works where it exceeds a pH of 6-9 pH units is either re-circulated for further treatment,</p>



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	<p>removed off site for appropriate treatment and disposal, or treated on site and discharged into the foul sewer, with due permission from Irish Water.</p> <p>Where used, any sedimentation system and/or pond capacity and treatment plant will allow adequate settlement of suspended sediment. However, daily visual inspection will be undertaken by the contractor at the outfall(s) to ensure adequate internal settlement is occurring. Where the visual assessment highlights elevated suspended sediments higher than expected, the water will be re-circulated for further treatment. Samples will be taken at regular intervals and suspended solid levels checked and recorded for inspection. Detailed monitoring requirements will depend on discharge permit agreements put in place prior to any works commencing. The installation of continuous monitoring equipment may be required as part of the temporary discharge permit and/or licence. This would include the installation field monitoring probes connected to telemetry system to continuously monitor parameters such as temperature, pH, TOC (Total Organic Carbon), TSS (Total Suspended Solids), TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and EC (Electrical Conductivity).</p> <p>The use and management of concrete in or close to identified watercourses will be carefully controlled to avoid spillage potential. Where on-site batching is proposed, for example at the north of the development at Estuary, this activity will be carried out at a significant safe distance from the nearby watercourses. Washout from such mixing plants will be carried out only in a designated contained and impermeable area and washing out of associated vehicles will only be authorised in designated contained areas.</p>
<p>Water Quality Management – excavation and contamination H1, H2, H4 &amp; HG9</p>	<p>Temporary stockpiles are required during the proposed Project works and these will be located outside of specific buffer zones. Leachate generation from the stockpiles will be prohibited.</p> <p>Stockpiling of excavated material will be managed on a site-per-site basis and designated areas will be suitably sized and isolated from open excavations as well as identified storm/combined sewers in the area.</p> <p>If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled 'Waste Classification: List of Waste &amp; Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous' using the HazWasteOnline application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.</p> <p>If it is not possible to immediately remove contaminated material, then it will be stored on, and covered by, medium to heavy gauge polythene sheeting to prevent rainwater infiltrating through the material. The time frame between excavation and removal of all natural or contaminated excavated material will be recorded, and volumes kept to an absolute minimum.</p> <p>All excavated material will, where possible, be reused within the proposed Project for the construction of embankments, in backfill, for bunding and landscaping requirements (such as Dardistown Depot, viaduct embankments). The overall approach to spoil management will be in accordance with the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan for 2015-2021 (EMWR 2015) as well as the County Council Development Plans. This plan will include the application of the Waste Hierarchy and highlight potential methods and sites for reuse, recovery, recycling and disposal of the excavated material with the aim of minimising disposal as waste.</p> <p>The contractor(s) will ensure acceptability of the material for reuse for the proposed Project with appropriate handling, processing and segregation of the material. This material would have to be shown to be suitable for such use and subject to appropriate control and testing according to the Earthworks Specification(s). These excavated soil materials will be stockpiled using an appropriate method to minimise the impacts of weathering. Care will be taken in reworking this material to minimise dust generation, groundwater infiltration and generation of runoff.</p>

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	<p>Excavated contaminated soils will be segregated and stored in an area where there is no possibility of runoff generation or infiltration to ground or surface water drainage. Care will be taken to ensure no cross-contamination with clean soils elsewhere throughout the site.</p> <p>Surplus suitable material excavated that is not required elsewhere for the proposed Project, will be used for other projects where possible, subject to appropriate approvals/notifications.</p> <p>Earthworks haulage will be along agreed predetermined routes along existing national, regional and local routes (outlined in the STMP). Where compaction occurs due to truck movements and other construction activities on unfinished surfaces, remediation works will be undertaken to reinstate the ground to its original condition.</p>
<p>Management of Discharges H5</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of construction, the contractor(s) will prepare method statements for discharge of construction water discharges. Further discussions will take place with the relevant authority to determine the required permit licence agreements to permit the discharge of water during the construction phase to either sewer or to ground. Where applicable, it is proposed that all water will be discharged to sewer. A treatment train and monitoring will be undertaken to meet the requirements of the permit licence operation. The monitoring program will be set by the Local Authority and will be abided by the works contractor(s).</p> <p>The design of each treatment train will depend on the activity at each construction compound. Stormwater and any dewatering will be collected and stored (if required) prior to discharge to the site-specific treatment plant. There will be no direct discharge to any identified watercourse without adequate attenuation and discharge will be controlled by a hydrobrake to mimic greenfield runoff rates as per Surface Water Drainage &amp; Flood Risk Assessment Report (Jacobs/IDOM, 2021).</p> <p>Where excavations include significant placement of concrete and/or bentonite, there is potential for alkaline discharges to occur. When this concreting is being carried out, the discharge water will require additional treatment including pH neutralisation. A continuous pH monitor will be installed on the discharged water from the treatment plant. It is proposed that discharge water pumped out during the concrete works where it exceeds a pH of 6-9 pH units is either re-circulated for further treatment, removed off site for appropriate treatment and disposal, or treated on site and discharged into the foul sewer, with due permission from Irish Water.</p> <p>Where used, any sedimentation system and/or pond capacity and treatment plant will allow adequate settlement of suspended sediment. However, daily visual inspection will be undertaken by the contractor(s) at the outfall(s) to ensure adequate internal settlement is occurring. Where the visual assessment highlights elevated suspended sediments higher than expected, the water will be re-circulated for further treatment. Samples will be taken at regular intervals and suspended solid levels checked and recorded for inspection.</p> <p>Detailed monitoring requirements will depend on discharge permit agreements put in place prior to any works commencing. The installation of continuous monitoring equipment may be required as part of the temporary discharge permit and/or licence. This would include the installation field monitoring probes connected to telemetry system to continuously monitor parameters such as temperature, pH, TOC (Total Organic Carbon), TSS (Total Suspended Solids), TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and EC (Electrical Conductivity).</p> <p>The use and management of concrete in or close to identified watercourses will be carefully controlled to avoid spillage potential. Where on-site batching is proposed, for example at the north of the development at Estuary, this activity will be carried out at a significant safe distance from the nearby watercourses. Washout from such mixing plants will be carried out only in a designated contained and impermeable area and washing out of associated vehicles will only be authorised in designated contained areas.</p>
<p>Management of Flood Risk</p>	<p>In terms of managing the potential for flood risk, the following will apply:</p>

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H6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction compounds will not be set up on lands designated as Flood Zone A or B in accordance with the OPW 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines' (November 2009).</li> <li>▪ All watercourses within compound areas will be fenced off at a minimum distance of 5m, unless there is direct construction within the watercourse i.e., for construction of culverts.</li> </ul> <p>The following responsibilities will apply to the contractor(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Obtaining updated modelled water levels from the OPW as well as updated information on the required standard of protection for flood defences;</li> <li>▪ The contractor(s) will ensure that flood risk is managed safely throughout the construction period and that all designs comply with the flood risk assessed in the EIA and include provision of a safe refuge for flood events;</li> <li>▪ A flood risk compliance procedure will be included in the Water Management Plan/ Flood Protection Plan. This will take a risk-based precautionary approach, using the source-pathway-receptor concept, and will apply to temporary and permanent works;</li> <li>▪ Temporary mitigation measures will be employed to mitigate the risk of flooding to structures on a construction site. These can be installed for the duration of the works or at time where flood risk has increased;</li> <li>▪ Sheet piling and cofferdams: will be required at the piers situated adjacent the Broadmeadow and Ward Rivers and anywhere where construction activities are to occur on or near flood zones;</li> <li>▪ Sandbags: used for temporary flood protection typically a short-term measure;</li> <li>▪ Mobile and inflatable barriers;</li> <li>▪ Existing flood defences will be monitored for stability for surface construction, tunnelling, dewatering, filtration, and river works.</li> <li>▪ Materials on a construction site are a significant risk to the environment and should be managed for flood events. Materials carried away may also come into contact with structures, causing them damage. The flood risk for materials can be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep materials on site in a flood barriered area or at higher levels, such as raised ground or platforms.</li> <li>- Keep materials away from flood plains and flood risk areas.</li> <li>- Only bring materials onto site when needed.</li> <li>- Keep onsite material storage to a minimum, such as daily requirement, with larger quantities kept off site.</li> <li>- Only remove existing ground and topsoil when work requires.</li> <li>- Remove materials offsite prior to a forecasted flood event.</li> <li>- Keep materials in watertight containers where possible.</li> <li>- Anchor down materials that may float away.</li> <li>- Ensure site hoarding can contain materials that may float away.</li> <li>- Covering of storage areas for material which has been stockpiled, to prevent silt runoff.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Flood protection and mitigation measures set out in the pre-construction works need to be supported in the construction phase to be effective. This is done by monitoring the Environmental Protection Agency alerts and guidance, monitoring weather and monitoring water levels of nearby watercourses. This is particularly important for sites located on or near flood plains, such as Broadmeadow Viaduct and the nearby Broadmeadow River and Ward Rivers. The monitoring will give advance warning allowing for temporary flood protection to be deployed and material mitigation measures to be adopted.</li> <li>▪ If a flood event during construction occurs, safety and mitigation measures need to be in place to allow for a response. These measures will add to the protection of structures, workforce and responders.</li> <li>▪ Drainage, silt and water management is to be inspected during a flood event. Site fencing should be secured, and any access points closed. This will prevent buoyant materials and equipment from being washed away from the site causing</li> </ul>

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	<p>damage to the environment. It will also prevent items being carried into the site and impacting construction works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Site utilities and isolations points should be situated in areas that are easily accessible and protected from flood waters. In the event of a flood, utilities should be isolated, particularly generators and mains connections, to reduce the dangers. If utilities and conduits are sufficiently protected and not impacted by flood waters, they can remain operational.</li> <li>▪ Plant and equipment should be relocated during a flood event. The plant and equipment should be moved to areas that are protected through barriers or elevated above the flood waters. Plant and equipment should be isolated from their connections and if they hold significant fluids and hazardous materials, such as water treatment plants, they should be sealed and emptied where possible.</li> <li>▪ Implementing the necessary measures will reduce the impact of the flood on the site and the impact that the site has on the local environment.</li> <li>▪ If flood waters only partially impact the site, construction activities may be able to continue. The continuation of works should consider that waters may rise further and ensure safe access and egress.</li> <li>▪ If a flood event occurs during construction, the correct procedures and legislation need to be followed during site clean-up and reinstatement.</li> <li>▪ Flood waters carry germs, bacteria and diseases that are hazardous to health and environment and may be further contaminated by sewage or materials and chemicals during the flood event.</li> <li>▪ PPE that provides adequate protection for dealing with contaminated waters should be stocked on site. This will provide sufficient protection to workers when in the event of dealing with flood clean-up. Suitable and sufficient procedures should also be in place, such as method statements and risk assessments, to further protect the workforce carrying out clean-up works.</li> <li>▪ Any flood waters that have collected on site will also need to be suitably and sufficiently managed. Due to their contaminated nature, they may not be able to be discharge without further settlement or treatment. Any discharge into a sewer will require a discharge permit from the Local Authority. The permit will stipulate that the water achieves specific quality standards. It may also refuse discharge, resulting in water being treated and removed offsite for further treatment or disposal. If disposed of via the usual methods, it is important to ensure that any additional treatment is given as the water on site may be of a different quality than that usual treated and may not achieve the quality standards for discharge with the usual treatment. There are no discharges of water during the construction phase to any watercourses.</li> <li>▪ The start of the route to Seatown crosses the Broadmeadow and Ward Rivers and their flood plains. These sections will need to make use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heights of sheet piles extended for sheet piles excavations;</li> <li>- Raised capping beam for retained cuttings;</li> <li>- Permanent flood mitigation measures programmed to be done in advance;</li> <li>- The use of sheet piles and cofferdams for protection of viaduct piers;</li> <li>- Inflatable barriers to protect haul roads;</li> <li>- Plant and materials not to be left on the flood plain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Shafts and box structures are exposed to unexpected flood events through burst watermains and surface water flooding. The flood risk to these structures can be mitigated through the construction of an upstand wall and material mitigation.</li> <li>▪ Retained cut and cover structures can mitigate their flood risk through the use a raised capping beam and material mitigation.</li> </ul> <p>Earthworks structures such as open cuts and embankments have a flood risk from surface water flooding. This can be mitigated against through the use of material mitigation and inflatable barriers.</p>
<p>Management of Fire Water H7</p>	<p>In the event of an emergency contaminated water will be tankered from each site to an approved facility for disposal. The management of the potential water that is contaminated with fire products will be detailed in the final CEMP.</p>

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<p>Groundwater Inflow into Tunnel Section HG1</p>	<p>To counteract groundwater pressure, the TBM will be advanced in a pressurized earth pressure balance (EPB) mode. This tunnelling technique will maintain ground stability and avoid/limit the degree of groundwater inflow. The use of EPB will therefore minimise the negative impact on tunnel excavation associated with dewatering of high pressurized groundwaters in the Boulder Clay/BoD/QTR/UWR units.</p> <p>Groundwater ingress control measures for tunnelling will also include grouting of the tunnel eyes before/ after the passage of the TBM.</p> <p>Prior to the TBM passing through the station, the area outside the two tunnel eyes normally requires grouting to prevent ground or groundwater flowing into the station when the TBM breaks in or out. As the tunnel eye is within the boulder clay and interface between the BoD/QTR and the UWR in the case of O’Connell Street, grouting will be required.</p> <p>The Waulsortian Limestone (near Dublin Airport Station) may contain karst solution/water inflow features which can potentially create face stability problems with the TBM, albeit no significant features were proven in recent boreholes. Forward probing can be used to identify these risk areas and they can then be stabilised by grouting.</p>
<p>Groundwater inflow into Tunnel Section - Settlement Risk HG2</p>	<p>When the tunnel is excavated in rock, the proposed design will ensure, where practicable, a minimum crown pillar of five metres of rock is maintained (i.e. coverage above the top of the tunnel ring). This crown pillar of unweathered rock will reduce the incidence of groundwater inflow and therefore reduce settlement risk as well as collapse risk above the tunnel.</p> <p>In terms of TBM projection, face instability and potential increased settlement and/or collapse as a result of the tunnel intercepting fault zones, adverse dipping and large weathered shale beds within the Calp Limestone then grouting and the use of pre-support methods may be employed to increase stability where these features are detected. The use of ‘forward probing’ can be used to identify their presence during the tunnelling process.</p>
<p>Groundwater inflow into Tunnel Section – Ground settlement HG3</p>	<p>Conventional ground settlement treatments accomplished in order to mitigate the induced settlement in tunnel excavations (but which can also be applied to deep excavations), and which represent viable mitigation measures for the proposed Project, include the following:</p> <p>Jet grouting (soil treatment technique for stabilizing soft ground by mixing cement slurry with in-situ soil -can also be applied to deep excavations)</p> <p>Compaction grouting (injection of a low slump, mortar grout to densify and stiffen soil or to fill subsurface voids; typically performed in loose/ weak soils to mitigate settlements or increase the bearing capacity of the terrain)</p> <p>Pile and micropile walls (long, slender, columnar elements typically made from reinforced concrete; these can be closely spaced contiguous pile walls or secant pile walls. Micro piles are small-diameter structural columns, constructed by drilling a borehole, placing steel pipe reinforcement, and grouting the hole drilled. They provide a wall of high stiffness to the terrain that cut and reduce the settlement trough).</p> <p>Soil grouting (injection of pumpable materials into a soil/ rock formation to change its physical characteristics; typically performed to mitigate settlements, decrease permeability and increase the safety factor at the excavation face.</p> <p>Compensation grouting (material injected is forced into soil/ rock fractures thereby causing an expansion to take place counteracting the settlement of structures).</p> <p>The degree of ‘ground loss’ will be controlled within the tunnel excavation using a maximum value of 1%. An estimate of the lost ground can be obtained by comparing the weight of material excavated by the EPB and the theoretical design for that section. In general, for shallow tunnels - like those proposed for MetroLink with an assumed ground loss value less than 1% - the settlement is estimated to be less than 5mm. Importantly, it will be necessary to further study the existing buildings along the tunnel alignment in more detail at final design stage and confirm the current database on same including data on year of construction, type of construction, artistic value, etc.</p>

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	<p>In problematic zones, it is possible to manage the 'anticipated' or modelled subsidence with jet-grouting injections or similar compensating methods as discussed above.</p> <p>Maintain the phreatic level at its original/ natural position. In granular subsoil aquifers and in compressible material, any dewatering that might take place will likely cause a reduction in compaction pore water pressure.</p> <p>To control these key parameters, i.e. 'ground loss' and a 'stable water table', it will be necessary to implement an appropriate and effective monitoring programme to include a series of piezometers, extensometers, inclinometers and topographic points located along the proposed Project alignment.</p>
<p>Groundwater Inflow into Cut Sections and Within Deep Station Excavations HG4</p>	<p>To manage the risk of settlement, the excavation of the cut sections and deep stations must avoid affecting the phreatic water levels as much as possible. In order to maintain the existing phreatic levels during such excavation stations it will be necessary to excavate within a water-resistant 'closed box', i.e. the excavation of the cuts/underground stations is designed with a water retaining, sealed enclosure which will be formed by employing the use of either secant pile or diaphragm walls. This methodology will allow any inflow of groundwater into the excavation to be managed by pumping [dewatering] or other appropriate and effective means.</p> <p>The vertical height of the perimeter secant pile/D-wall will be calculated to avoid pressurised flow. The thickness of the wall and the number and position of the anchors and/or other retaining systems will be calculated according to details collated on geotechnical ground parameters, depth of the excavation and size of the station box.</p> <p>To control the possible variations in the phreatic level a perimeter of vertical bored holes will be used with two principal functions, namely; (1) to monitor the piezometric level outside the excavation footprint, and (2) to maintain and stabilise the phreatic level by injecting pressurised water where deemed feasible. The perimeter boreholes will be designed according to pumping test analysis and hydraulic modelling (Plaxis-2D) already performed for the cut sections and stations on the proposed Project. Periphery borehole spacing, liner diameter and depth, and screened geology will be specifically designed for each works area with boreholes extending to a minimum depth of 5m below the lowest level of the cut/ station excavation.</p> <p>The main geological layer for groundwater transmission is recognised as the interface between the Boulder Clay and the bedrock, i.e. BoD/QTR and UWR. To restrict flow from this layer into the base of the excavation beneath the toes of the D-walls along fissures in the rock, permeation grouting will be undertaken at the toe of the D-walls. The permeation grouting consists of the drilling of holes through reservation tubes cast into the D-walls during construction.</p> <p>In order to confirm the adequacy of the cut-off achieved by toe grouting, one or more pumping tests will be carried out in advance of excavation. Deep wells will be installed as discussed above to lower the groundwater level within the footprint of the box, and piezometers inside and outside the footprint will be monitored to determine the drawdown of the groundwater level and hence the adequacy of the cut-off.</p> <p>In the event of an inadequate cut-off being achieved, then further permeation grouting will be undertaken. This may involve drilling of additional grout injection holes within or outside the box footprint. The results of further grouting activities will be checked by further deep well pumping checks.</p> <p>Should karst features be encountered during construction works, for example within the Waulsortian (CWA) limestone near Dublin Airport, these will be assessed by a suitably qualified hydrogeologist and an engineering geologist. It will be necessary to delineate fully the extent of these features and characterise them at the relevant chainage of the proposed Project, i.e. identify the structural control of the karstic porosity, the size of the voids and the potential water inflow in the karstic system.</p> <p>In the case of excavations (cuts, stations, portals, shafts, bridge abutment excavations) the karst feature will be excavated and backfilled with clean coarse, non-calcareous, fill material to ensure a continued high permeable zone and effectively sealed over this. This will prevent runoff draining into the feature and therefore protect against accidental construction site spillages. On this basis, construction run-off will not</p>



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	<p>discharge to a potential karst pathway and will receive natural attenuation and dilution within the aquifer.</p> <p>With specific regard to karst features being intercepted in excavations for earthworks and infiltration basins/soakaways it is vital to ensure the hydraulic connectivity of the feature using imported, clean granular material as engineered fill and then seal the feature from the excavation using a liner (geotextile and/or concrete depending on the site specifics). This will ultimately prevent any pollutant linkage between the excavation and the karst feature/bedrock aquifer. In the event that the feature cannot be excavated for whatever reason, the main mitigation measure will then be to fill the karstic tube(s) and the ground porosity with grouting and/or aqua-reactive foam.</p>
<p>Drawdown Effects and Zone of Influence (ZOI) HG5</p>	<p>Dewatering of the [LI, PI] bedrock aquifer will be necessary and the ZOI has been determined by modelling (following outputs of [Plaxis2D and MODFLOW] modelling) undertaken for the proposed Project.</p> <p>It is planned to undertake additional further site-specific data collection prior to commencement of works to allow site specific additional mitigation measures (such as monitoring) if required. As such, further [advance] groundwater level monitoring will be undertaken in boreholes installed as part of the current proposed Project to define the contemporary groundwater levels in the area of interest at the time of construction and allow monitoring of groundwater levels pre, during and post construction.</p> <p>Where other periphery wells may need to be installed (for example where previously access to drilling sites was not feasible) these will be drilled before commencement of construction/during the Construction Phase and will be monitored. This data will be added to the current database for hydraulic testing completed to date for the proposed Project in areas of cuts and deep excavation boxes in particular.</p> <p>Mitigation of the conservatively modelled impacts associated with interpreted ZOI may include re-charge to ground through existing boreholes or newly drilled re-injection wells strategically placed and designed. This is achievable where the local ground conditions have been assessed as suitable for effective recharge to ground and there is sufficient surface area available for the re-injection and monitoring wells in addition to the necessary cleaning plant required to treat the water to permitted discharge standards prior to re-injection.</p>
<p>Substantial Water Inflows Under Pressure HG6</p>	<p>To mitigate impacts of dewatering of highly pressurised groundwaters both during deep excavation and during TBM advance works that will be undertaken in the Boulder Clay and also within base of drift and top of weathered rockhead (BoD/QTR) and upper weathered rock (UWR) units, the groundwater control measures will consist of D-wall / secant pile wall perimeter pumping wells which will assist in maintaining dry working conditions during construction, and advance probing ahead of the tunnel face as discussed</p> <p>To minimise this negative impact on the tunnel excavation, it will be essential to maintain a pressurized front, with a pressure higher than the interpreted groundwater flow pressure at the TBM front.</p>
<p>Wells Intercepted by / or in the Vicinity of the Tunnel Excavation HG7</p>	<p>Other general risks related to tunnelling along the route will be duly addressed in the CEMP procedures and emergency and contingency plans for the proposed Project. These include mitigating against historical, i.e. unknown or unrecorded groundwater abstraction and/ or monitoring wells, disused wells as well as unknown shafts etc encountered along the route.</p> <p>In addition, mitigation measures will be in place for identified un-grouted and poorly grouted/ backfilled boreholes such as the Well Drilling Guidelines produced by the Institute of Geologists of Ireland (IGI 2007) for effective borehole decommissioning.</p> <p>In advance of Detailed Design (and despite the low probability of encountering groundwater supply wells in an urban setting as indicated in this assessment), the assessed risks associated with the interception of unknown wells by the tunnelling works will be further considered through more in-depth studies into the prevalence of historical/active wells (however few in number) within the study area.</p> <p>The use of surface geophysics (electrical tomography, GPR [Ground Penetrating Radar]) will be considered in areas where the likelihood of unknown wells is foreseen.</p>



Topic	Environmental Control Measure
	<p>There is also the possibility of installing some 'geophysical tools' within the cutter head of the TBM which could be precise enough to detect wells at the tunnel face and indicate same in advance of contact.</p> <p>With regard to known groundwater well locations, where these are intercepted by the proposed Project they will be duly recorded by an experienced Hydrogeologist and tested to confirm existing yield rates in advance of being decommissioned which will follow good practice [IGI] guidelines as mentioned. Subsequently, a replacement supply well will be sited accordingly, designed, drilled, installed and tested prior to follow-on commissioning or the supply replaced by a connection to public supply.</p> <p>Specific regard is made to groundwater supply wells identified as lying outside of the proposed Red Line Boundary/alignment but within the drawdown ZOI which may be impacted by reduced groundwater levels during construction dewatering activities at station boxes/cut sections.</p> <p>All identified operational wells within 150m of the proposed Project boundary (or 50m from the calculated drawdown ZOI, if greater) will be monitored for water level on a monthly basis for 12 months before construction, during construction and for a nominal period of 12 months after construction is completed. If the level monitoring indicates that the proposed Project has impacted on a supply or geothermal well (for example wells within Trinity College Dublin grounds) then appropriate mitigation will be applied such as replacement well installation or deepening of wells as appropriate.</p> <p>To ensure the protection of quality of identified groundwater potable supplies, all abstraction wells where identified as lying within 150m of the proposed Project boundary will be monitored for water quality on a monthly basis. This will include for standard drinking water quality parameters on a monthly basis for 12 months before construction, during construction and for a nominal period of 12 months after construction. If the monitoring indicates that the proposed Project has negatively impacted on a water supply source, then appropriate further mitigation measures will be applied such as well replacement or connection to public supply mains.</p>

An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) shall be present during construction, where appropriate, to monitor and ensure the effective implementation of the mitigation measures described above.

**1.1.4 Measures to Protect Surface Water Quality during Operation**

Given the potential interaction between groundwater and surface water with respect to influencing surface water quality, the measures included in this section relate to both ground and surface water.

According to the Section 18.6.2 of the EIAR Hydrology and Section 19.6.3 of the EIAR Hydrogeology Chapter, the nature of the proposal is such that there are limited opportunities for water quality impacts on surface or groundwater receptors during operation. Mitigation through design to avoid impacts on water quality include the following:

- There is no requirement for bulk chemical storage other than storage at the Dardistown depot. All chemicals will be stored on impermeable hardstand and under cover within designed maintenance compounds. A programme of regular inspection of operational design discharges will be undertaken as part of the long-term operation and maintenance programme.
- Oil and petrol interceptors will be included prior to outfalls for water collected at the Dardistown Depot, the Park & Ride area, maintenance areas, track drainage and along surface water routes.
- All wastewater arising from the tunnel alignment (including from the tunnel itself, emergency access and ventilation shafts, portals) and foul water from Stations will ultimately be discharged to public foul sewer under formal consent by Irish Water. No wastewater will be discharged to ground or surface waters during operation.
- On-going inspection (at a minimum three- to five-year frequency) and maintenance will occur to ensure that the swales/wetland ponds/ infiltration basins continue to operate as intended for the design life of the proposed development, with particular emphasis on areas AZ1 to AZ3. Design of all attenuation features will include for specific catchment and containment area, hydrocarbon

interceptor and hydrobrake to mitigate any impact on receiving water features, including where these potentially interact with groundwater.

- Care will be taken in reworking acceptable and certified as suitable for re-use excavated subsoil material post Construction Phase. Where this occurs for example during landscaping works etc, in order to minimise the potential for groundwater infiltration and generation of runoff to ground.

The following measures for the prevention of waters contaminated by firefighting operations are included in Section 18.6.2 of the EIAR Hydrology Chapter:

- In the case of fire in the above ground structures, any water contaminated by firefighting operations will be contained within a fit-for-purpose attenuation pond/ tank (for example Park & Ride and Dardistown Depot) discharged safely in agreement with the EPA, Irish Water and any other relevant stakeholders.
- In the case that a fire breaks out in an underground station or along the track, the drainage system will be designed with an automatic shut off valve. This shut off valve will be activated in the event of a fire. The firewater will then be contained within the drainage system prior to pumping it out for appropriate disposal off-site.

### **7.4.3 Measures to Prevent the Introduction and/or Spread of Non-native Invasive Species Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam**

The mitigation strategy in relation to invasive plant species is in accordance with the following guidance documents, where relevant. The objectives of this mitigation strategy is permanently removing all invasive plant species from the working area and preventing the spread of any established populations present with the boundary of the proposed development:

- The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance (TII 2020a);
- The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Standard (TII 2020b);
- The Environment Agency (EA) Managing Japanese knotweed on development sites - the Knotweed Code of Practice (Version 3, amended in 2013, withdrawn from online publication in 2016) (EA 2013). (This document, although no longer supported by the EA, is nonetheless a practical document in determining the approach and control mechanisms for Japanese knotweed);
- Managing Invasive Non-Native Plants in or near Freshwater (EA 2010);
- Invasive Species Ireland (ISI) Best Practice Management Guidelines for Japanese knotweed (ISI 2008a);
- Best Practice Management Guidelines for Himalayan balsam (ISI 2008b);
- Best Practice Management Guidelines for Giant hogweed (ISI 2008c);
- Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS) *Allium triquetrum* [Online] (Three-cornered garlic) Great Britain non-native species organism risk assessment scheme. Risk assessment information page Version 1.2 (NNSS 2011);
- Countryside Management Publications, Giant hogweed (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Northern Ireland) (2016);
- Good Practice management, New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) Version 1, August 2018 (Animal and Plant Health Agency et al. 2018);
- Management Measures for Widely Spread Species (WSS) in Northern Ireland Nuttall's waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*) (Northern Ireland Environment Agency 2021);
- Aquatic and Riparian Plant Management: Controls for Vegetation in Watercourses, Technical Guide (EA 2014); and
- Biosecurity Protocol for Field Survey Work (Inland Fisheries Ireland 2010).

An Outline Invasive Species Management Plan has been prepared (see Appendix 15.8) and will be implemented sufficiently far in advance of the proposed construction works commencing so as to allow time to adequately control all invasive species populations within the zone of influence of the proposed development, having regard to the specific timing/seasonal constraints that apply in relation to each individual species.

In brief, the Outline Invasive Species Management Plan includes the following:

- A pre-construction survey of non-native invasive plant species. As species may have spread, or their distribution may have changed, between the habitat surveys carried out for this NIS and the EIA and the commencement of construction works, the implementation of the Outline Invasive Species Management Plan will include a pre-construction re-survey within the proposed Project boundary. In accordance with the TII guidance (TII, 2020) this survey will include accurate mapping for the precise location of invasive species. The pre-construction surveys will be undertaken by suitable experts with competence in identifying the species concerned.
- The update of the Outline Invasive Species Management Plan to a Final Invasive Species Management Plan. The Outline Invasive Species Management Plan will need to be revised and finalised by the appointed Principal Contractor(s) once precise methods of control identified in the Outline Invasive Species Management Plan are determined. The final Invasive Species Management Plan will assist the construction contractor in implementing the specific mitigation measures required in relation to individual invasive plant species.
- General measures to avoid spread of non-native invasive species, including:
  - Site Establishment – the demarcation of identified invasive species during advance works and prior to commencement of construction;
  - Biosecurity and site hygiene – the adherence to a set of biosecurity and site hygiene measures, including fencing off/demarcating invasive species, communicating the location, risk and hazards associated with invasive species to construction personnel, identifying dedicated access points into and out of fenced-off areas, the installation of designated decontamination facilities (where appropriate), and protocols around the storage of infested soils.
  - Soil excavation – Best practice measures for the treatment of invasive species contaminated soils, to prevent the inadvertent spread of invasive species.
  - Disposal of material – Commitment to attaining licences and using licensed facilities, as legally required, for the disposal of materials.
  - Measures to be implemented during the application of herbicides – Commitment to the appointment of a suitably qualified/registered/licensed pesticides advisor for any works requiring the use of pesticides, and safety precautions for consideration in the use of pesticides near watercourses.
  - Importation of soil and other material – Commitment to utilising traceable topsoil for landscaping that does not contain invasive species propagules.
  - Post-construction monitoring – A commitment to ongoing monitoring of treated invasive species and completion of remedial measures as appropriate during post-construction monitoring.

Finally, the Outline Invasive Species Management Plan contains a comprehensive suite of species-specific control measures for Japanese knotweed (Table 2, pp 11-13), giant hogweed (Table 3, pp 14-15), Himalayan balsam (Table 4, pp 16-17), three-cornered garlic (Table 5, p. 18), New Zealand pygmyweed (Table 6, pp 19-20), and Canadian and Nuttall's Pondweed (Table 7, pp 21-22), which will be referenced/brought forward for inclusion in the final ISMP for the proposed Project.

## 7.5 Residual Impacts

The proposed Project has the potential to negatively affect water quality in the receiving surface water environment and the potential to cause the spread and/or introduction of non-native invasive species into downstream European sites, during construction and operation. Both impacts may result in the degradation of sensitive habitats and in turn negative impacts on fauna species which rely upon these habitats as breeding, foraging and/or roosting habitat. Therefore, there is the potential for the conservation objectives of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and the Murrough SPA to be adversely affected by the Project.

Design and mitigation measures as described in Section 7.4, will be implemented reducing the risk of negatively affecting water quality in the receiving environment and preventing the spread of non-native

invasive alien species to European sites. Adoption of the measures in Section 7.4 will ensure that the conservation objectives of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA are not adversely affected by the Project. There are therefore no residual direct or indirect impacts associated with the proposed Project that could adversely affect the integrity of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA.

**Conclusion of Assessment for Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA.**

Following implementation of design and mitigation measures, none of the potential direct or indirect impacts associated with the proposed Project will affect the conservation objectives of any of the qualifying interest habitats or species of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA. Mitigation measures are included to ensure that water quality in the receiving surface water environment is protected and non-native invasive species are not introduced into downstream habitats.

Following an examination, analysis and evaluation in light of best scientific knowledge of all relevant information in respect of the Qualifying Interest habitats and species of the SAC and Special Conservation Interests of the SPA, the potential impacts and mitigation measures, and whether or not the predicted impacts would affect the conservation objectives that support the conservation condition for the qualifying interests concerned, it has been concluded that the proposed Project does not pose a risk of adversely affecting (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, and The Murrough SPA.

## 8. Potential for In Combination Assessment effects

This section of the NIS presents the assessment carried out to examine whether any other plans or projects have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to have a significant effect on any of the European sites including those within its Zone of Influence (Zoi).

There are 17 European sites within the Zoi of the proposed Project, namely:

- Baldoyle Bay SAC [000199];
- Malahide Estuary SAC [000205];
- North Dublin Bay SAC [000206];
- South Dublin Bay SAC [000210];
- Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122];
- Baldoyle Bay SPA [004016];
- Dalkey Islands SPA [004172];
- Howth Head Coast SPA [004113];
- Ireland's Eye SPA [004117];
- Lambay Island SPA [004069];
- Malahide Estuary SPA [004025];
- North Bull Island SPA [004006];
- Rockabill SPA [004014];
- Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015];
- Skerries Islands SPA [004122];
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]; and
- The Murrough SPA [004186].

All other European sites fall beyond the Zoi of the proposed Project. Therefore, there is no potential for any other plans or projects to act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any other European sites. The protective policies and objectives from land use plans referred to in this section are included in Section 8.2.

As already discussed in Section 6.2 of this report, the only impacts which could have a perceptible effect on any European sites are:

- Pollution/contamination event(s) during construction and/or operation of surface or groundwater origin affecting water quality in the Broadmeadow Water transitional waterbody, the Mayne Estuary transitional waterbody, Tolka Estuary transitional waterbody and Dublin Bay; and
- Accidental introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species to downstream European sites.

It has been determined in Section 6, that the other potential impacts on European sites from the proposed Project on its own considered in Section 5, will not be perceptible. Since those impacts will not be perceptible, there is no possibility of significant in-combination effects with respect to those impacts.

### 8.1 Analysis of Potential In Combination Effects

The in-combination assessment involved first identifying those plans and projects which have the potential to impact on those European sites within the Zoi of the proposed Project.

Those plans or projects with the potential to impact upon these European sites are any national, regional and local land use plans or any existing or proposed projects that could potentially affect the ecological environment within the Zoi of the proposed Project. These are presented below in Table 15: Land Use Plans and Programmes Considered for the In-Combination Assessment, below, and in general comprise a range of plans and projects in the vicinity of the proposed Project. The list of projects is reflective of

those identified in Chapter 30 of the EIAR that accompanies the planning application for the proposed Project.

**Table 15: Land Use Plans and Programmes Considered for the In-Combination Assessment**

National Plans
▪ National Energy & Climate Plan 2021-2030
▪ National Spatial Strategy for Ireland 2002-2020; Project Ireland 2040 – Building Ireland's Future <sup>31</sup>
▪ National Transport Authority Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024
▪ Smarter Travel a Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020
▪ National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021
▪ River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021
▪ National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) 2021
▪ National Marine Planning Framework. Project Ireland 2040
▪ Water Services Strategic Plan 2015
Regional Plans
▪ Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area Vol I & II 2010-2022; Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region 2019-2031
▪ Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013
▪ Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study 2011-2016
County/Local Plans
▪ Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023
▪ Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015
▪ Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024
▪ Donabate Local Area Plan 2016
▪ Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018
▪ Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019
▪ Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2019
▪ Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020
▪ Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022
▪ Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025
▪ Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024
▪ Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018
▪ George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022
▪ Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017
▪ The Liberties Local Area Plan 2009-2020
▪ Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023
▪ Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019
▪ South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028
▪ Biodiversity Action Plan for South Dublin County (2020-2026)- Draft for public consultation
▪ South Dublin County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024
▪ Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020

<sup>31</sup> Together the National Development Plan and the National Framework are referred to as Project Ireland 2040: Building Ireland's Future

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Liffey Valley Town Centre Local Area Plan 2008</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown County Biodiversity Plan 2021-2025</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deansgrange Local Area Plan 2010-2020</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wicklow Biodiversity Plan 2010-2015</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wicklow County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bray Town Development Plan 2011-2017</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bray &amp; Environs Transport Study 2019</li> </ul>

## Projects

- ESBN Grid Connections (underground cable routes) for the proposed MetroLink Project. Aviation fuel pipeline from Dublin Airport to Dublin Port
- Construction on airport lands of a runway, 3,110m in length and 75m in width.
- Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial development on an overall site of c. 1.47 hectares including adjoining lands to the east bound by Northwood Avenue and Northwood Park.
- Phase 2 of a 2-phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial development on an overall site of c.1.47 hectares, including adjoining lands to the west bound by Northwood Avenue and Domville Wood (the Old Ballymun Road).
- The amalgamation and re-organisation of the permitted basements and floor levels of both buildings and the removal of the permitted car lifts onto Townsend Street
- Permission sought for demolition of 8-10 Hanover Street East and construction of a build-to-rent residential development in buildings ranging from 1 storey to 6 storeys plus set back level (over basement). Provision of 217 apartments associated resident amenity spaces.
- Amend a previously permitted 132-bedroom hotel to provide 9 additional bedrooms at Lower Ground Floor Level in lieu of four permitted meeting rooms (increasing total number of bedrooms to 141.
- Development of 119 room hotel at 35/36, Abbey Street Upper and Abbey Cottages, Dublin 1
- Demolition of four storey, Biochemistry building and link pedestrian bridge to Watts building, Roberts Laboratory, and ancillary single storey structures and development of site
- Refurbishment and alterations to existing 8 storey building, demolition of 3 no. warehouse buildings, provision of new part 3, part 4, part 5 and part 6 storey over 2 levels basement office building, vehicular access and provision of 30 no. car parking spaces and 126 bicycle spaces.
- Construction of a new Operations Depot and Civic Amenity Site at St Margaret's Road.
- Enabling works to facilitate the mandatory upgrade of the airport security screening system for passenger baggage. This will include the demolition and clearance of the Carousel No. 4 Building, making good the remaining Terminal 1 facade; and all associated fencing and site works.
- Residential development comprising 29 dwellings bounded by Holywell Avenue and Holywell Court to the east, Holywell Drive and Gardens to the south and road links to the R125.
- Permission for the construction of 36 residential units consisting of 30 two storey houses and 6 number two-bedroom apartments in a three-storey block, with ancillary open spaces, boundary treatment and site works at Fosterstown North
- 39 No. Affordable residential units in Ballymun
- Development of a hotel and demolition of a 3 storey Eircom structure & demolition of the top 3 open-air levels of Arnott's Car Park
- Construction of a 9 storey over basement aparthotel
- The development will consist of the demolition, excavation and clearance of all existing buildings and structures on the site including basements other than the existing Kilkenny Design Store
- The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a commercial office building
- 11 storey (over basement) 151 room hostel at Abbey Street Upper and Abbey Cottages, Dublin 1



- The development will consist of a 36 No. bedroom part one to part six storey (over a part double basement) aparthotel and 9 No. ancillary basement car parking spaces at Charlemont Place, Dublin 2.
- Mixed use development at a site of 0.5 ha at Apollo House, Tara Street (D02 N920); 9-11 Townsend St (incl. The Long Stone Pub) (D02 FE00); College House, Nos. 2-3 Townsend Street, (D02 F990), and the Screen Cinema, 16 Hawkins Street
- Construction of a new 22 storey landmark office and hotel development with a rooftop restaurant over 2 no. levels of basement accommodation at Tara Street, Dublin 2.
- The proposed development will consist of an eight-storey hospital/healthcare facility off Holywell Link Road and Lakeshore Drive, Swords, Co. Dublin.
- The proposed development is Phase 1 and Phase 2 of a 2 Phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial scheme at Northwood Crescent
- 10-year full planning permission for a mixed-use development at the Dublin Institute of Technology/Technological University Dublin (TUD) site, Kevin Street Lower, Dublin 8
- The development will consist of demolition of Nos. 34, 35, 36 & 37 Pembroke Street Lower (3 no. 2-storey buildings; c.268 sqm total) comprising 3 no. commercial units; construction of a new 5 storey mixed use development
- Demolition of the existing 1 and 2 no. storey buildings and the construction of a part 4, 5 and 6 no. storey mixed-use development 13 & 13a Merrion Row & 12a 12b 12c Merrion Court, Dublin 2, D02 AP80
- The development will consist of the demolition of the existing warehouse/industrial building on site and the construction of a part 3 – part 6 No. storey office building. The development also includes: 18 No. car parking spaces accessed from Boyne Street. Former Post Office Garage site (0.265 Ha site) bounded to the north/north-west by Pearse Street Station, Dublin 2
- The development comprises of refurbishment works and extension of existing 5th storey block and provision of 2.no additional floors. Block B, Georges Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VR98
- Planning permission for the construction of a four storey clinical extension and the partial demolition of existing floor slabs, 640m<sup>2</sup>, and facades and removal of various mechanical plant will be required to facilitate the development. Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Eccles Street, Dublin 7
- The demolition of the existing site boundary wall and the development of a mixed-use scheme proposing, inter alia, a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> retail unit and 109-bedroom aparthotel on a currently vacant site. 6 Malahide Road, Swords, Co. Dublin
- The development consists of the part demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of an extension to the existing Phibsborough Shopping Centre containing student accommodation (two blocks) and a 3-4 storey setback block for mixed use
- A Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated infrastructure to treat waste and wastewater for an estimated to 4,000 Population Equivalent (PE) on a 0.08 Ha site. Mater Misericordiae University Hospital
- The development will consist of the demolition of existing buildings on site and the construction 21 houses and 8 apartments
- Terminal 1, Dublin Airport façade refurbishment
- Extension and modifications to the existing ESB Substation at Drynam Road, Barrysparks, Swords, Co. Dublin
- Commercial development at this site at the rear of Connolly Station, Sheriff Street Lower, Dublin 1. Construction of 3 commercial blocks
- Development of a new Petrol Filling Station at Holywell Distributor Road, Mountgorry, Swords, Co. Dublin
- Development will consist of a 96 bedroom contemporary tourist hostel in existing and new buildings ranging in height from 6 to 7 storey (over basement) at 6-12, Sackville Place and 107A Marlborough Street, Dublin 1.
- Demolition of the existing six storey mixed use structure and the provision of a nine storey over basement office building with a restaurant at ground floor.
- Demolition of the existing two storey mixed-use buildings at 146-147 Phibsborough Road and a derelict single storey dwelling known as 10 Eglinton Terrace to the rear and construction of new mixed-use development. The proposed development is for a mixed-use block consisting of a restaurant and cafe space
- Amendment to Planning Permission reference F19A/0049 as granted which is for: a) a single-storey extension of Pier 1 and Pier 2 Immigration Hall by 673 square metres to the North East at Dublin Airport
- Proposed 410-bedroom hotel connecting to the T2 Multi-Storey Car Park and changes to Skybridge House to replace a weather radome. Site north of T2 Multi-Storey Car Park and Skybridge House.
- PROTECTED STRUCTURE: (No. 6 Cavendish Row is a Protected Structure, no works are proposed to No. 6 Cavendish Row). The development will consist of: a rear extension of 651.5 sqm. Cassidy's Hotel, Nos. 6,7 & 8 Cavendish Row and 9A Rutland Place, Dublin 1, D01 V3P6. Certas Energy Ireland Limited.
- The development will consist of installation of a new 40,000L above ground fuel storage tank with associated piping, new above ground fill points the extension of the existing concrete slab and associated drainage including a new 10,000 class 1 separator. Certas Service Station, Swords Rd, Swords, Co. Dublin K67 P2H2

- The proposed development shall consist of the construction of a 1-6 storey extension (over lower ground) to the existing Raddison Blu hotel.
- The proposed development shall consist of a new standalone 8-12 -storey (over partial basement) hotel. Radisson Blu Hotel, Corballis Way / East Link Road, Dublin Airport, Swords.
- A building ranging in height from 6 to 7 storeys with a cumulative Gross Floor Area of 2,341m<sup>2</sup>. The development will consist of: Demolition of 2 no. existing structures (total GFA 195m<sup>2</sup>), Construction of a new building comprising; 2 no. retail units; 22 no. apartment units at first-floor to seventh-floor level, a bin/plant room; and communal open space totalling 132m<sup>2</sup>. All ancillary site works including site development including site clearance, drainage, and landscaping. 17 Richmond Street South and 14 Gordon Place, Dublin 2, D02 EF 20.
- Demolition of a single storey warehouse, construction of a three storey apartment building and all associated site works. 42/43, Blessington Street, Dublin 7, D07 N232 & D07 KP08 (with frontage to Blessington Lane).
- A two-storey extension to the existing single storey sports facility, with a gross floor area of 421.1 sq.m<sup>2</sup> with associated site works. DCU Sports Grounds, Saint Clare's, Griffith Avenue, Dublin 9.
- The construction of a light industrial manufacturing unit of gfa 2,922 sqm (including 646 sqm ancillary 3 storey offices), storage and yard space to rear of the building, 25 No. car parking, 37
- No. bicycle parking provision of signage zones, landscaping & planting, boundary treatment security fencing and associated site services & development works on GFL site. GFL site South of Unit 2, Swords Business Park (Mountgorrey), Swords.
- Planning permission for development at the Irish Life Centre. The proposed development comprises an overall increase in floorspace of c. 6686m<sup>2</sup> (from c. 21,330m<sup>2</sup> to c.28 016m<sup>2</sup>). Blocks 3A and 3B of the Irish Life Centre (and their associated garden areas) at the Irish Life Centre, 1 Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1, D01 PK03.
- An extension to the rear of Unit C4 with a total floor area of 196m<sup>2</sup> sq.m and all associated site works. Unit C4, Gulliver's Retail Park, Northwood Avenue, Santry, Dublin 9.
- PROTECTED STRUCTURE: Planning permission to construct a single storey building for gym use with glazed link corridor to the eastern side of the existing training building and all associated site works on the northern side of the existing site of P.V. Doyle House, Whitworth Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.
- A new link road from the roundabout to the south of Lakeshore Drive, Crowcastle, Swords, Co Dublin that will be constructed to a length of approximately 290m. The road will incorporate lighting, drainage, footpaths and cycle tracks.
- Amendment to previously permitted development F20A/0023 (An Bord Pleanála ABP-309158-21). Two additional buildings to be constructed totalling 1,380 sq.m.
- PROTECTED STRUCTURE: The development will consist of: the demolition of the existing shed structure on the site, the construction of 1 no. detached two-storey three bedroom mews house (165m<sup>2</sup> sqm) and all associated landscaping and drainage works. 52A Western Way Dublin 7, D07KV22 (rear of 52 Mountjoy Street).
- Demolition of the existing disused single storey building which faces Blessington Court and the construction of a three-storey building to accommodate three apartment units. All with associated landscaping and site development works. Rear 3 Blessington Street, Dublin 7.
- Greater Dublin Drainage Project
- New wastewater treatment plant in Clonsaugh and associated pipelines.
- Proposed Project crosses the proposed orbital sewer route near its M50 Viaduct location
- BusConnects - Overhaul of current bus system in Dublin region. Great deal of overlap with a number of proposed BusConnects Core Bus Corridor routes
- Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region, including the proposed abstraction of water from the Lower River Shannon at Parteen Basin in County Tipperary, with water treatment nearby at Birdhill. Treated water would then be piped 170km to a termination point reservoir at Peamount in south County Dublin)
- Strategic Housing Development application for 590 number residential units (480 apartments comprising eight blocks and 110 duplexes & apartments comprising nine blocks), at Beechpark and Maryfield, Scholarstown Road, Dublin 16.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 564 number apartments comprising six blocks, former Aldi site, Carmanhall Road, Sandyford Business District, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development application for 485 number residential units in nine no. blocks, at former CIÉ lands, 2-4 Carnlough Road, Cabra, Dublin 7.
- Strategic Housing Development of 192 no. apartments, creche and all associated site works at Carpenterstown Road, Castleknock, Dublin 15
- Strategic Housing Development application for 142 number residential units, Seamount Road, Seamount Abbey, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 331 number apartments, Northwood Avenue, Santry, Dublin 9.

- Strategic Housing Development application for 282 number apartments comprising four blocks. Parkside 4, Parkside Boulevard, Dublin 13.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 153 number residential units. Station Road, Portmarnock, Townlands of Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 129 number apartments comprising five blocks. To the north of Poppintree Industrial Estate, bounded by St Margaret's Road to the north, and Balbutcher Lane to the south east, Dublin 11.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 741 number build to rent apartments. Lands at the rear of Connolly Station, Connolly Station car park, Sheriff Street Lower, Dublin 1.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 1,030 number apartment units comprising nine blocks. All to the North and South of Main Street, Clongriffin, Dublin 13.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 1,240 student bed spaces. Dublin City University, DCU Glasnevin Campus, Collins Avenue Extension, Dublin 9.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 368 no. student accommodation bed spaces comprising three blocks. Site known as a portion of the Brewery Block, bounded by Newmarket, St Luke's Avenue, Brabazon Place/Brabazon Row and Ardee Street (The site includes Nos. 13/14 Ardee Street and No. 29 Newmarket), Dublin 8.
- Strategic Housing Development application for 245 no. apartment units comprising three blocks at Part of Former Premier Dairies Site, Finglas Road, Dublin 11.
- Strategic Housing Development application for a residential development consisting of 657 apartment units comprising nine blocks on lands east of St Paul's College, Sybill Hill Road, Raheny, Dublin 5.
- Strategic Housing Development. Application for 1,034 residential units comprising of (578 no. houses, 456 no. apartments), 2 no. childcare facilities (1 temporary, 1 permanent), 1 no. retail unit, 1 no. community facility.
- Outer Ring Road/Grange Castle Road (R136), Old Nangor Road (L5254), Cherrywood Park, Kilcarbery Avenue and Corkagh Park, Townlands of Kilcarbery, Corkagh Demesne, Deansrath and Nangor, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. Application for 165 no. residential units (117 no. houses, 48 no. apartments). Lands at Skerries Road, Palmer Road, Palmer Avenue and St Maur's Park, Rush, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. 290 no. apartments comprising six blocks, creche and associated site works. Citywest Shopping Centre, Fortunestown, Dublin 24
- Strategic Housing Development. 488 no. apartments comprising five blocks, creche and associated site works. Fortunestown Lane, Saggart, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. 211 no. apartments comprising four blocks and all associated site works. Windmill, Porterstown, Clonsilla, Dublin 15
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of structures on site, construction of 512 no. apartments comprising four blocks, childcare facility and associated site works. Former Techrete Site, Beshoff Motors and Garden Centre, Howth Road, Howth, Dublin 13
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of 'Greenmount' and 'Dun Oir', construction of 197 no. residential units (62 no. houses, 135 no. apartments comprising seven blocks and 20 no. duplex apartments comprised of four blocks) and associated site works. Glenamuck Road, Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development. 435 no. apartments comprising five blocks and associated site works. Ratoath Road and Hamilton View, Pelletstown, Dublin 11
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures, construction of 130 no. houses, creche and associated site works. Rowlestown, Church Road and Rowlestown Drive, Rowlestown East, Rowlestown, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. 463 no. residential units (89 no. houses, 353 no. apartments comprising seven blocks, 21 no. duplex apartments in two blocks), creche and associated site works. Citywest Road and Magna Drive, Fortunestown, Citywest, Dublin 24
- Strategic Housing Development. 502 no. apartments comprising six blocks with a creche and all associated site works. Former Gallaher's cigarette factory site at the junction of Airton Road & Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
- Strategic Housing Development. 124 no. apartments comprising two blocks and all associated site works. Lands at Bonnington Hotel, Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing buildings, construction of 336 no. apartments comprising six blocks, childcare facilities and associated site works. Docklands Innovation Park, 128-130 East Wall Road, Dublin 3
- Strategic Housing Development. 144 no. apartments comprising three blocks and associated site works. Lands adjacent to the existing residential development known as 'The Gallery', Turvey Walk, off Turvey Avenue, To the west of Donabate Train Station, Donabate, Co. Dublin

- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures within the curtilage of Greenane House (a protected structure), construction of 4 no. apartments, 358 no. student accommodation bedspaces comprising four blocks and associated site works. Cunningham House, Trinity Hall, Dartry, Dublin 6
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing dwelling and other structures, conversion of Dalguise House to 2 no. houses, construction of 298 no. residential units (22 no. houses, 276 no. apartments comprising eight blocks), creche and associated site works. Dalguise House (a protected structure). Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures, construction of 324 no. apartments comprising three blocks, creche and associated site works. Lands to the northeast of Omni Park Shopping Centre including vacant warehouse, Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9
- Strategic Housing Development. 116 no. residential units (85 no. houses, 31 no. apartments), childcare facility and associated site works. Suttons Fields, Ballybetagh Road, Kiltarnan, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development. 413 no. Build to Rent apartments (one block) and associated site works. Site formerly known as the IDA Ireland Small Business Centre/Newmarket Industrial Estate bounded by Newmarket, Brabazon Place, St Lukes Avenue and Newmarket Street, Dublin 8
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures, construction of 250 no. Build to Rent apartments comprising five blocks and associated site works. Lands at Palmerstown Retail Park, Kennelsfort Road Lower, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
- Strategic Housing Development. 105 no. apartments & aparthotel extension comprising one block and associated site works. 36, 38, 40 Herbert Park and 10 Pembroke Place, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of buildings, construction of 148 no. apartments comprising one block and associated site works. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4
- Strategic Housing Development. 200 no. apartments comprising four blocks, creche and associated site works. Lisieux Hall, Murphystown Road, Leopardstown, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development. 725 no. apartments comprising six blocks, creche and associated site works. Rathbourne Avenue, Pelletstown, Ashtown, Dublin 15
- Strategic Housing Development. 253 no. apartments comprising three blocks and associated works. Modifications to this permission is covered by 307683 to provide 54 no. additional apartments, increase in childcare facility and associated site works. Greenacres, Longacre and Drumahill House, Upper Kilmacud Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14
- Strategic Housing Development. 628 no. Build to Rent apartments comprising seven blocks, childcare facility and associated site works. 'Marmalade Lane', Wyckham Avenue, Dundrum, Dublin 16 – Quashed by High Court in March 2022
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing building and construction of 397 no. bedspace Build to Rent Shared Living residential development comprising one block and associated site works. A site comprised of The Old Glass Factory and no's. 113-117 Cork Street and no's. 118-122 Cork Street, Dublin 8
- Greenway between Malahide Demesne and Newbridge Demesne to be known as 'Broadmeadow Way'. Malahide Demesne, Kilcrea, Newbridge Demesne, Donabate, Fingal, County Dublin
- A residential development (597 residential units with 506 build to rent apartments & 40 apartments comprising eight blocks and 51 houses) with ancillary commercial uses (retail unit, cafe and creche) partially comprising a "Build to Rent" scheme on circa 9.69 haectares. The townlands of Shanganagh, Cork Little and Shankill, Co. Dublin
- Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project
- Clarendon Street, Dublin Sewer Upgrades. Essential maintenance and rehabilitation of the underlying old Victorian Sewer is required as part of this project.
- Swords Sewerage Scheme & Wastewater Treatment Works. Expanding and upgrading existing wastewater treatment plant to 90,000 Population Equivalent (PE). Constructing and commissioning of new treatment processes at the plant.
- DART+ Programme (non-tunnel elements) including additional stations at Cabra, Pelletstown, Woodbrook, Kylemore and Glasnevin
- DART+ Tunnel Element (Kildare Line to Northern Line)
- Luas Cross City incorporating Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 1
- Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2
- Finglas Luas (Green Line extension Broombridge to Finglas)
- Extension of Luas Green Line to Bray
- Lucan Luas
- Poolbeg Luas
- Metro South (MetroLink extension Charlemont to Sandyford on Luas Green Line alignment)
- Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan

- Reconfiguration of the N7 from its junction with the M50 to Naas, to rationalise junctions and accesses in order to provide a higher level of service for strategic traffic travelling on the mainline
- Junction upgrades and other capacity improvements on the M1 motorway, including additional lanes south of Drogheda, where required
- Widening of the M50 to three lanes in each direction between Junction 14 (Sandyford) and Junction 17 (M11) plus related junction and other changes
- Reconfiguration of the N4 from its junction with the M50 to Leixlip to rationalise accesses and to provide additional capacity at the Quarryvale junction
- Capacity enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 from Junction 4 (M50) to Junction 14 (Ashford) inclusive of ancillary and associated road schemes, to provide additional lanes and upgraded junctions, plus service roads and linkages to cater for local
- Enhancements of the N2/M2 national route inclusive of a bypass of Slane, to provide for additional capacity on the non-motorway sections of this route, and to address safety issues in Slane village associated with, in particular, heavy goods vehicles
- Widening of the N3 between Junction 1 (M50) and Junction 4 (Clonee), plus related junction and necessary changes to the existing national road network
- Development of a road link connecting from the southern end of the Dublin Port Tunnel to the South Port area, which will serve the South Port and adjoining development areas
- R126 Donabate Relief Road: R132 to Portrane Demesne
- Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road
- Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road
- Swords Relief Road at Lord Mayors
- Orchid Residential Limited
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of an existing building and hard surface parking area and the construction of 239 no. student bedspaces with amenity spaces, bicycle and car parking spaces and all associated site works at Goatstown Road, Dublin 14.
- Strategic Housing Development. 278 no. apartments, childcare facility and associated site works at Forest Road, Swords, Co. Dublin
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of all the structures on the site, 702 no. Build to Rent residential units, creche and associated site works at Castleforbes Business Park, Sheriff Street Upper and East Road, Dublin 1
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing buildings on site, construction of 189 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works at 32A, 32B, 33, 34 and 35 James Street and a site off Basin View, Dublin 8
- Strategic Housing Development. 321 no. Build to Rent shared accommodation bed spaces and associated site works at Phibsborough Shopping Centre and 345-349 North Circular Road, Dublin 7
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing vacant motor vehicle showroom and no. 38 Glasnevin Hill, construction of 101 no. apartments and associated site works
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of all buildings excluding the original fabric of the former Player Wills Factory at South Circular Road, Dublin 8, construction of 492 no. Build to Rent apartments, 240 no. Build to Rent shared accommodation along, creche and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. 205 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works at 113 Phibsborough Road, Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7
- Strategic Housing Development. 698 no. student bedspace accommodation and associated site works at Our Lady's Grove, Goatstown, Dublin 14
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of the existing Park Shopping Centre and nos. 42-45 Prussia Street, construction of 175 no. residential units (3 no. houses, 29 no. Build to Rent apartments and 584 no. student bedspaces) and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of 4 no. dwellings (Rockwinds, Woodlawn, No. 43 Watson Road and No. 66 Watson Drive), construction of 255 no. residential units (7 no. houses, 248 no. apartments), childcare facility and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. 445 no. Build to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works at Stepside, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development. 203 no. residential units (109 no. houses, 94 no. apartments), creche and associated site works at Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18
- Strategic Housing Development. 241 no. apartments and associated site works at Stocking Avenue, Woodstown, Dublin 16
- Strategic Housing Development. 282 apartment units in 4 blocks at Brickfield Drive, Crumlin, Dublin 12
- Strategic Housing Development. 231 residential apartment units in 5 blocks at Mount St Mary's, Dundrum Road, Dublin 14



- Strategic Housing Development. 1,074 residential units in 8 blocks at O'Devaney Gardens, Dublin 7
- Charlestown Place Strategic Housing Development. 590 apartment units in 4 blocks at Charlestown, Finglas
- Strategic Housing Development. 114 Build to Rent apartments over 6 blocks at Stocking Avenue, Dublin 16
- 244 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works. Three blocks ranging in height up to nine storeys. Site at Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- Strategic Housing Development for 628 no. residential units in five blocks, residential amenities, a creche and all associated site development works. Marmalade Lane, Gort Mhuire, Dundrum, Dublin 16,
- Demolition of existing buildings, construction of 171 no. apartments, creche across two blocks and associated site works. Former CHM Premises, Ballymount Road Lower, Walkinstown, Dublin 12.
- 260 no. apartments across two blocks and associated site works. Site at Belmayne P4. The corner of Churchwell Road and Churchwell Crescent, Belmayne, Dublin 13.
- Strategic Housing Development for 329 no. residential units, a creche and all associated site development works. The site is located in the townland of Woodtown, Ballycullen, Dublin 16.
- 413 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. no. apartment blocks (Blocks A-D) ranging from 5 storeys to 7 storeys in height. Saint Columbans and No. 25 Hole in the Wall Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13.
- Removal of the existing backfilled basement & construction of Strategic Housing Development consisting of 730 no. residential units, in five blocks (including five apartment blocks and two duplex blocks). Site at Parkside 5B, Parkside, Dublin 13.
- Strategic Housing Development consisting of 421 no. residential units, retail/office/commercial units, residential amenity areas, in 9 no. blocks, with open spaces, accesses, substations, plant, car parking, landscaping and all associated works. Site at Cooldown Commons and Fortunestown, Citywest, Dublin 24 (on lands located north of the Luas red line and Fortunestown Luas stop)
- 299 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. Lands adjoining Clonkeen College, Clonkeen Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
- Construction of 419 no. 'Build to Rent' residential dwellings (412 no. apartment units across five blocks & seven no. houses), 1 no. childcare facility, 1 no. retail/cafe unit together with all associated site and development works. Site at Old Bray Road, Cornelscourt, Dublin 18
- Demolition of a number of existing office/former buildings on site, including the New Wing and Library Wing Buildings and the construction of a residential development. Holy Cross College, Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3 and Drumcondra Road Lower, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.
- Strategic Infrastructure Development. To increase the capacity of the Dublin Waste to Energy Facility (ref: PL29S.EF2022) from 600,000 tonnes per annum to 690,000 tonnes per annum.
- Strategic Housing Development. 162 no. residential units across three no. blocks, communal and public open amenity space.
- Strategic Housing Development. 249 no. apartments and associated site works (Phase 2). Eight blocks ranging from five to eight-storeys.
- Strategic Housing Development. 130 no. residential units (55 no. houses, 75 no. apartments) and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. The development will consist of a new residential and mixed-use scheme to include apartments, residential amenity space, a cafe and a childcare facility.
- Strategic Housing Development. Residential development of 399 no. Build to Rent residential units and all ancillary and associated uses, development and works, and a retail unit of 120 sq.m m, on a site of 1.08 ha.
- Strategic Housing Development. 227 no. apartments and associated site works. Four blocks, ranging from part two to part eight storeys in height.
- Strategic Housing Development. 131 no. residential units (21 no. houses, 110 no. apartments), childcare facilities and associated site works. Ten blocks up to four storeys .
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition all existing buildings, construction of 112 no. apartments and associated site works. single six storey over basement block.
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of an existing extension, construction of 493 no. apartments, creche and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. 115 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. Four blocks ranging from three to five storeys.
- Strategic Housing Development. 172 no. residential units in a mix of houses and duplexes. Public open space, a new vehicular road and an upgrade of an existing foul water pump (Phase 1d).
- Strategic Housing Development. Permission is sought for a 30-storey residential building (Block A) (c.14,364 sq.m m gfa), including residential (198no. units), cafe/restaurant, replacement office use and ancillary accommodation and works.
- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures on site, 671 no. Built to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works.
- Strategic Housing Development. 131 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works.

- Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of the existing structures on site, construction of 545 no. Build to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works. Six blocks from one to ten storeys.
  - Strategic Housing Development. The proposed development will consist of the alteration of permitted development, as permitted under FCC Reg. Ref. F16A/0412, Reg. Ref. 248970, as amended, with development now proposed for 882 no. residential dwellings (747 apartments, 135 houses)
  - Strategic Housing Development. The proposed development will consist of the development of 1,221 no. residential apartment/duplex dwellings in 11 no. blocks ranging in height from 2 to 15 storeys.
  - Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of industrial sheds and workshops, construction of 236 no. student bedspaces and associated site works. Three blocks ranging from five to seven storeys.
  - R132 Connectivity Project. A proposal to improve connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists across and along the R132.
- Aviation fuel pipeline from Dublin Airport to Dublin Port

The potential cumulative impacts on those European sites within the ZOI of the proposed Project from the proposed Project in combination with the plans and projects listed in Table 15 above were identified and assessed. This assessment is presented in Table 16 and Table 17, overleaf.



Table 16: In-Combination Assessment of Plans and Programmes

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>National Energy &amp; Climate Plan 2021-2030</b>  <b>This National Energy and Climate Plan builds on previous national strategies and sets out in detail objectives regarding the five energy dimensions together with planned policies and measures to ensure that these objectives are achieved. It aims as a fundamental national objective to pursue a trajectory of emissions reduction which is in line with reaching net zero in Ireland by 2050.</b></p> <p><b>In relation to transport the plan aims to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Make growth less transport intensive through better planning, remote and home-working and modal shift to public transport</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Increase the renewable biofuel content of motor fuels</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Set targets for the conversion of public transport fleets to zero carbon alternatives.</b></li> </ul>	<p>No potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>There are no specific spatial references in this policy document and therefore, no specific link (in terms of potential impact pathways) between it and European sites within the Zone of Influence (Zol) of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>Key to considering the on-going evolution of national climate policy included are the obligations of the State under EU law (e.g. the EU Habitats Directive), and the promotion of sustainable development. Considering that, this policy position poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>National Development Plan Ireland 2021-2030</b>  <b>As part of Project Ireland 2040 the National Development Plan sets out the Government's overarching investment strategy and budget for the period 2021-2030. The plan that aims to balance demand for public investment across all sectors and regions of Ireland with a major focus on the delivery of infrastructure projects.</b></p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under the National Development Plan could affect European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project. The potential impact pathways cannot be defined based on the level of detail included in the plan. However, future developments implemented through the National Development Plan have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the Zol of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
		<p>from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the National Development Plan poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Project Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework</b></p> <p><b>The National Planning Framework is a high-level strategic plan to guide future growth and development in Ireland. The NPF makes reference to delivering projects in Dublin; here Dublin refers to the Greater Dublin Area (GDA). This area includes Dublin City and the following surrounding lands and counties: Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown, Fingal, Kildare, Meath, South Dublin and Wicklow. Projects such as the DART+, Bus Connects Scheme, and investment at Dublin Port, amongst others are referenced. Key objectives of the plan include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Managing sustainable growth of cities, towns and villages</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Providing accessibility between key urban centres</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Enhance public transport in a sustainable manner</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under Project Ireland 2040 could affect European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project. The potential impact pathways cannot be defined based on the level of detail included in the plan. However, future developments implemented through Project Ireland 2040 have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the ZoI of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of Project Ireland 2040 Plan must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
		<p>proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, Project Ireland 2040 poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>National Transport Authority Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</b></p> <p>An Infrastructure investment programme forms the core of this plan. There are four key investment areas: bus, light rail, heavy rail, and integration measures and sustainable transport. The NTA Integrated Implementation Plan refers to the delivery of projects in Dublin, such as the <b>DART+</b> and GDA Cycle Network Plan, amongst others.</p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under this plan could affect European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project. The potential impact pathways cannot be defined based on the level of detail included in the plan. However, future developments implemented through this plan have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the Zol of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of this plan must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
		<p>the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this plan poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Smarter Travel a Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020</b></p> <p><b>Smarter Travel is a government policy document outlining a strategy related to sustainable transport. It sets out actions to reduce overall travel demand, to maximise the efficiency of the transport network, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, to reduce transport emissions, and to improve accessibility to transport.</b></p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under Smarter Travel could affect European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project. Smarter Travel does not propose or support any specific development proposals in identified locations and the potential impact pathways cannot be defined. However, future developments implemented through Smarter Travel have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the Zol of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of smarter travel must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (Development Plans, Local Area Plans etc.). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, Smarter Travel poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</b>  <b>The National Biodiversity Action Plan sets out 119 targeted actions, underpinned by seven strategic objectives aimed at ensuring that Irelands' biodiversity and ecosystems are conserved and restored, delivering benefits essential for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the EU and globally. The strategic objectives lay out a clear framework for Ireland's national approach to biodiversity.</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems therefore, it will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites</p>	<p>No in combination impact                      As the National Biodiversity Action Plan aims to halt biodiversity loss, no likely significant in-combination effects are predicted.</p>
<p><b>River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021</b>  <b>The River Basin Management Plan outlines the measures the State and other sectors will take to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters.</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this plan is to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters therefore, it will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact                      No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) Report 2021</b>  <b>The National Air Pollution Control Programme (Article 6 of Directive (EU) 2016/2284 – 'the NEC Directive') is the main governance instrument by which EU Member States must ensure that the emission reduction commitments for 2020-2029 and 2030 onwards are met.</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this programme is to reduce emissions and improve air quality in Ireland therefore, it will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within its Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact                      No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>National Marine Planning Framework. Project Ireland 2040.</b>  <b>This framework is the first formal step towards the preparation of a marine spatial plan for Ireland which will contribute to the effective management of marine activities e.g. fishing, shipping, leisure, aquaculture and</b></p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under the National Marine Planning Framework could affect European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project. The National Marine Planning Framework does not propose or support any specific development proposals in identified locations and the potential impact pathways cannot be defined. However, future</p>	<p>No in combination impact.                      Any projects required to achieve the objectives of the National Marine Planning Framework must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of any relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>renewable energy, and a more sustainable use of our marine resources.</b></p>	<p>developments implemented through the National Marine Planning Framework have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the ZoI of those European sites.</p>	<p>sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the National Marine Planning Framework poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Water Services Strategic Plan 2015</b>  <b>Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. Its six strategic objectives include: meeting customer expectations; ensuring a safe and reliable water supply; providing effective management of wastewater; protecting and enhancing the environment; supporting social and economic growth; and investing in our future.</b></p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under the Water Services Strategic Plan could affect European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project. The Water Services Strategic Plan does not propose or support any specific development proposals in identified locations and the potential impact pathways cannot be defined. However, future developments implemented through the Water Services Strategic Plan have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the ZoI of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of the Water Services Strategic Plan must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
		<p>2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, Water Services Strategic Plan poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midland Region 2019-2031</b></p> <p><b>RSES is a strategic plan which identifies regional assets, opportunities and pressures and provides appropriate policy responses in the form of Regional Policy Objectives. One of its main aims is to provide a framework to better manage spatial planning and economic development throughout the Region.</b></p>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under the Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region could affect European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project. The Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region does not propose or support any specific development proposals in identified locations and the potential impact pathways cannot be defined. However, future developments implemented through the Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the ZoI of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of the Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region will be implemented locally by the relevant local authority and must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p>



Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
		<p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Regional Spatial &amp; Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013</b>  <b>The Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan sets out the goals to promote and provide cycling infrastructure across the Greater Dublin Area, and the actions to achieve these goals.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies partly within the functional areas of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and many of the objectives and policies of the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013 has undergone AA and therefore, subject to the mitigation proposed in the NIR being incorporated, there would be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013 will be implemented locally by the relevant local authority and must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of the relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013 poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) study 2011-2016</b></p> <p><b>This study includes the following main elements within the Eastern catchment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Flood Risk Assessments</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Flood Risk Mapping</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Flood Risk Management Plans</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is the potential that developments implemented under the Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) study 2011-2016 could affect European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project. Given the nature of the study, future developments implemented through CFRAM have the potential to lie either within those European sites or be situated in a location where they may be within the Zol of those European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of CFRAM must comply with the requirements and obligations of EU and Irish planning and environmental law, including those of any relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP (2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022). All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, CFRAM poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023</b></p> <p><b>The Fingal CDP makes reference to residential development, zoning and infrastructure targets/obligations.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional areas of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, and thus many of the objectives and policies of the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, have the potential to act in combination</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 was subject to AA screening, and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified as being required, there will be no adverse effects on</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their ZOI. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its ZOI.</p>
<p><b>Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to improve the council's energy efficiency, reduce their greenhouse emissions and create a climate resilient Dublin.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards improving the climate change resilience of the European sites within their ZOI. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the environment within its ZOI.</p>
<p><b>Donabate Local Area Plan 2016</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to phased housing development targets/obligations.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies with the functional areas of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Donabate Local Area Plan 2016, have the potential to act in combination with the</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Donabate Local Area Plan 2016 was subject to AA screening, and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified as being required, there will be no adverse effects on</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan. The Donabate Local Area Plan 2016 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Donabate Local Area Plan 2016, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to 11 development area targets/obligations and the creation of a link road to connect Rivermeade to Swords.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption, and it was found that a Natura Impact Report was not required. Therefore there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>Considering the above, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of a European site, or the protective environmental policies contained within the Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to residential development targets/obligations.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Barnhill Local Area Plan 2019, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2019</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to commercial and residential development targets/obligations.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2019, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2019 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2019 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the conclusion of the Kinsale Local Area Plan 2019 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Kinsale Local Area Plan 2019, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020</b> <b>The LAP makes reference to airside and landside infrastructure targets/obligations.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022</b> <b>The Dublin City CDP makes reference to improvement of the public transport network and facilities for</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and many of the objectives and policies therein, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 - 2022 was subject to AA screening, and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified as</p>



Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>pedestrians and cyclists and targets/obligations to create strategic development and regeneration areas.</b></p>	<p>a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>being required, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to improve the council's energy efficiency, reduce their greenhouse emissions and create a climate resilient Dublin.</b></p>	<p>This plan will contribute towards improving the climate change resilience of the European sites within their Zol. While by and large the majority of the measures proposed in the plan will have a positive or supportive function for European sites, some of the proposals, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7 the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>The plan is intended to improve the quality of the environment within its Zol.</p> <p>Any projects required to achieve the objectives of plan will be implemented by the relevant local or other consenting authorities and must comply with the statutory planning or other legislative requirements, including those of any relevant land use plans (i.e. Development Plans and Local Area Plans). In the context of European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project, the overarching land use plans are Fingal CDP (2017-2023), Dublin City CDP</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>(2016-2023), South Dublin CDP (2016-2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP (2016-2022; 2022-2028 draft for public consultation), and Wicklow CDP (2016-2022).</p> <p>All of these land use plans contain objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites from any projects proposed within the plan area. These are presented in Section 8.2.</p> <p>This assessment has identified those land use plans that have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project to affect European sites, given their spatial jurisdiction (see discussions on the relevant land use plans in the sections below).</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within those land use plans, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024 poses no identifiable risk of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites in combination with the proposed Project.</p>
<p><b>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018</b></p> <p><b>The LAP makes reference to commercial and residential development targets/obligations, and targets associated with interconnecting walking, cycling and public transport routes.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 was subject to AA screening, and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to mixed use development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the George's Quay Local Area Plan 2012-2022, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017</b>  <b>The LAP makes reference to residential development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>development of M50 lands and construction of outstanding road infrastructure e.g. Metro North.</b></p>	<p>objectives and policies of the Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Ballymun Local Area Plan 2017, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>The Liberties Local Area Plan 2009-2020</b> <b>This LAP makes reference to increasing local authority housing, installing new infrastructure, and targets/obligations associated with creating new routes for pedestrians and cyclists.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Liberties Local Area Plan 2009-2020, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The liberties Local Area Plan 2009-2020 lies within the administrative boundaries of Dublin City Council, therefore, any plans or projects arising from the LAP will also be required to abide by the protective environmental policies contained within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and will be subject to any mitigation identified in the NIS undertaken for the DCC plan. Any future projects arising from the LAP will also be subject to project specific AA planning requirements.</p> <p>The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Dublin City Development Plan</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>2016-2022, in the AA the plan was subject to, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to the creation of four strategic development regeneration areas and targets/obligations associated making improvements to pedestrian, cycling and public transport infrastructure.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption thereby finding the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, and that an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Naas Road Local Area Plan 2013-2023, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to residential and mixed-use development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and some of the objectives and policies of the Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Park West Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Park West- Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028</b>  <b>The South Dublin CDP makes reference to commercial and residential development (including Adamstown and Clonburris SDZs), and infrastructure targets/obligations aimed at increasing connectivity between pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to AA screening and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified as being required, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.
<p><b>Biodiversity Action Plan for South Dublin County (2020-2026)- Draft for public consultation</b></p> <p><b>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>South Dublin County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</b></p> <p><b>The purpose of this action plan is to improve the council's energy efficiency, reduce their greenhouse emissions and create a climate resilient Dublin.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards improving the climate change resilience. There are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020</b></p> <p><b>This LAP makes reference to residential and mixed-use development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020 was subject to AA screening and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination</p>



Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.
<p><b>Liffey Valley Town Centre Local Area Plan 2008</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to commercial and residential development targets/obligations, and targets to provide an integrated public transport network, and secure pedestrian and cycle networks.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Liffey Valley Town Centre Local Area Plan 2008, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Liffey Valley Town Centre Local Area Plan 2008 lies within the administrative boundaries of South Dublin County Council, therefore, any plans or projects arising from the LAP will also be required to abide by the protective environmental policies contained within the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and will be subject to any mitigation identified in the NIS undertaken for the SDCC plan. Any future projects arising from the LAP will also be subject to project specific AA requirements.</p> <p>The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, the AA that the plan was subject to, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028</b>  <b>The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP makes reference to commercial and residential development (including</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, have</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 was subject to AA screening, and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>Cherrywood SDZ) targets/obligations, and targets associated with providing suitable community infrastructure.</b></p>	<p>the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>mitigation identified, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025</b></p> <p><b>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their ZOI. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its ZOI.</p>
<p><b>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024</b></p> <p><b>The purpose of this action plan is to improve the council's energy efficiency, reduce their greenhouse emissions and create a climate resilient Dublin.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards improving the climate change resilience. There are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites within the ZOI of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the environment within its ZOI.</p>
<p><b>Deansgrange Local Area Plan 2010-2020</b></p> <p><b>This LAP makes reference to residential and mixed-use development targets/obligations, and targets</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Deansgrange Local</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Deansgrange Local Area Plan 2010-2020 lies within the administrative boundaries of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, therefore, any plans or projects arising</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>associated with the improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>Area Plan 2010-2020, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>from the LAP will also be required to abide by the protective environmental policies contained within the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028 and will be subject to any mitigation identified in the NIS undertaken for the DLCC plan. Any future projects arising from the LAP will also be subject to project specific AA requirements.</p> <p>The Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028, the AA that the plan was subject, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to the redevelopment of five key sites, commercial and residential development targets / obligations, and targets associated with the improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the conclusion of the Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018-2024, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to redevelopment of Frascati and Blackrock shopping centres, residential development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015-2021, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to residential development targets/obligations, and targets associated with the</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024, have the</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024 was subject to AA screening prior to its adoption. The AA screening confirmed that the plan</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
<p><b>improvement of infrastructure connecting pedestrians, cycling and public transport.</b></p>	<p>potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>did not have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites, therefore an NIS was not required. Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the conclusion of the Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024 AA screening, and the protective environmental policies contained within the Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017-2024, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022</b>  <b>The Wicklow CDP makes reference to commercial and residential development targets / obligations, and targets associated with facilitating an extension of the Luas and rail services and facilitating the development of cycleways and walkways throughout the county.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 was subject to AA screening and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022, and that alone the proposed Project</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Wicklow Biodiversity Plan 2010-2015</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards maintaining or restoring the conservation condition of the European sites within their Zol. Consequently, there are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the ecological environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>Wicklow County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019</b>  <b>The purpose of this action plan is to improve the council's energy efficiency, reduce their greenhouse emissions and create a climate resilient Wicklow.</b></p>	<p>No, there are no potential impact pathways to European sites.</p> <p>This plan will contribute towards improving the climate change resilience. There are no potential impact pathways by which it could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites within the Zol of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>No in combination impact</p> <p>No potential for in combination impacts with the proposed Project as such a plan is intended to improve the quality of the environment within its Zol.</p>
<p><b>Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024</b>  <b>This LAP makes reference to commercial and residential development targets/obligations, including the two key development areas of Fassaroe and the former Bray Golf Club, and targets associated with improving roads and transport infrastructure, and providing pedestrian, cycling and public transport routes.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024 was subject to AA screening and AA, prior to its adoption and therefore, subject to any mitigation identified, there will be no adverse effects on any European sites as a result of implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p>

Plan Description	Are there potential impact pathways by which the Plan / Programme could act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely impact European sites	Will the Plan/Programme act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites
	<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>
<p><b>Bray Town Development Plan 2011-2017</b>  <b>This town plan makes reference to redevelopment of residential and industrial areas, and mixed-use development targets/obligations. It also mentions targets to provide an integrated network for walking, cycling and public transport, and facilitation of a Luas connection to Bray.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Project lies within the functional area of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, however some of the objectives and policies of the Bray Town Development Plan 2011-2017, have the potential to act in combination with the proposed Project, through a variety of potential impact pathways, to affect European sites.</p> <p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in combination impact.</p> <p>The Bray Town Development Plan 2011-2017 lies within the administrative boundaries of Wicklow City Council therefore, any plans or projects arising from the plan will also be required to abide by the protective environmental policies contained within the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 and will be subject to any mitigation identified in the NIS undertaken for the WCC plan. Any future projects arising from the plan will also be subject to project specific AA requirements.</p> <p>The Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites, including surface water quality, from any projects proposed within the plan area.</p> <p>Considering the protective environmental policies contained within the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022, the AA that the plan was subject to, and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, this land use plan will not act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.</p>



Table 17: In-Combination Assessment of Projects

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
N/A	<p>Electricity Supply Board Network Ltd (ESBN):</p> <p>Power for the operation of the proposed MetroLink Project will be provided by ESBN. Grid connections will be provided via 110kV underground cable routes, which requires the installation of a number of new transmission cable circuits, and two new Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) transmission power substations which will be constructed at Dublin Airport North Portal and Dardistown. In addition, minor works will be required at two existing utility transmission substations. Planning approval for the proposed Grid Connections Project will be applied for separately to the proposed MetroLink Project by ESBN.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Grid Connections Project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Grid Connections Project will be subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>Given that the potential impacts of the proposed Grid Connections Project would be no greater than that of the proposed MetroLink Project (as described in Chapter 15 Biodiversity of the EIAR accompanying this application), if equivalent mitigation measures were applied, there would be any negative residual impacts on any European sites as a result of the proposed Grid Connections at any geographic scale.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not have any residual effects on any European sites, the proposed Grid Connections Project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Grid Connections Project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F15A/0141 2552/15	<p>Fingleton White:</p> <p>Aviation fuel pipeline from Dublin Airport to Dublin Port</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 7, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed aviation fuel pipeline must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed aviation fuel pipeline was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed aviation fuel pipeline, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the aviation fuel pipeline will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed aviation fuel pipeline and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects</p>
<p>F04A/1755 /E1 F19A/0023</p>	<p>DAA (formerly Dublin Airport Authority Plc): Construction on airport lands of a runway, 3,110m in length and 75m in width.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed construction of a runway must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed construction of a runway was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed construction of a runway, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the construction of a runway will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed construction of a runway and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects</p>
F18A/0421	<p>Kategale Limited: Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial development on an overall site of c. 1.47 hectares including adjoining lands to the east bound by Northwood Avenue and Northwood Park.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed project was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			including the proposed Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects
F18A/0438	Kategale Limited: Phase 2 of a 2-phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial development on an overall site of c.1.47 hectares, including adjoining lands to the west bound by Northwood Avenue and Domville Wood (the Old Ballymun Road).	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed 2-phase masterplan project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed project was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Phase 1 of a 2-phase masterplan project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
2415/19	Atlas GP Trading Limited: The proposed development consists of the amalgamation and re-organisation of the permitted basements and floor levels of both buildings and the removal of the permitted car lifts onto Townsend Street	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the	No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
DSDZ2668 /19	Balark Trading GP Limited: Permission sought for demolition of 8-10 Hanover Street East and construction of a build-to-rent residential development in buildings ranging from 1 storey to 6 storeys plus set back level (over basement). Provision of 217 apartments associated resident amenity spaces.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
4352/18 3303/18 303553	<p>QMK Dublin Limited: Amend a previously permitted 132-bedroom hotel to provide 9 additional bedrooms at Lower Ground Floor Level in lieu of four permitted meeting rooms (increasing total number of bedrooms to 141.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed amendment to a previously permitted development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed amendment to a previously permitted development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIA and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed amendment to a previously permitted development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the proposed amendment to a previously permitted development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed amendment to a previously permitted development will not act in combination with the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed amendment to a previously permitted development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>2954/18 2928/19</p>	<p>Abbey Cottages Limited: Development of 119 room hotel at 35/36, Abbey Street Upper and Abbey Cottages, Dublin 1</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
3884/18	<p>Trinity College Dublin</p> <p>The development consists of: Demolition of four storey, Biochemistry building and link pedestrian bridge to Watts building, Roberts Laboratory, and ancillary single storey structures and development of site</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2373/17	<p>Grand Parade Property Trading Co. DAC:</p> <p>Refurbishment and alterations to existing 8 storey building, demolition of 3 no. warehouse buildings, provision of new part 3, part 4, part 5 and part 6 storey over 2 levels basement office building, vehicular</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>access and provision of 30 no. car parking spaces and 126 bicycle spaces.</p>	<p>measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F17A/0686	<p>Barry Ward: Construction of a new Operations Depot and Civic amenity Site at St Margaret's Road.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed operations depot and civic amenity site must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed operations depot and civic amenity site was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the operations depot and civic amenity site, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between the operations depot and civic amenity site, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the operations depot and civic amenity site will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the operations depot and civic amenity site and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F18A/0638	<p>DAA plc: The development will consist of enabling works to facilitate the mandatory upgrade of the airport security screening system for passenger baggage. This will include the demolition and clearance of the Carousel No. 4 Building, making good the remaining Terminal 1 facade; and all associated fencing and site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F18A/0335	<p>Bovale Developments Unlimited Company: Residential development comprising 29 dwellings bounded by Holywell Avenue and Holywell Court to the east, Holywell Drive and Gardens to the south and road links to the R125.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F16A/0045 F18A/0306	<p>Clarke Family Partnership: Permission for the construction of 36 residential units consisting of 30 two storey houses and 6 number two-bedroom apartments in a three-storey block,</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	with ancillary open spaces, boundary treatment and site works at Fosterstown North	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3226/18	O Cualann Cohousing Alliance CLG: 39 No. Affordable residential units in Ballymun	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3531/18	<p>Fitzwilliam Real Estate Development LIMITED: Development of a hotel and demolition of a 3 storey Eircom structure &amp; demolition of the top 3 open-air levels of Arnotts Car Park</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
3172/18 3232/19	Balark Trading GP Limited: Construction of a 9 storey over basement aparthotel	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2407/18	Ternary Limited: The development will consist of the demolition, excavation and clearance of all existing buildings and structures on the site including basements other	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>



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	<p>than the existing Kilkenny Design Store</p>	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3037/16	<p>OPW: The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a commercial office building</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2971/17/3 804/19 and 305853	Abbey Cottages Limited. 11 storey (over basement) 151 room hostel at Abbey Street Upper and Abbey Cottages, Dublin 1	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
3549/19	Strandmount Limited The development will consist of a 36 No. bedroom part one to part six storey (over a part double basement) aparthotel and 9 No. ancillary basement car parking spaces at Charlemont Place, Dublin 2.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
3668/19 3637/17 4170/19	Atlas GP Limited Mixed use development at a site of 0.5 ha at Apollo House, Tara St (D02 N920); 9-11 Townsend St (incl. The Long Stone Pub) (D02 FE00); College	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to	No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use

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	House, Nos. 2-3 Townsend Street, (D02 F990), and the Screen Cinema, 16 Hawkins Street	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3794/18 4054/19	Tanat Limited Construction of a new 22 storey landmark office and hotel development with a rooftop restaurant over 2 no. levels of basement accommodation at Tara Street, Dublin 2.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F19A/0386	<p>Vanguard Health Services International Limited</p> <p>The proposed development will consist of an eight-storey hospital/healthcare facility off Holywell Link Road and Lakeshore Drive, Swords, Co. Dublin.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>F19A/0401 and F19A/0419</p>	<p>Kategale Limited The proposed development is Phase 1 and Phase 2 of a 2 Phase masterplan for a mixed residential and commercial scheme at Northwood Crescent</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>2682/20</p>	<p>GA Development ICAV 10-year full planning permission for a mixed-use development at the Dublin Institute of Technology/Technological</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

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	<p>University Dublin (TUD) site, Kevin Street Lower, Dublin 8</p>	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3327/20	<p>Carsara Inns Limited.</p> <p>The development will consist of demolition of Nos. 34, 35, 36 &amp; 37 Pembroke Street Lower (3 no. 2-storey buildings; c.268 sqm total) comprising 3 no. commercial units; construction of a new 5 storey mixed use development</p> <p>34, 35, 36 &amp; 37 Pembroke Street Lower, Dublin 2</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>



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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2464/20	<p>Aviva Life &amp; Pensions Ireland Designated Activity Company Demolition of the existing 1 and 2 no. storey buildings and the construction of a part 4, 5 and 6 no. storey mixed-use development 13 &amp; 13a Merrion Row &amp; 12a 12b 12c Merrion Court, Dublin 2, D02 AP80</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2553/20	<p>Rails Investment Limited (In Trust) The development will consist of the demolition of the existing warehouse/industrial building on site and the construction of a part 3 – part 6 No. storey office building. The development also includes: 18 No. car parking spaces accessed from Boyne Street Former Post Office Garage site (0.265 Ha site) bounded to the north/north-west by Pearse Street Station, Dublin 2</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2532/20	<p>IPUT Plc The development comprises of refurbishment works and extension of existing 5<sup>th</sup> storey block and provision of 2.no additional floors</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to</p>	<p>No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

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	Block B, Georges Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VR98	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3618/20	<p>Mater Misericordiae University Hospital</p> <p>Planning permission for the construction of a four storey clinical extension and the partial demolition of existing floor slabs, 640m<sup>2</sup>, and facades and removal of various mechanical plant will be required to facilitate the development</p> <p>Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Eccles Street, Dublin 7</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F19A/0402	<p>Rivergate Property Swords Limited The demolition of the existing site boundary wall and the development of a mixed-use scheme proposing, inter alia, a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> retail unit and 109-bedroom aparthotel on a currently vacant site. 6 Malahide Road, Swords, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2628/17	<p>Phibsborough Shopping Centre Limited</p> <p>The development consists of the part demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of an extension to the existing Phibsborough Shopping Centre containing student accommodation (two blocks) and a 3-4 storey setback block for mixed use</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2107/16	<p>Mater Misericordiae University Hospital</p> <p>A Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated infrastructure to treat waste and wastewater for an</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

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	<p>estimated to 4,000 Population Equivalent (PE) on a 0.08 Ha site</p>	<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2402/14	<p>Bondford Developments Limited</p> <p>The development will consist of the demolition of existing buildings on site and the construction 21 houses and 8 apartments</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F20A/0553	DAA plc Terminal 1, Dublin Airport façade refurbishment	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed façade refurbishment must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed façade refurbishment was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed façade refurbishment, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed façade refurbishment will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed façade refurbishment and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0244	<p>MSD International GmbH t/a MSD Ireland</p> <p>Extension and modifications to the existing ESB Substation at Drynam Road, Barrysparks, Swords, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
2723/20	<p>Oxley Holdings Limited</p> <p>Commercial development at this site at the rear of Connolly Station, Sheriff Street Lower, Dublin 1. Construction of 3 commercial blocks</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

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		<p>arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F20A/0535	Private landowner Development of a new Petrol Filling Station at Holywell Distributor Road, Mountgorry, Swords, Co. Dublin	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3702/20	<p>A Star Backpackers Limited</p> <p>Development will consist of a 96 bedroom contemporary tourist hostel in existing and new buildings ranging in height from 6 to 7 storey (over basement) at 6-12, Sackville Place and 107A Marlborough Street, Dublin 1.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
2421/20	Bashview Limited Demolition of the existing six storey mixed use structure and the provision of a nine storey over basement office building with a restaurant at ground floor.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
3391/20	Winchurch Investments Limited Demolition of the existing two storey mixed-use buildings at 146-147 Phibsborough Road and a derelict single storey dwelling known as 10	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of	No in-combination effect. The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use

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	<p>Eglinton Terrace to the rear and construction of new mixed-use development. The proposed development is for a mixed-use block consisting of a restaurant and cafe space</p>	<p>any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>F20A/026 2 / formerly F19A/0049</p>	<p>DAA plc Amendment to Planning Permission reference F19A/0049 as granted which is for: a) a single-storey extension of Pier 1 and Pier 2 Immigration Hall by 673 square metres to the North East at Dublin Airport</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed planning permission amendment must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed planning permission amendment was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed planning permission amendment, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed planning permission amendment will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed planning permission amendment and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0255	<p>Arora Dublin T2 Limited. proposed 410-bedroom hotel connecting to the T2 Multi-Storey Car Park and changes to Skybridge House to replace a weather radome. Site north of T2 Multi-Storey Car Park and Skybridge House.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3651/21	<p>Cassidy's Hotel Limited. PROTECTED STRUCTURE: (No. 6 Cavendish Row is a Protected Structure, no works are proposed to No. 6 Cavendish Row). The development will consist of: a rear extension of 651.5 sqm.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0464	<p>Certas Energy Ireland Limited. The development will consist of installation of a new 40,000L above ground fuel storage tank with associated piping, new above ground</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>



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	<p>fill points the extension of the existing concrete slab and associated drainage including a new 10,000 class 1 separator.</p>	<p>any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>F20A/0636</p>	<p>CG Hotels Dublin Airport Limited. The proposed development shall consist of the construction of a 1-6 storey extension (over lower ground) to the existing Raddison Blu hotel.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F20A/0638	<p>CG Hotels Dublin Airport Limited. The proposed development shall consist of a new standalone 8-12 - storey (over partial basement) hotel. Radisson Blu Hotel, Corballis Way / East Link Road, Dublin Airport, Swords.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3546/21	<p>Charlemont Regeneration Limited. A building ranging in height from 6 to 7 storeys with a cumulative Gross Floor Area of 2,341m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3334/21	<p>Deck Building Services DAC. Demolition of a single storey warehouse, construction of a three storey apartment building and all associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	42/43, Blessington Street, Dublin 7, D07 N232 & D07 KP08 (with frontage to Blessington Lane).	<p>any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
4156/21	<p>Dublin County Board.</p> <p>A two-storey extension to the existing single storey sports facility, with a gross floor area of 421.1 sq.m with associated site works.</p> <p>DCU Sports Grounds, Saint Clare's, Griffith Avenue, Dublin 9.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0551	<p>Gunn Lennon Fabrication Limited.</p> <p>The construction of a light industrial manufacturing unit of gfa 2,922 sqm (including 646 sqm ancillary 3 storey offices), storage and yard space to rear of the building, 25 No. car parking, 37 No. bicycle parking provision of signage zones, landscaping &amp; planting, boundary treatment security fencing and associated site services &amp; development works on GFL site.</p> <p>GFL site South of Unit 2, Swords Business Park (Mountgorrey), Swords.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3622/21	<p>Irish Life Assurance plc. Planning permission for development at the Irish Life Centre.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F22A/0012	<p>JOM Investments Unlimited Company. An extension to the rear of Unit C4 with a total floor area of 196 sq.m and all associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	Unit C4, Gulliver's Retail Park, Northwood Avenue, Santry, Dublin 9.	<p>any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3288/21	<p>National Council for the Blind of Ireland.</p> <p>PROTECTED STRUCTURE: Planning permission to construct a single storey building for gym use with glazed link corridor to the eastern side of the existing training building and all associated site works on the northern side of the existing site of P.V. Doyle House, Whitworth Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0100	<p>October Management Limited.</p> <p>A new link road from the roundabout to the south of Lakeshore Drive, Crowcastle, Swords, Co Dublin that will be constructed to a length of approximately 290m. The road will incorporate lighting, drainage, footpaths and cycle tracks.</p> <p>Crowcastle, Swords, Co Dublin.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
F21A/0563	<p>Port Side Investments Limited. Amendment to previously permitted development F20A/0023 (An Bord Pleanála ABP-309158-21). Two additional buildings to be constructed totalling 1,380 sq.m.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
3543/21	<p>Private Landowner. PROTECTED STRUCTURE: The development will consist of: the demolition of the existing shed structure on the site, the construction</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use</p>

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	<p>of 1 no. detached two-storey three bedroom mews house (165 sqm) and all associated landscaping and drainage works.</p> <p>52A Western Way Dublin 7, D07KV22 (rear of 52 Mountjoy Street).</p>	<p>any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
4184/21	<p>Private Landowner.</p> <p>Demolition of the existing disused single storey building which faces Blessington Court and the construction of a three-storey building to accommodate three apartment units. All with associated landscaping and site development works.</p> <p>Rear 3 Blessington Street, Dublin 7.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312131 Formerly 301908	Irish Water: Greater Dublin Drainage Project New wastewater treatment plant in Clonshaugh and associated pipelines.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Greater Dublin Drainage Project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Greater Dublin Drainage Project is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the Greater Dublin Drainage Project, it is necessary to determine that the project will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Greater Dublin Drainage Project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the Greater Dublin Drainage Project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
N/A	<p>National Transport Authority: BusConnects - Overhaul of current bus system in Dublin region</p> <p>Great deal of overlap with a number of proposed BusConnects Core Bus Corridor routes</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed BusConnects Schemes must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed BusConnects Schemes is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the BusConnects Schemes, it is necessary to determine that the project will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development and the majority of the schemes, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the BusConnects Schemes will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the BusConnects Schemes and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	<p>Irish Water</p> <p>Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region, including the proposed abstraction of water from</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the</p>

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	<p>the Lower River Shannon at Parteen Basin in County Tipperary, with water treatment nearby at Birdhill. Treated water would then be piped 170km to a termination point reservoir at Peamount in south County Dublin)</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region, it is necessary to determine that the project will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305878	<p>Ardstone Homes Strategic Housing Development application for 590 number residential units (480 apartments comprising eight blocks and 110 duplexes &amp; apartments comprising nine blocks), at Beechpark and Maryfield, Scholarstown Road, Dublin 16.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul> <p>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</p>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305940	Sandyford GP Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 564 number apartments comprising six blocks, former Aldi site, Carmanhall Road, Sandyford Business District, Dublin 18	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305979	<p>Seven Cabra Real Estate Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 485 number residential units in nine no. blocks, at former ClÉ lands, 2-4 Carnlough Road, Cabra, Dublin 7.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309126	<p>Glenveagh Homes Limited Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>

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	<p>192 no. apartments, creche and all associated site works at Carpenterstown Road, Castleknock, Dublin 15</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305991	<p>Ballymore Property Developments Limited</p> <p>Strategic Housing Development application for 142 number residential units, Seamount Road, Seamount Abbey, Malahide, Co. Dublin.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

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		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306075	<p>Cosgrave Developments Strategic Housing Development application for 331 number apartments, Northwood Avenue, Santry, Dublin 9.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305623	<p>Cairn Homes Properties Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 282 number apartments comprising four blocks. Parkside 4, Parkside Boulevard, Dublin 13.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
305619	St Marnock's II Designated Activity Company Strategic Housing Development application for 153 number residential units. Station Road, Portmarnock, Townlands of Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
305538	Dwyer Nolan Developments Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 129 number apartments comprising five blocks. To the north of Poppintree Industrial Estate, bounded by St Margaret's Road to	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.

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	the north, and Balbutcher Lane to the south east, Dublin 11.	<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305676	Oxley Holdings Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 741 number build to rent apartments. Lands at the rear of Connolly Station, Connolly Station car park, Sheriff Street Lower, Dublin 1.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.</p> <p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305316	Gerard Gannon Properties Strategic Housing Development application for 1,030 number apartment units comprising nine blocks. All to the North and South of Main Street, Clongriffin, Dublin 13.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>



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			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
305405	Dublin City University Strategic Housing Development application for 1,240 student bed spaces. Dublin City University, DCU Glasnevin Campus, Collins Avenue Extension, Dublin 9.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
305324	Summix FRC Developments Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 368 no. student accommodation bed spaces	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>comprising three blocks. Site known as a portion of the Brewery Block, bounded by Newmarket, St Luke's Avenue, Brabazon Place/Brabazon Row and Ardee Street (The site includes Nos. 13/14 Ardee Street and No. 29 Newmarket), Dublin 8.</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305312	<p>Ruirside Developments Limited Strategic Housing Development application for 245 no. apartment units comprising three blocks at Part of Former Premier Dairies Site, Finglas Road, Dublin 11.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

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		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>305680 (Quashed by High Court) Now permitted by 307444</p>	<p>Crekav Trading GP Limited Strategic Housing Development application for a residential development consisting of 657 apartment units comprising nine blocks on lands east of St. Paul's College, Sybill Hill Road, Raheny, Dublin 5.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305267	<p>Adwood Limited. Strategic Housing Development Application for 1,034 residential units comprising of (578 no. houses, 456 no. apartments), 2 no. childcare facilities (1 temporary, 1 permanent), 1 no. retail unit, 1 no. community facility. Outer Ring Road/Grange Castle Road (R136), Old Nangor Road (L5254), Cherrywood Park, Kilcarbery Avenue and Corkagh Park, Townlands of Kilcarbery, Corkagh Demesne, Deansrath and Nangor, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305534	<p>The Skerries Road Partnership Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>

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	<p>Application for 165 no. residential units (117 no. houses, 48 no. apartments). Lands at Skerries Road, Palmer Road, Palmer Avenue and St Maur's Park, Rush, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305556	<p>OBSF Limited Strategic Housing Development 290 no. apartments comprising six blocks, creche and associated site works. Citywest Shopping Centre, Fortunestown, Dublin 24</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

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		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
305563	<p>Greenacre Residential DAC Strategic Housing Development 488 no. apartments comprising five blocks, creche and associated site works. Fortunestown Lane, Saggart, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306074	<p>Kimpton Vale Limited Strategic Housing Development 211 no. apartments comprising four blocks and all associated site works. Windmill, Porterstown, Clonsilla, Dublin 15</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>



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			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
306102	<p>Atlas GP Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of structures on site, construction of 512 no. apartments comprising four blocks, childcare facility and associated site works. Former Techrete Site, Beshoff Motors and Garden Centre, Howth Road, Howth, Dublin 13</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306160	<p>Declan Taite &amp; Anne O'Dwyer Strategic Housing Development Demolition of 'Greenmount' and 'Dun Oir', construction of 197 no. residential units (62 no. houses, 135 no. apartments comprising seven blocks</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

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	<p>and 20 no. duplex apartments comprised of four blocks) and associated site works. Glenamuck Road, Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18</p>	<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306167	<p>Ballymore Property Developments Limited Strategic Housing Development 435 no. apartments comprising five blocks and associated site works. Ratoath Road and Hamilton View, Pelletstown, Dublin 11</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306182	<p>Chilldale Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing structures, construction of 130 no. houses, creche and associated site works. Rowlestown, Church Road and Rowlestown Drive, Rowlestown East, Rowlestown, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306602	<p>Glenveagh Homes Limited Strategic Housing Development 463 no. residential units (89 no. houses, 353 no. apartments comprising seven blocks, 21 no. duplex apartments in two blocks), creche and associated site works. Citywest Road and Magna Drive, Fortunestown, Citywest, Dublin 24</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306705	<p>Greenleaf Homes Limited Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>502 no. apartments comprising six blocks with a creche and all associated site works.</p> <p>Former Gallaher's cigarette factory site at the junction of Airton Road &amp; Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306721	<p>Roseberry Investments Limited Strategic Housing Development</p> <p>124 no. apartments comprising two blocks and all associated site works.</p> <p>Lands at Bonnington Hotel, Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect <b>Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?</b>
		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306778	<p>EWR Innovation Park Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing buildings, construction of 336 no. apartments comprising six blocks, childcare facilities and associated site works. Docklands Innovation Park, 128-130 East Wall Road, Dublin 3</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306794	<p>Elchoir Construction Limited Strategic Housing Development 144 no. apartments comprising three blocks and associated site works. Lands adjacent to the existing residential development known as 'The Gallery', Turvey Walk, off Turvey Avenue, To the west of Donabate Train Station, Donabate, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306837	<p>Trinity College Dublin Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Demolition of existing structures within the curtilage of Greenane House (a protected structure), construction of 4 no. apartments, 358 no. student accommodation bedspaces comprising four blocks and associated site works. Cunningham House, Trinity Hall, Dartry, Dublin 6</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306949	<p>Lulani Dalguise Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing dwelling and other structures, conversion of Dalguise House to 2 no. houses, construction of 298 no. residential units (22 no. houses, 276 no. apartments comprising eight blocks), creche and associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Dalguise House (a protected structure). Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307011	<p>Omni Park Shopping Centre Consortium</p> <p>Strategic Housing Development</p> <p>Demolition of existing structures, construction of 324 no. apartments comprising three blocks, creche and associated site works.</p> <p>Lands to the northeast of Omni Park Shopping Centre including vacant warehouse, Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307043	<p>Paul and David Butler Strategic Housing Development 116 no. residential units (85 no. houses, 31 no. apartments), childcare facility and associated site works. Suttons Fields, Ballybetagh Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
307067	<p>Carrey Issuer DAC Strategic Housing Development 413 no. Build to Rent apartments (one block) and associated site works. Site formerly known as the IDA Ireland Small Business Centre/Newmarket Industrial Estate bounded by Newmarket, Brabazon Place, St Lukes Avenue and Newmarket Street, Dublin 8</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307092	<p>Randelswood Holdings Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing structures, construction of 250 no. Build to Rent</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

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	<p>apartments comprising five blocks and associated site works. Lands at Palmerstown Retail Park, Kennelsfort Road Lower, Palmerstown, Dublin 20</p>	<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307197	<p>Derryroe Limited Strategic Housing Development 105 no. apartments &amp; aparthotel extension comprising one block and associated site works. 36, 38, 40 Herbert Park and 10 Pembroke Place, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307267	<p>The Donnybrook Partnership Strategic Housing Development Demolition of buildings, construction of 148 no. apartments comprising one block and associated site works. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
307415	<p>Ketut Limited</p> <p>Strategic Housing Development</p> <p>200 no. apartments comprising four blocks, creche and associated site works.</p> <p>Lisieux Hall, Murphystown Road, Leopardstown, Dublin 18</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
307656	<p>Ruirside Development Limited</p> <p>Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development</p>



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	<p>725 no. apartments comprising six blocks, creche and associated site works.</p> <p>Rathbourne Avenue, Pelletstown, Ashtown, Dublin 15</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>304469 307683</p>	<p>Crekav Trading GP Limited Strategic Housing Development</p> <p>253 no. apartments comprising three blocks and associated works. Modifications to this permission is covered by 307683 to provide 54 no. additional apartments, increase in childcare facility and associated site works.</p> <p>Greenacres, Longacre and Drumahill House, Upper Kilmacud Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308157	<p>1 Wyckham Land Limited Strategic Housing Development 628 no. Build to Rent apartments comprising seven blocks, childcare facility and associated site works. 'Marmalade Lane', Wyckham Avenue, Dundrum, Dublin 16 – Quashed by High Court in March 2022</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308162	<p>Alphabet ABC Properties Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing building and construction of 397 no. bedspace Build to Rent Shared Living residential development comprising one block and associated site works.</p> <p>A site comprised of The Old Glass Factory and no's. 113-117 Cork Street and no's. 118-122 Cork Street, Dublin 8</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
304624	Fingal County Council	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely	No in-combination effect.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Greenway between Malahide Demesne and Newbridge Demesne to be known as 'Broadmeadow Way'. Malahide Demesne, Kilcrea, Newbridge Demesne, Donabate, Fingal, County Dublin</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed greenway must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed greenway was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed greenway, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed greenway, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed greenway will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed greenway and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
306583	<p>Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council A residential development (597 residential units with 506 build to rent apartments &amp; 40 apartments comprising eight blocks and 51 houses) with ancillary commercial uses (retail unit, cafe and creche) partially comprising a "Build to Rent" scheme on circa 9.69 hectares</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed residential development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed residential development is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	The townlands of Shanganagh, Cork Little and Shankill, Co. Dublin	<p>some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed residential development, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed residential development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed residential development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed residential development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
301798	Irish Water Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	<p>Irish Water Clarendon Street, Dublin Sewer Upgrades Essential maintenance and rehabilitation of the underlying old Victorian Sewer is required as part of this project.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed sewer upgrade works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed sewer upgrade works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed sewer upgrade works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed sewer upgrade works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed sewer upgrade works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed sewer upgrade works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	<p>Irish Water Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works Expanding and upgrading existing wastewater treatment plant to 90,000 Population Equivalent (PE). Constructing and commissioning of new treatment processes at the plant.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites. As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Swords Sewerage Scheme &amp; Wastewater Treatment Works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
n/a	Iarnród Éireann DART+ Programme (non-tunnel elements) including additional stations at Cabra, Pelletstown, Woodbrook, Kylemore and Glasnevin	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed DART+ non-tunnel elements must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed DART+ non-tunnel elements are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed DART+ non-tunnel elements, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed DART+ non-tunnel elements will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed DART+ non-tunnel elements and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	DART+ Tunnel Element (Kildare Line to Northern Line)	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed DART+ tunnel elements must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed DART+ tunnel elements are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

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		<p>Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed DART+ tunnel elements, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed DART+ tunnel elements will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed DART+ tunnel elements and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2 must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2 are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>sites, the proposed Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2 will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Luas Green Line Capacity Enhancement - Phase 2 and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Finglas Luas (Green Line extension Broombridge to Finglas)	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Finglas Luas must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Finglas Luas is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Extension of the Finglas Luas, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Finglas Luas the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Finglas Luas will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Finglas Luas and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
n/a	Extension of Luas Green Line to Bray	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Lucan Luas	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Lucan Luas must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Lucan Luas is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed Lucan Luas, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Lucan Luas the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Lucan Luas will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Lucan Luas and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Poolbeg Luas	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Poolbeg Luas must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Poolbeg Luas is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Poolbeg Luas, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Poolbeg Luas the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Poolbeg Luas will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Poolbeg Luas and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Metro South	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Metro South must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Metro South is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Metro South, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Metro South will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Metro South and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Reconfiguration of the N7 from its junction with the M50 to Naas.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely	No in-combination effect.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed N7 reconfiguration works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed N7 reconfiguration works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed N7 reconfiguration works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed N7 reconfiguration works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed N7 reconfiguration works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed N7 reconfiguration works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Junction upgrades and other capacity improvements on the M1 Motorway, including additional lanes south of Drogheda, where required.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed M1 upgrade works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed M1 upgrade works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed M1 upgrade works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed M1 upgrade works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed M1 upgrade works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed M1 upgrade works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Widening of the M50 to three lanes in each direction between Junction 14 (Sandyford) and Junction 17 (M11) plus related junction and other changes.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in-combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed M50 widening works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed M50 widening works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed M50 widening works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed M50 widening works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed M50 widening works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed M50 widening works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	<p>Reconfiguration of the N4 from its junction with the M50 to Leixlip to rationalise accesses and to provide additional capacity at the Quarryvale junction</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed N4 Reconfiguration works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed N4 Reconfiguration works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed N4 Reconfiguration works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed N4 Reconfiguration works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed N4 Reconfiguration works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed N4 Reconfiguration works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
n/a	Capacity enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 from Junction 4 (M50) to Junction 14 (Ashford) inclusive of ancillary and associated road schemes, to provide additional lanes and upgraded junctions, plus service roads and linkages to cater for local traffic movements.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed enhancement and reconfiguration of the M11/N11 and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Enhancements of the N2/M2 national route inclusive of a bypass of Slane, to provide for additional capacity on the non-motorway sections of this route, and to address safety issues in Slane village associated with, in particular, heavy goods vehicles	There is no physical overlap between the proposed Project and the N2/M2 enhancements and there are no potential impact pathways by which this project could adversely affect the integrity of any European sites within the ZOI of the proposed Project either	No in-combination effect.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		via habitat degradation impacts (either hydrological, hydrogeological or invasive species).	
n/a	Widening of the N3 between Junction 1 (M50) and Junction 4 (Clonee), plus related junction and necessary changes to the existing national road network	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed N3 widening works must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed N3 widening works are subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed N3 widening works, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed N3 widening works, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed N3 widening works will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed N3 widening works and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Dublin Port Company. Southern Port Access Route (SPAR) Development of a road link connecting from the southern end of the Dublin Port Tunnel to the South	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	Port area, which will serve the South Port and adjoining development areas	<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Dublin Port Tunnel to South Port area link road and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
PL06F.HA0031	R126 Donabate Relief Road: R132 to Portrane Demesne	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed R126 Donabate Relief Road and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road will not act in combination with the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
n/a	Swords Relief Road at Lord Mayors	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed Swords Relief Road must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Swords Relief Road is subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed Swords Relief Road, it is necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed Swords Relief Road will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed Swords Relief Road and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308353	Orchid Residential Limited Strategic Housing Development	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely	No in-combination effect.



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Demolition of an existing building and hard surface parking area and the construction of 239 no. student bedspaces with amenity spaces, bicycle and car parking spaces and all associated site works at Goatstown Road, Dublin 14.</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308366	<p>MKN Developments Limited Strategic Housing Development 278 no. apartments, childcare facility and associated site works at Forest Road, Swords, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308827	<p>Glenveagh Living Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of all the structures on the site, 702 no. Build to Rent residential units, creche and associated site works at Castleforbes Business Park, Sheriff Street Upper and East Road, Dublin 1</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308871	<p>Cherry Core Limited and Jasmine Perfection Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing buildings on site, construction of 189 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works at 32A, 32B, 33, 34 and 35 James Street and a site off Basin View, Dublin 8</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
308875	Phibsborough Shopping Centre Limited Strategic Housing Development 321 no. Build to Rent shared accommodation bed spaces and associated site works at Phibsborough Shopping Centre and 345-349 North Circular Road, Dublin 7	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
308905	Sanderly Holdings Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of existing vacant motor vehicle showroom and no. 38	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Glasnevin Hill, construction of 101 no. apartments and associated site works</p>	<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
308917	<p>DBTR-SCR1 Fund a Sub-Fund of the CWTC Multi Family ICAV Strategic Housing Development Demolition of all buildings excluding the original fabric of the former Player Wills Factory at South Circular Road, Dublin 8, construction of 492 no. Build to Rent apartments, 240 no. Build to Rent shared accommodation along, creche and associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309345	<p>Bindford Limited Strategic Housing Development 205 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works at 113 Phibsborough Road, Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309430	<p>Colbeam Limited Strategic Housing Development 698 no. student bedspace accommodation and associated site works at Our Lady's Grove, Goatstown, Dublin 14</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309657	<p>The Park Shopping Centre Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of the existing Park Shopping Centre and nos. 42-45</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	<p>Prussia Street, construction of 175 no. residential units (3 no. houses, 29 no. Build to Rent apartments and 584 no. student bedspaces) and associated site works.</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309807	<p>Atlas GP Limited Strategic Housing Development Demolition of 4 no. dwellings (Rockwinds, Woodlawn, No. 43 Watson Road and No. 66 Watson Drive), construction of 255 no. residential units (7 no. houses, 248 no. apartments), childcare facility and associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309828	<p>Ironborn Real Estate Limited Strategic Housing Development 445 no. Build to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works at Stepside, Dublin 18</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309846	<p>Adroit Operations Limited Strategic Housing Development 203 no. residential units (109 no. houses, 94 no. apartments), creche and associated site works at Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
309836	<p>Ardstone Homes Limited Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	241 no. apartments and associated site works at Stocking Avenue, Woodstown, Dublin 16	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310112	Durkan (Brickfield Drive) Limited Strategic Housing Development 282 apartment units in 4 blocks at Brickfield Drive, Crumlin, Dublin 12	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

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		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310138	<p>Winterbrook Homes Limited Strategic Housing Development 231 residential apartment units in 5 blocks at Mount St Mary's, Dundrum Road, Dublin 14</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310327	<p>Bartra ODG Limited Strategic Housing Development 1,074 residential units in 8 blocks at O'Devaney Gardens, Dublin 7</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

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			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
310350	<p>Puddenhill Property Limited Charlestown Place Strategic Housing Development 590 apartment units in 4 blocks at Charlestown, Finglas</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310398	<p>Ardstone Homes Strategic Housing Development 114 Build to Rent apartments over 6 blocks at Stocking Avenue, Dublin 16</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>



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		<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311190	1 Players land limited. 244 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works. Three blocks ranging in height up to nine storeys Site at Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.</p> <p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
<p>312170 Formerly 308157</p>	<p>1 Wyckham Land Limited. Strategic Housing Development for 628 no. residential units in five blocks, residential amenities, a creche and all associated site development works. Marmalade Lane, Gort Mhuire, Dundrum, Dublin 16,</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
309658	AAI Walkinstown Limited. Demolition of existing buildings, construction of 171 no. apartments, creche across two blocks and associated site works. Former CHM Premises, Ballymount Road Lower, Walkinstown, Dublin 12.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
310077	Balgriffin Park Limited. 260 no. apartments across two blocks and associated site works.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development

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	<p>Site at Belmayne P4. The corner of Churchwell Road and Churchwell Crescent, Belmayne, Dublin 13.</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310578	<p>Ballycullen Limited Partnership Strategic Housing Development for 329 no. residential units, a creche and all associated site development works.</p> <p>The site is located in the townland of Woodtown, Ballycullen, Dublin 16.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

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		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310944	<p>Belwall Limited.</p> <p>413 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. no. apartment blocks (Blocks A-D) ranging from 5 storeys to 7 storeys in height Saint Columbans and No. 25 Hole in the Wall Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312003	<p>Cairn Homes Properties Limited. Removal of the existing backfilled basement &amp; construction of Strategic Housing Development consisting of 730 no. residential units, in five blocks (including five apartment blocks and two duplex blocks). Site at Parkside 5B, Parkside, Dublin 13.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310570	<p>Cairn Homes Properties Limited Strategic Housing Development</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>

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	<p>consisting of 421 no. residential units, retail/office/commercial units, residential amenity areas, in 9 no. blocks, with open spaces, accesses, substations, plant, car parking, landscaping and all associated works. Site at Cooldown Commons and Fortunestown, Citywest, Dublin 24 (on lands located north of the Luas red line and Fortunestown Luas stop)</p>	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311329	<p>Clonkeen Investments DAC. 299 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. Lands adjoining Clonkeen College, Clonkeen Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312132	<p>Cornel Living Limited. Construction of 419 no. 'Build to Rent' residential dwellings (412 no. apartment units across five blocks &amp; seven no. houses), 1 no. childcare facility, 1 no. retail/cafe unit together with all associated site and development works. Site at Old Bray Road, Cornelscourt, Dublin 18</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in-combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310860	<p>CWTC Multi Family ICAV acting on behalf of its sub-fund DBTR DR1 Fund Demolition of a number of existing office/former buildings on site, including the New Wing and Library Wing Buildings and the construction of a residential development. Holy Cross College, Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3 and Drumcondra Road Lower, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>

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309812	<p>Dublin City Council. Strategic Infrastructure Development. To increase the capacity of the Dublin Waste to Energy Facility (ref: PL29S.EF2022) from 600,000 tonnes per annum to 690,000 tonnes per annum.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic infrastructure development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic infrastructure development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic infrastructure development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic infrastructure development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic infrastructure development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic infrastructure development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310413	<p>GLL PRS Holdco Limited Strategic Housing Development. 162 no. residential units across three no. blocks, communal and public open amenity space.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p>

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		<p>limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311606	Golden Port Estates Limited. Strategic Housing Development. 249 no. apartments and associated site works (Phase 2). Eight blocks ranging from five to eight-storeys.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>

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		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312214	<p>Heronvale Developments Limited. Strategic Housing Development. 130 no. residential units (55 no. houses, 75 no. apartments) and associated site works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

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			<p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311540	<p>Homeland Silverpines Limited. Strategic Housing Development. The development will consist of a new residential and mixed-use scheme to include apartments, residential amenity space, a cafe and a childcare facility.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311591	<p>HPREF HSQ Investments Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Residential development of 399 no. Build to Rent residential units and all</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development</p>

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	<p>ancillary and associated uses, development and works, and a retail unit of 120 sq.m m, on a site of 1.08 ha.</p>	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311826	<p>Knockrabo Investments DAC. Strategic Housing Development. 227 no. apartments and associated site works. Four blocks, ranging from part two to part eight storeys in height.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>



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		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311616	<p>MacCabe Durney Barnes. Strategic Housing Development. 131 no. residential units (21 no. houses, 110 no. apartments), childcare facilities and associated site works. Ten blocks up to four storeys .</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310299	<p>Maxol Property Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Demolition all existing buildings, construction of 112 no. apartments and associated site works. single six storey over basement block.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312325	<p>Oval Target Limited. Strategic Housing Development.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
Formerly 303804	Demolition of an existing extension, construction of 493 no. apartments, creche and associated site works.	<p>affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
311287	Pembroke Partnership Limited. Strategic Housing Development. 115 no. apartments, creche and associated site works. Four blocks ranging from three to five storeys.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312112	<p>Quintain Developments Ireland Limited.</p> <p>Strategic Housing Development. 172 no. residential units in a mix of houses and duplexes. Public open space, a new vehicular road and an upgrade of an existing foul water pump (Phase 1d).</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310567	<p>Ruirside Developments Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Permission is sought for a 30-storey residential building (Block A) (c.14,364 sq.m m gfa), including residential (198no. units), cafe/restaurant, replacement office use and ancillary accommodation and works.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects,</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
311302	Sandford Living Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of existing structures on site, 671 no. Built to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
311333	Savona Limited. Strategic Housing Development. 131 no. Build to Rent apartments and associated site works.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation.	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
312218	<p>Silvermount Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of the existing structures on site, construction of 545 no. Build to Rent apartments, creche and associated site works. Six blocks from one to ten storeys.</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p>



Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310418	<p>The Shoreline Partnership Strategic Housing Development. The proposed development will consist of the alteration of permitted development, as permitted under FCC Reg. Ref. F16A/0412, Reg. Ref. 248970, as amended, with development now proposed for 882 no. residential dwellings (747 apartments, 135 houses)</p>	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
			The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
311016	The Shoreline Partnership. Strategic Housing Development. The proposed development will consist of the development of 1,221 no. residential apartment/duplex dwellings in 11 no. blocks ranging in height from 2 to 15 storeys.	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites. The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites. The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required. In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project. Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.
312102	Viridis Real Estate Services Limited and Prussia Properties Limited. Strategic Housing Development. Demolition of industrial sheds and	As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will	No in-combination effect. The proposed strategic housing development must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
	workshops, construction of 236 no. student bedspaces and associated site works. Three blocks ranging from five to seven storeys.	<p>not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed strategic housing development was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed strategic housing development, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the lack of physical overlap between proposed strategic housing development, the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed strategic housing development will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed strategic housing development and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>
310145	Fingal County Council R132 Connectivity Project. A proposal to improve connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists across and along the R132.	<p>As assessed in Section 6, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site in isolation. Therefore, the potential for in combination effects to arise are limited to those effects the proposed Project will have on the receiving environment that are measurable in some way, but themselves will not</p>	<p>No in-combination effect.</p> <p>The proposed R132 Connectivity Project must comply with all applicable planning and environmental approval requirements and be in accordance with the objectives and policies of the relevant Development Plan. This land use plan contains objectives and policies to ensure the protection of European sites.</p> <p>The proposed R132 Connectivity Project was subject to planning consent, including preparation of an EIAR and AA Screening Report/Natura Impact Statement, where required.</p> <p>In granting permission for the proposed R132 Connectivity Project, it was necessary to determine that the project would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, including from any of the</p>

Application Reference	Applicant for 'Other Development' and Brief Description	Potential for In-combination effect	Conclusion regarding In-combination effect Will the project act in combination with the proposed Project to adversely affect the integrity of European sites?
		<p>affect the conservation objectives of European sites.</p> <p>The potential for in-combination effects could be as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Habitat degradation/effects on QI/SCI species as a result of hydrological and hydrogeological impacts</li> <li>▪ Habitat degradation as a result of introducing/spreading non-native invasive species</li> </ul>	<p>impact pathways listed in the previous column in this table, either alone or in combination with the proposed Project.</p> <p>Considering the environmental protection policies included within the relevant land use plans, the range of mitigation measures included in the proposed Project to avoid significant impacts and that alone the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, the proposed R132 Connectivity Project will not act in combination with the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites.</p> <p>The proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, in its own right, nor in combination with other projects, including the proposed R132 Connectivity Project and has included mitigation in that regard to prevent any such adverse effects.</p>

## 8.2 Plan Level Environmental Protection Policies and Objectives

This section lists the overarching plan level environmental protection policies from the following plans *Fingal Development Plan 2017 – 2023* (Fingal County Council, 2017), *Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022* (Dublin City Council, 2016), *South Dublin County Development Plan 2022–2028* (South Dublin County Council, 2022), *Wicklow County Development Plan 2016–2022* (Wicklow County Council, 2016) and *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 – 2028* (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, 2022).

The proposed Project is compliant with all of the plan level biodiversity protection policies and objectives described above, including those within the *Fingal Development Plan 2017 – 2023*, the *Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022*, the *South Dublin County Development Plan 2022–2028*, the *Wicklow County Development Plan 2016–2022* and the *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 – 2028*. Furthermore, the proposed Project will not prevent the achievement of any of these plan level biodiversity protection policies and objectives across the identified potential impact pathways.

### Fingal Development Plan 2017 – 2023

**Objective NH10:** Ensure that the Council takes full account of the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives, as they apply both within and without European Sites in the performance of its functions.

**Objective NH11:** Ensure that the Council, in the performance of its functions, takes full account of the objectives and management practices proposed in any management or related plans for European Sites in and adjacent to Fingal published by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

**Objective NH15:** Strictly protect areas designated or proposed to be designated as Natura 2000 sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs); also known as European sites) including any areas that may be proposed for designation or designated during the period of this Plan.

**Objective NH16:** Protect the ecological integrity of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna, and Habitat Directive Annex I sites.

**Objective NH17:** Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact on proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna, Habitat Directive Annex I sites and Annex II species contained therein, and on rare and threatened species including those protected by law and their habitats.

**Objective SW04:** Require the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage techniques where appropriate, for new development or for extensions to existing developments, in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flooding risks.

**Objective WQ01:** Strive to achieve 'good status' in all waterbodies in compliance with the Water Framework Directive, the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan 2009-2015 and the associated Programme of Measures (first cycle) and to cooperate with the development and implementation of the second cycle national River Basin Management Plan 2017-2021.

**Objective WQ04:** Protect existing riverine wetland and coastal habitats and where possible create new habitats to maintain naturally functioning ecosystems whilst ensuring they do not impact negatively on the conservation objectives of any European Sites.

**Objective WT01:** Liaise with and work in conjunction with Irish Water during the lifetime of the plan for the provision, extension and upgrading of waste water collection and treatment systems in all towns and villages of the County to serve existing populations and facilitate sustainable development of the County, in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Strategy and associated Core Strategy.

**Objective WT02:** Liaise with Irish Water to ensure the provision of wastewater treatment systems in order to ensure compliance with existing licences, EU Water Framework Directive, River Basin Management Plans, the Urban Waste Water Directive and the EU Habitats Directive.

Dublin City Development Plan 2016 - 2022

**SI2:** To support and facilitate Irish Water to ensure the upgrading of wastewater infrastructure, in particular the upgrading of the Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant, and to support the development of the Greater Dublin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, the North Docklands Sewage Scheme, the Marine Outfall and orbital sewer to be located in the northern part of the Greater Dublin Area to serve the Dublin region as part of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy.

**SI3:** To ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and wastewater treatment and to manage development, so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity or resources exists or will become available within the life of a planning permission.

**SI7:** To promote the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution

**SI17:** To require an environmental assessment of all proposed flood protection or flood alleviation works

**SI18:** To require the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new developments, where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works. The following measures will apply:

- The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, and detention basins
- The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds, and wetlands
- The slow-down of the movement of water.

**GI2:** That any plan/project, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects that has the potential to give rise to significant effect on the integrity of any European site(s), shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the EU Habitats Directives.

**GI23:** To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by Articles 10 and 12 of Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Acts 1976–2012, the Flora (Protection) Order 2015 S.I No. 356 of 2015, European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 to 2015.

**GI24:** To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

**GI26:** To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan

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**Policy NCBH3 Natura 2000 Sites:** Conserve and protect Natura 2000 sites and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for habitats and species that are considered to be at risk through the protection of the Natura 2000 network from any plans or projects that are likely to have a significant effect on their coherence or integrity

**NCBH3 Objective 1:** To prevent development and activities that would adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site located within or adjacent to the County and promote the favourable conservation status of the habitats and species integral to these sites.

**NCBH3 Objective 2:** To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing and / or proposed plans or projects, will not have a

significant adverse effect on a European Site, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant adverse effect (either alone or in combination), South Dublin County Council will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92 / 43 / EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will South Dublin County Council adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.

**NCBH3 Objective 3:** To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and / or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant adverse effect on a European Site, or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant adverse effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92 / 43 / EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.

**G11 Objective 3:** To facilitate the development and enhancement of sensitive access to and connectivity between areas of interest for residents, wildlife and biodiversity, and other distinctive landscapes as focal features for linkages between natural, semi natural and formalised green spaces where feasible and ensuring that there is no adverse impact (directly, indirectly or cumulatively) on the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites and protected habitats outside of Natura 2000 sites

**IE2 Objective 1:** To work in conjunction with Irish Water to protect existing water and drainage infrastructure and to promote the ongoing upgrade and expansion of water supply and wastewater services to meet the future needs of the County and the Region.

**Policy IE3 Surface Water and Groundwater:** Manage surface water and protect and enhance ground and surface water quality to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive.

**IE3 Objective 1:** To maintain, improve and enhance the environmental and ecological quality of our surface waters and groundwater by implementing the relevant programme of measures set out in the River Basin Management Plans.

**IE3 Objective 2:** To maintain and enhance existing surface water drainage systems in the County and to require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new development in accordance with objectives set out in section 4.2.2 of this Plan including, where feasible, integrated constructed wetlands, at a local, district and County level, to control surface water outfall and protect water quality

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**NH2:** No projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on Natura 2000 sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects).

**NH3:** To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of designated ecological sites including candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs); Wildlife Sites (including proposed Natural Heritage Areas); Salmonid Waters; Flora Protection Order sites; Wildfowl Sanctuaries (see S.I. 192 of 1979); Freshwater Pearl Mussel catchments; and Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). To contribute towards compliance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable



National Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines, including the following and any updated/superseding documents:

- EU Directives, including the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC, as amended)<sup>7</sup>, the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)<sup>8</sup>, the Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)<sup>9</sup>, the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC, as amended), the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).
- National legislation, including the Wildlife Act 1976<sup>10</sup>, the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989 (SI No. 349 of 1989) (as amended), the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000, the European Union (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 477 of 2011) and the European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations 2008<sup>11</sup>.
- National policy guidelines (including any clarifying Circulars or superseding versions of same), including the Landscape and Landscape Assessment Draft Guidelines 2000, the Environmental Impact Assessment Sub-Threshold Development Guidelines 2003, Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines 2004 and the Appropriate Assessment Guidance 2010.
- Catchment and water resource management Plans, including Eastern and South Eastern River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015 (including any superseding versions of same). Biodiversity Plans and guidelines, including Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's 2nd National Biodiversity Plan (including any superseding version of same). • Ireland's Environment 2014 (EPA, 2014, including any superseding versions of same), and to make provision where appropriate to address the report's goals and challenges.

**NH4:** All projects and plans arising from this plan (including any associated improvement works or associated infrastructure) will be screened for the need to undertake Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. A plan or project will only be authorised after the competent authority has ascertained, based on scientific evidence, Screening for Appropriate Assessment, and a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment where necessary, that:

- The Plan or project will not give rise to significant adverse direct, indirect or secondary effects on the integrity of any European site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects); or
- The Plan or project will have significant adverse effects on the integrity of any European site (that does not host a priority natural habitat type and / or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions, and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000; or
- The Plan or project will have a significant adverse effect on the integrity of any European site (that hosts a natural habitat type and/or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons for overriding public interest, restricted to reasons of human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000.

**NH5:** To maintain the conservation value of all proposed and future Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and to protect other designated ecological sites in Wicklow.

**NH6:** Ensure ecological impact assessment is carried out for any proposed development likely to have a significant impact on proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna, Annex I habitats, or rare and threatened species including those species protected by law and their habitats. Ensure appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures are incorporated into development proposals as part of any ecological impact assessment.

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**Policy Objective GIB18: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment\***. It is a Policy Objective to protect and conserve the environment including, in particular, the natural heritage of the County and to conserve and manage Nationally and Internationally important and EU designated sites - such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservations (SACs), proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) and Ramsar sites (wetlands) - as well as non-designated areas of high nature conservation value known as locally important areas which also serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.

**Policy Objective GIB19: Habitats Directive.** It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, including European Sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network, in accordance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable National Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines.

**Policy Objective GIB21: Designated Sites.** It is a Policy Objective to protect and preserve areas designated as proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. It is Council policy to promote the maintenance and as appropriate, delivery of 'favourable' conservation status of habitats and species within these areas.

**Policy Objective GIB22: Non-Designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance.** It is a Policy Objective to protect and promote the conservation of biodiversity in areas of natural heritage importance outside Designated Areas and to ensure that notable sites, habitats and features of biodiversity importance - including species protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000, the Birds Directive 1979, the Habitats Directive 1992, Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, Annex I habitats, local important areas, wildlife corridors and rare species - are adequately protected. Ecological assessments will be carried out for all developments in areas that support, or have potential to support, features of biodiversity importance or rare and protected species and appropriate mitigation/ avoidance measures will be implemented. In implementing this policy, regard shall be had to the Ecological Network, including the forthcoming DLR Wildlife Corridor Plan, and the recommendations and objectives of the Green City Guidelines (2008) and 'Ecological Guidance Notes for Local Authorities and Developers' (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Version 2014)

**Policy Objective GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network.** It is a Policy Objective to protect the Ecological Network which will be integrated into the updated Green Infrastructure Strategy and will align with the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan. Creating this network throughout the County will also improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive. The network will also include non-designated sites.

**Policy Objective EI7: Water Supply and Wastewater treatment and Appropriate Assessment.** It is a Policy Objective to require that all developments relating to water supply and wastewater treatment are subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment to ensure there are no likely significant effects on the integrity, defined by the structure and function, of any European sites and that the requirements of Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive are met. (Consistent with RPO 10.7 of the RSES).

**Policy Objective EI8: Groundwater Protection and Appropriate Assessment.** It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of the groundwater resources in and around the County and associated habitats and species in accordance with the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010. In this regard, the Council will support the implementation of Irish Water's Water Safety Plans to protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.

**Policy Objective EI2: Irish Water Enabling Policies Irish Water's Plans and Programmes.** It is a Policy Objective - in conjunction with the Eastern and Midland Regional Authority, where appropriate - to work with and support Irish Water in the delivery of the strategic objectives and strategic water and wastewater projects and infrastructure as set out in the 'Water Services Strategic Plan' (2015), any subsequent plan, Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan 2020 - 2024, any subsequent Capital Investment Plans and the forthcoming National Water Resources Plan, so as to ensure provision of infrastructure to

service settlements in accordance with the Core Strategy of this Plan, and the settlement strategy of the RSES. (Consistent with RPO 10.2, 10.3, 10.11, 10.16 of the RSES).

**Policy Objective EI5: River Basin Management Plans (RMBPs).** It is a Policy Objective: To ensure the delivery of the relevant policies and objectives of the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018 – 2021 and any subsequent plan, including those relating to protection of water status, improvement of water status, prevention of deterioration and meeting objectives for designated protected sites. To support Irish Water in its implementation of Water Quality Management Plans for ground, surface, coastal and estuarine waters as part of the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. To support Irish Water in the development of Drinking Water Protection Plans.

**Policy Objective EI6: Sustainable Drainage Systems.** It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all development proposals incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

**Policy Objective EI17: Water Pollution.** It is a Policy Objective to implement the provisions of water pollution abatement measures in accordance with national and EU Directives and other legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate.

### 8.3 Conclusion of the In-Combination Assessment

The proposed Project will not affect the integrity of any European sites including those within its ZoI. It will not degrade any such habitats or affect QI / SCI species as a result of hydrological or hydrogeological impacts (quality or quantity), or introducing/spreading non-native invasive plant species.

The in-combination assessment has concluded that there is no potential for adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites including those within its ZoI, to arise as a consequence of the proposed Project in combination with any other plans or projects, as in consideration of the mitigation measures detailed in Section 7 of this report, no adverse effects on European site integrity will arise from the implementation of the proposed Project.

The implementation of, and adherence to, the policies and objectives set out in Section 7.2 will ensure the protection of European sites across all identified potential impact pathways and will include the requirement for any future project to undergo Screening for Appropriate Assessment and / or Appropriate Assessment as appropriate.

As the proposed Project will not affect the integrity of European sites within the ZoI of the proposed Project, and given the protection afforded to European sites under the overarching land use plans, it has been concluded that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites to arise as a consequence of the proposed Project acting in combination with any other plans or projects.

Table 16: **In-Combination Assessment of Plans and Programmes** and Table 17: **In-Combination Assessment of Projects** present the results of a pairwise assessment of the proposed Project in-combination with all of those projects and plans. This assessment found that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites as a consequence of the proposed Project acting in-combination with each of these plans and projects.

Furthermore, for the same reasons, there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites as a consequence of the proposed Project acting in-combination with any, some or indeed all taken together, of these plans or projects.

Therefore, the proposed Project will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, either alone or in-combination with any other plans or projects. No additional mitigation measures are necessary or required following the completion of the in combination assessment

## 9. NIS Conclusion

The Natura Impact Assessment (NIS) has examined and analysed, in light of the best scientific knowledge, with respect to those European sites within the Zone of Influence of the MetroLink Project, the potential impact sources and pathways, how these could impact on the European sites' qualifying interest habitats and qualifying interest/special conservation interest species, and whether the predicted impacts would adversely affect the integrity of the European sites. Following and analysis of potential impact pathways, seventeen European sites were identified as being within the potential Zone of Influence of the MetroLink Project. These were Baldoyle Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Baldoyle Bay Special Protection Area (SPA), Dalkey Islands SPA, Howth Head Coast SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA, Malahide Estuary SAC, Malahide Estuary SPA, North Bull Island SPA, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill SPA, Rogerstown Estuary SPA, Skerries Islands SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SAC, The Murrrough SPA and Wicklow Mountains SAC.

Avoidance, design requirements and mitigation measures are set out within the NIS to ensure that any impacts on the conservation objectives of European sites will be avoided during the construction and operation of the proposed Project such that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites.

It has been objectively concluded, following an examination, analysis, and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular the nature of the predicted impacts from the MetroLink Project with account taken of the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed, that the proposed MetroLink Project will not adversely affect (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

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# 11. Appendices

Appendix A

European Sites Within the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)	Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	
<p><b>Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [003000]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Reefs [1170]</p> <p>Annex II Species:                      Harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> [1351]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013i).  <i>S.I. No. 94/2019 - European Union Habitats (Rockabill to Dalkey Island Special Area of Conservation 003000) Regulations 2019.</i></p>	<p>c. 9km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Rogerstown Estuary SAC [000208]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Estuaries [1130]                      Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]                      Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]                      Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]                      Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritim</i>) [1410]                      Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]                      Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013j).  <i>S.I. No. 286/2018 - European Union Habitats (Rogerstown Estuary Special Area of Conservation 000208) Regulations 2018.</i></p>	<p>c. 2.5km north-east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Lambay Island SAC [000204]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Reefs [1170]                      Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]</p> <p>Annex II Species:                      Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> [1364]                      Harbour seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> [1365]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Lambay Island SAC 000204</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013k).  <i>S.I. No. 294/2019 - European Union Habitats (Lambay Island Special Area of Conservation 000204) Regulations 2019.</i></p>	<p>c. 11.5km north-east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Malahide Estuary SAC [000205]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]  <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p>	<p>c. 370m downstream of the Broadmeadow River proposed crossing point</p> <p>or</p>



European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)	Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site
<p><i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) [1320]<sup>32</sup>                      Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]                      Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]                      Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]                      Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SAC 000205</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013a).  <i>S.I. No. 91/2019 - European Union Habitats (Malahide Estuary Special Area of Conservation 000205) Regulations 2019</i>.</p>	<p>c. 235m east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Baldoye Bay SAC [000199]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]                      Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]                      Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]                      Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Baldoye Bay SAC 000199</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2012a).  <i>S.I. No. 472/2021 - European Union Habitats (Baldoye Bay Special Area of Conservation 000199) Regulations 2021</i>.</p>	<p>c. 8.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the Sluice River</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 6km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Ireland's Eye SAC [002193]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]                      Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Ireland's Eye SAC 002193</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2017b).  <i>S.I. No. 501/2017 - European Union Habitats (Ireland's Eye Special Area of Conservation 002193) Regulations 2017</i>.</p>	<p>c. 10.7km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Howth Head SAC [000202]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]                      European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Howth Head SAC 000202</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2016).  <i>S.I. No. 524/2021 - European Union Habitats (Howth Head Special Area of Conservation 000202) Regulations 2021</i>.</p>	<p>c. 10.7km east of proposed Project, as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]</b>                      Annex I Habitats:                      Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]                      Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]</p>	<p>c. 6.1km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the River Liffey</p>

<sup>32</sup> 1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) habitat is included within the conservation objectives document for Malahide Estuary SAC, but not within the Statutory Instruments document. This is likely because *Spartina* is an invasive alien species in Ireland.

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p><i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310]                      Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]                      Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]                      Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]                      Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120]                      Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130]                      Humid dune slacks [2190]</p> <p>Annex II Species:                      Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [1395]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013b).  <i>S.I. No. 524/2019 - European Union Habitats (North Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 000206) Regulations 2019</i>.</p>	<p>or</p> <p>c. 5km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]                      Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]  <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]                      Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013c).  <i>S.I. No. 525/2019 - European Union Habitats (South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 000210) Regulations 2019</i>.</p>	<p>c. 5.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the River Liffey</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 2.8km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210]  <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]                      Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2021b).  <i>S.I. No. 345/2021 - European Union Habitats (Glenasmole Valley Special Area of Conservation 001209) Regulations 2021</i>.</p>	<p>c. 10.7km south of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]                      Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]                      Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]                      European dry heaths [4030]                      Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]                      Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130]                      Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]</p>	<p>c. 10.2km south of proposed Project as the crow flies</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 18.6km upstream of the proposed Tara station via the River Liffey, river Dodder and Owendoher River</p>

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p>Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]                      Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladanii</i>) [8110]                      Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]                      Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]                      Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>Annex II Species:                      Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2017a).  <i>S.I. No. 586/2012 – European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Wicklow Mountains Special Protection Area 004040)) Regulations 2012</i>.</p>	
<p><b>Knocksink Wood SAC [000725]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]                      Oak sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]                      *Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Knocksink Wood SAC 000725</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2021c).  <i>S.I. No. 93/2019 - European Union Habitats (Knocksink Wood Special Area of Conservation 000725) Regulations 2019</i>.</p>	<p>c. 13.4km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Ballyman Glen SAC [000713]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      *Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]                      Alkaline fens [7230]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Ballyman Glen SAC 000713</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2019c).  <i>S.I. No. 92/2019 - European Union Habitats (Ballyman Glen Special Area of Conservation 000713) Regulations 2019</i>.</p>	<p>c. 14.8km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [001398]</b></p> <p>Annex I Habitats:                      *Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]</p> <p>Annex II Species:                      Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i> [1014]                      Desmoulin's Whorl Snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> [1016]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC 001398</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2021d).  <i>S.I. No. 494/2018 - European Union Habitats (Rye Water Valley/Carton Special Area of Conservation 001398) Regulations 2018</i>.</p>	<p>c. 13.6km west of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	
<p><b>Rockabill SPA [004014]</b>                      Annex I Birds                      Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> [A148] [breeding]                      Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] [breeding]                      Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] [breeding]                      Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] [breeding]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Rockabill SPA 004014</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013m).  <i>S.I. No. 94/2012 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Rockabill Special Protection Area 004014)) Regulations 2012</i>.</p>	<p>c. 14km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Skerries Islands SPA [004122]</b>                      Annex I Birds                      Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> [A017] [breeding]                      Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> [A018]                      Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]                      Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> [A148] [wintering]                      Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> [A169] [wintering]                      Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> [A184]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [004122]</i>. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022e).  <i>S.I. No. 245/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Skerries Islands Special Protection Area 004122)) Regulations 2010</i>.</p>	<p>c. 13km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Rogerstown Estuary SPA [004015]</b>                      Annex I Birds:                      Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i> [A043] [wintering]                      Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]                      Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [A048] [wintering]                      Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> [A056] [wintering]                      Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] [wintering]                      Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> [A137] [wintering]                      Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] [wintering]                      Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] [wintering]                      Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] [wintering]                      Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> [A156] [wintering]                      Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] [wintering]</p> <p>Habitats:                      Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013g).  <i>S.I. No. 271/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Rogerstown Estuary Special Protection Area 004015)) Regulations 2010</i>.</p>	<p>c. 3km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Lambay Island SPA [004069]</b>                      Annex I Birds:                      Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> [A009] [breeding]</p>	<p>c. 11.5km north-east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p>Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> [A017] [wintering]                      Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> [A018]                      Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i> [A043] [wintering]                      Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> [A183] [breeding]                      Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> [A184]                      Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> [A188] [breeding]                      Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> [A199] [breeding]                      Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> [A200] [breeding]                      Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> [A204] [breeding]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation objectives for Lambay Island SPA [004049]</i>. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022d).  <i>S.I. No. 242/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Lambay Island Special Protection Area 004069)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	
<p><b>Malahide Estuary SPA [004025]</b>                      Annex I Birds:                      Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> [A005] [wintering]                      Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]                      Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [A048] [wintering]                      Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> [A054] [wintering]                      Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> [A067] [wintering]                      Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> [A069] [wintering]                      Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] [wintering]                      Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> [A140] [wintering]                      Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] [wintering]                      Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] [wintering]                      Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] [wintering]                      Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> [A156] [wintering]                      Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] [wintering]                      Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] [wintering]</p> <p>Habitats:                      Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SPA 004025</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013e).  <i>S.I. No. 285/2011 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Malahide Estuary Special Protection Area 004025)) Regulations 2011.</i></p>	<p>c. 750m downstream of the proposed crossing point on the Broadmeadow River</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 490m east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Baldoye Bay SPA [004016]</b>                      Annex I Birds:                      Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]                      Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [A048] [wintering]                      Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> [A137] [wintering]                      Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> [A140] [wintering]                      Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] [wintering]                      Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] [wintering]</p> <p>Habitats:</p>	<p>c. 8.6km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the Sluice River</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 6km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p><b>Wetlands &amp; Waterbirds [A999]</b></p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2013d).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 275/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Baldoyle Bay Special Protection Area 004016)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	
<p><b>Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds:</p> <p>Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> [A017] [breeding]</p> <p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> [A184]</p> <p>Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> [A188] [wintering]</p> <p>Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> [A199] [breeding]/[wintering]</p> <p>Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> [A200] [breeding]/[wintering]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [004117]</i>. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022c).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 240/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Ireland's Eye Special Protection Area 004117)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	<p>c. 10.4km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds:</p> <p>Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> [A188] [breeding]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [004113]</i>. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022b).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 185/2012 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Howth Head Coast Special Protection Area 004113)) Regulations 2012.</i></p>	<p>c. 12.5km east of the proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>North Bull Island SPA [004006]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds:</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]</p> <p>Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [A048] [wintering]</p> <p>Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> [A052] [wintering]</p> <p>Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> [A054] [wintering]</p> <p>Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> [A056] [wintering]</p> <p>Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] [wintering]</p> <p>Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> [A140] [wintering]</p> <p>Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A141] [wintering]</p> <p>Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] [wintering]</p> <p>Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> [A144] [wintering]</p> <p>Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] [wintering]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> [A156] [wintering]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] [wintering]</p> <p>Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> [A160] [wintering]</p> <p>Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] [wintering]</p> <p>Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> [A169] [wintering]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179] [wintering]</p> <p>Habitats:</p> <p>Wetlands &amp; Waterbirds [A199]</p>	<p>c. 6.5km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the River Tolka</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 5km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>

<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015b).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 211/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (North Bull Island Special Protection Area 004006)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	
<p><b>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds:</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046] [wintering]</p> <p>Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [A130] [wintering]</p> <p>Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> [A137] [wintering]</p> <p>Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [A140] [wintering]</p> <p>Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> [A143] [wintering]</p> <p>Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> [A144] [wintering]</p> <p>Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> [A149] [wintering]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> [A157] [wintering]</p> <p>Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> [A162] [wintering]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull <i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179] [wintering]</p> <p>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] [concentration]</p> <p>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] [concentration]</p> <p>Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] [concentration]</p> <p>Habitats:</p> <p>Wetlands &amp; Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024</i>. Version 1. (NPWS, 2015c).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 212/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area 004024)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	<p>c. 3.2km downstream of the nearest proposed crossing point, <i>i.e.</i> at the River Tolka</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. 2.1km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds:</p> <p>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> [A192] [breeding]</p> <p>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> [A193] [breeding]</p> <p>Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> [A194] [breeding]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [004172]</i>. Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022a).</p> <p><i>S.I. No. 238/2010 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Dalkey Islands Special Protection Area 004172)) Regulations 2010.</i></p>	<p>c. 12.1km east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>
<p><b>The Murrough SPA [004186]</b></p> <p>Annex I Birds</p> <p>Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> [A001]</p> <p>Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i> [A043]</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> [A046]</p> <p>Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> [A050]</p> <p>Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> [A052]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> [A179]</p> <p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> [A184]</p> <p><b>Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> [A195]</b></p>	<p>c. 28.7km south-east of proposed Project as the crow flies</p>



<b>European Site Name [Code] and its Qualifying interest(s) / Special Conservation Interest(s) (*Priority Annex I Habitats)</b>	<b>Location Relative to the Proposed Project Site</b>
<p>Habitats: Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p>Source: <i>Conservation objectives for The Murrrough SPA [004186].</i> Generic Version 9.0. (NPWS, 2022f). <i>S.I. No. 298/2011 - European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (The Murrrough Special Protection Area 004186)) Regulations 2011.</i></p>	

**Appendix B**

Outline Invasive Species Management Plan can be found in EIAR Appendix A15.8.

## Appendix C

### Winter Bird Survey Results

SCI wintering bird species recorded during the 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 wintering bird surveys.

Common Name	Latin name	Conservation Status <sup>33</sup>
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Red
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Amber
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Amber
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Amber
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Red
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Red
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Amber
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Amber
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber
Light-bellied brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Amber
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Red
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Amber
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Amber
Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Amber

<sup>33</sup> Gilbert, G., Stanbury, A. & Lewis, L. (2021). Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 4: 2020-2026. Irish Birds 43: 1-22.

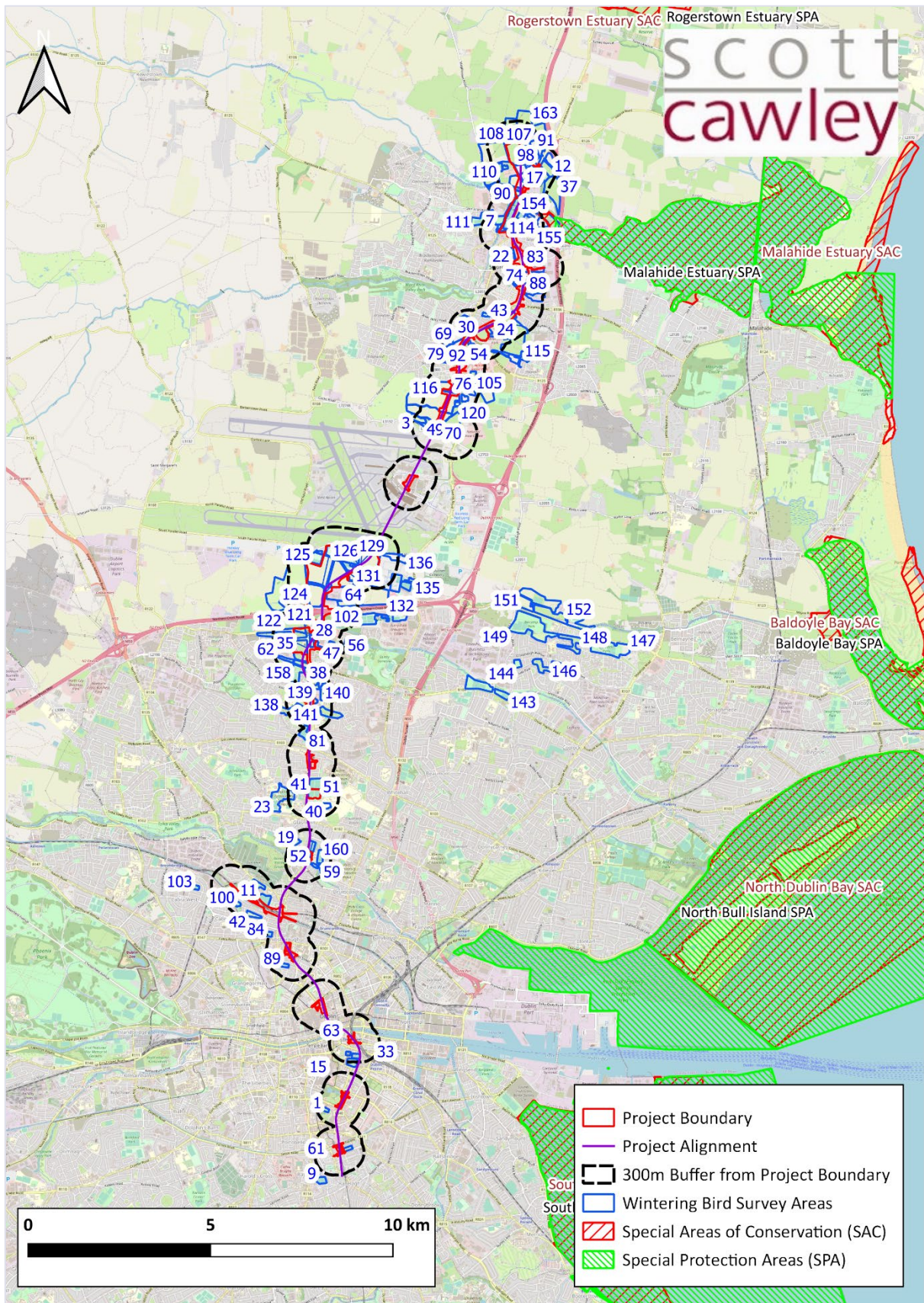


Figure 8: Wintering bird survey areas in the context of the proposed Project boundary. Lands within 300m of the project boundary were surveyed.

## Appendix D

### Breeding Bird Survey Results

SCI breeding bird species recorded during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 breeding bird surveys

Common Name	Latin name	Conservation Status <sup>34</sup>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Amber
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Amber
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Amber
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Amber
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Amber

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<sup>34</sup> Gilbert, G., Stanbury, A. & Lewis, L. (2021). Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 4: 2020-2026. *Irish Birds* 43: 1-22.



## Appendix E

### Desktop Study

Records of fauna listed under the Habitats and Birds Directives from the desktop study in the vicinity of the study area

Name/ Scientific Name	Legal Status <sup>35</sup>	Red-List Status <sup>36</sup>	Source/ Location
<b>Mammals (Terrestrial)</b>			
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	HD II & IV, WA	Least concern	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2018)
<b>Marine Mammals</b>			
Common Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	WA, HD II, IV	N/A	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	WA, HD II, V	Least Concern	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2019)
<b>Birds</b>			
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	WA, BD I	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Barnacle Goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	WA, BD I	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2015)
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	WA, BD I	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)
Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	WA, OSPAR	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2018)
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	WA	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2012)
Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)
Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	WA, BD II, III	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021) The presence of coot in Darndale Park was noted by Dublin City Council during the biodiversity meeting held on 21st May 2020 with DCC (which included the attendance of the DCC Biodiversity Officer).
Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	WA, BD II	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)

<sup>35</sup>. HDII/IV/V = Habitats Directive Annexes II/IV/V; WA = Wildlife Acts; BD\_I/II/III = Birds Directive Annex I/II/III; OSPAR = Convention for the protection of the marine environment of the North-east Atlantic 1992.

<sup>36</sup>. Mammals from Marnell, F., Looney, D. & Lawton, C. (2019) Ireland Red List No. 12: Terrestrial Mammals.

Birds from Gilbert, G., Stanbury, A. & Lewis, L. (2021) Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland 4: 2020-2026. Irish Birds 43: 1-22.

Butterflies from Regan, E.C., Nelson, B., Aldwell, B., Bertrand, C., Bond, K., Harding, J., Nash, D., Nixon, D., & Wilson, C.J. (2010) Ireland Red List No. 4 – Butterflies.

Name/ Scientific Name	Legal Status <sup>35</sup>	Red-List Status <sup>36</sup>	Source/ Location
Common Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2009)
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	WA	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2019)
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	WA, BD I	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Common Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>	WA	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2012)
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	WA, BD I	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i>	WA, BD I	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1991)
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	WA, BD I	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	WA, BD II	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	WA	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Eurasian Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	WA, BD II	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	WA, BD II	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
European Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	WA, BD I	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
European Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	WA	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1994)
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	WA, BD II	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	WA, BD II	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Great Northern Diver <i>Gavia immer</i>	WA, BD I	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	WA	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)



Name/ Scientific Name	Legal Status <sup>35</sup>	Red-List Status <sup>36</sup>	Source/ Location
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	WA, BD II	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)
Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	WA, BD I	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2016)
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	WA	Green listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	WA, BD II, III	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Manx Shearwater <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	WA	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1994)
Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	WA, BD II	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	WA, BD II	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Northern Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1994)
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	WA, BD I	Green Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2016)
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	WA, BD II	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	WA	Red Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	WA, BD I	Red listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	WA	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	WA, BD II,III	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	WA	Amber Listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2011)
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	WA, BD I	Amber listed	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Marsh Fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	HD II	Vulnerable	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)

Records of Invasive Species listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 in the vicinity of the study area <sup>37</sup>

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Impact Status <sup>38</sup>	Source/ Location
Japanese Knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Giant Knotweed <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2017)
Brazilian Giant-rhubarb <i>Gunnera manicata</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2019)
Giant-rhubarb <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2020)
Giant Hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Curly Waterweed <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1999)
New Zealand Pigmyweed <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2009)
Parrot's-feather <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2009)
Water Fern <i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (1999)
Spanish Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
American Skunk-cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2019)
Three-cornered Garlic <i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)
Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	High Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2004)
Sea-buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Medium Impact Invasive Species	NBDC online database record Within the vicinity of the proposed Project (2021)

<sup>37</sup> S.I. No. 477/2011 - European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011.

<sup>38</sup> Impact status is based on 2013 Invasive Species in Ireland risk assessment: Kelly, J., O'Flynn, C. and Maguire C. (2013) Risk analysis and prioritisation for invasive and non-native species in Ireland and Northern Ireland.