

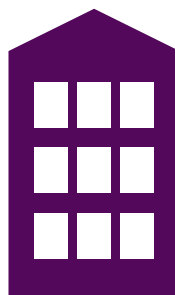


Proposed Variation No. 1

Appendix 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

September 2019

Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023



PROPOSED VARIATION NUMBER 1 TO FINGAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

MDR1400
Proposed Variation No.1 to
Fingal Development Plan
2017-2023 Screening for AA
F01
6 September 2019

REPORT

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6 September 2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fingal County Council is proposing to make a new Local Area Plan (LAP) for Dublin Airport in accordance with Objective DA02 of the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 which seeks to:

'Prepare and implement a new Local Area Plan for Dublin Airport which will accommodate the future sustainable growth and development of the airport lands while also facilitating the efficient and effective operation of Dublin Airport in accordance with the requirements of the Local Area Plan and proper planning and sustainable development.'

In the context of Objective DA2 (FDP 2017-2023) and arising from changes to noise zones driven by improved knowledge on the impacts of aircraft noise on health and quality of life which extend beyond the LAP boundary, and the need to ensure land use planning adequately reflects this knowledge and environmental requirements, Fingal County Council is proposing a number of amendments to the current FDP 2017-2023.

Under Section 19(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), a Local Area Plan must be consistent with the objectives of the Development Plan. The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 (hereafter referred to as FDP 2017-2023) sets out the vision and direction for the strategic growth and development of the county.

The key areas of change relate to:

- Noise;
 - Noise from Aircraft
 - Noise from Road and Rail;
- Rural Housing Policy; and
- Removal of Red Approach Area.

Land use plans and variations are required to be subject to a formal process whereby a formalised test ascertains whether they are likely to result in significant adverse effects to sites of conservation importance, specifically, sites designated under the Habitat's Directive¹ and Birds Directive², commonly referred to as NATURA 2000³ network of sites. In Ireland, these sites are commonly referred to as European sites and Planning Authorities and the Irish Government are legally obliged to ensure their conservation. Thus, they are obliged to be subjected to Screening for Appropriate Assessment, at the least, to identify whether they are likely to result in significant effects on the integrity of European sites (**Section 1.3.1**).

¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC – On the conservation of natural habitats and of wild Fauna and Flora.

² Council Directive 79/409/EEC -, amended Directive 2009/147/EC – On the conservation of Wild Birds.

³ NATURA 2000 sites are protected habitats for flora and fauna of European importance. They comprise **Special Areas of Conservation**, designated under the Habitats Directive and **Special Protection Areas**, designated under the Birds Directive. In Ireland, they are defined under the Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 and/or the Planning Acts variously as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) or a candidate Site of Community Importance (cSCI), proposed candidate Special Area of Conservation (pcSAC) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a site of Community Importance (SCI), a proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA), and a Special Protection Area (SPA).

1.2 Scope of this Report

RPS have been commissioned by Fingal County Council (FCC) to produce this report to inform Screening for Appropriate Assessment for the proposed variation number 1 to the adopted FDP 2017-2023. The report is an examination of whether, in view of best scientific knowledge and applying the precautionary principle, the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on any European site(s). The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the legal context outlined in **Section 1.3**.

1.2.1 Aims of the Report

The specific aims of this report are:

- To identify the European sites (Natura 2000 site network) that occur within the zone of influence of the draft variation to the adopted FDP 201-2023;
- To identify possible connections or pathways between the sensitivities of individual European sites and the implications for the policies and objectives of the proposed Variation Number 1 to the FDP 201-2023; and
- To ascertain whether the implementation of the policies and objectives of the proposed Variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 would, alone or in combination, result in likely significant effects on the European sites in terms of impacting on their Conservation Objectives and ultimately impairing site integrity.

1.3 Legislative Context for Appropriate Assessment

1.3.1 European Sites

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as “The Habitats Directive”, provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of a European Union (EU)-wide network of sites known as the Natura 2000 network. These sites include the following;

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated for habitats, plants, and non-bird species, under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC); and
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated for bird species and their habitats, under the Birds Directive (79/409/ECC as codified by Directive 2009/147/EC).

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law principally through Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) in relation to land use planning and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No. 477/2011) as amended. SACs and SPAs are collectively referred to as European Sites under the transposing Irish Legislation.

1.3.2 Appropriate Assessment

1.3.2.1 European Context

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on or to adversely affect the integrity of European sites (Annex 1.1). Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment (AA):

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the

provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

Article 6(4) states:

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

1.3.2.2 National Context

In the context of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, the requirement (to screen) for AA under the Habitats Directive is transposed by the Planning and Development Acts (2010 to 2018 as amended); ‘the Planning Acts’, and the Planning and Development Regulations (2010 to 2018, as amended).

Under Section 177U (5) of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2010, as amended (‘the Planning Acts’), the competent authority (in this case, Fingal County Council) shall determine that an AA of a proposed development or plan is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed development or plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site(s).

1.3.2.3 Role of the Competent Authority

Fingal County Council in its role as the competent authority, is obliged to examine the likely significant effects individually or in combination, of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 on European sites in light of their specific qualifying interests (QIs; i.e. non-bird species and habitats), Special Conservation Interests (SCIs; i.e. bird species and associated wetland habitats) and Conservation Objectives (COs). If Screening for AA determines that there is likely to be significant effects on any European site, then full AA must be carried out, including the compilation of a Natura Impact Report (NIR) in the case of land plans, to inform the determination.

1.3.2.4 Overlap with the Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being carried out concurrently (by a separate Consultancy retained by Fingal County Council) with the Appropriate Assessment process. There are undoubted overlaps and in accordance with best practice, an integrated process of sharing gathered data has occurred. In addition, issues relevant to the wider biodiversity of the county e.g. ecological stepping stones has been discussed in the SEA environmental report.

1.3.2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The merits of acquiring information and/or data to inform determination of the AA process are widely recognised. The benefit of early stakeholder engagement as a tool to gather data and disseminate information is widely recognised. To date, as part of the statutory consultation for the SEA, a number of statutory agencies have been informed of Fingal’s plan through the SEA screening. To date the Environmental Protection Agency, Meath County Council and Dublin City Council have submitted consultative responses. Fingal have committed to undertaking screening for Appropriate Assessment. Once complete, the screening for AA screening will be forwarded to NPWS for comment and discussion in advance of full AA, if that is the conclusion of the screening process.

1.4 Stages of Appropriate Assessment

Stage 1: Screening for Appropriate Assessment

This process identifies whether the proposed project or plan is directly connected to or necessary for the management of a European site(s) and identifies whether the development is likely to have significant impacts upon a European site(s) either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

The output from this stage is a determination for each European site(s) of not significant, significant, potentially significant, or uncertain effects. The latter three determinations will cause that site to be brought forward to Stage 2.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

This stage considers the impact of the proposed development or plan on the integrity of a European site(s), either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to: (i) the site's conservation objectives; and (ii) the site's structure, function and its overall integrity. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts is undertaken.

The output from this stage is a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) or Natura Impact Report (NIR) in the case of land plans. This document must include sufficient information for the competent authority to carry out the appropriate assessment. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded, then the process must consider alternatives (Stage 3) or proceed to Stage 4.

Stage 3: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

This process examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site. This assessment may be carried out concurrently with Stage 2 in order to find the most appropriate solution. If no alternatives exist or all alternatives would result in negative impacts to the integrity of the European sites, then the process either moves to Stage 4 or the project/plan is abandoned.

Stage 4: Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest

This stage of the AA process is undertaken when it has been determined that a plan or project will have adverse effects on the integrity of a European site, but no alternatives exist. This stage includes the identification of compensatory measures where, in the context of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

2 PROPOSED VARIATION NUMBER 1 TO THE FINGAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023 – AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Existing Environment

The environment to which the proposed variation number 1 of the FDP 2017-2023 is applicable to covers the entirety of the county, an area of approximately 456km². In addition to the heavily built-up lands around Dublin Airport, the receiving environment ranges from the coastal areas, where the majority of Fingal's populous is congregated to rural, agricultural lands. The topography of the county is characterised by low lying ground although Howth Head is conspicuously elevated above the remainder of the county.

Despite the considerable expansion of residential and commercial development in the recent past, the county retains a rural nature characterised by agricultural and horticultural enterprise particularly in its central and western parts, and which are dissected only by the transport infrastructure (largely roads) and discrete population clusters, individual homes and farms or small clusters of rural housing.

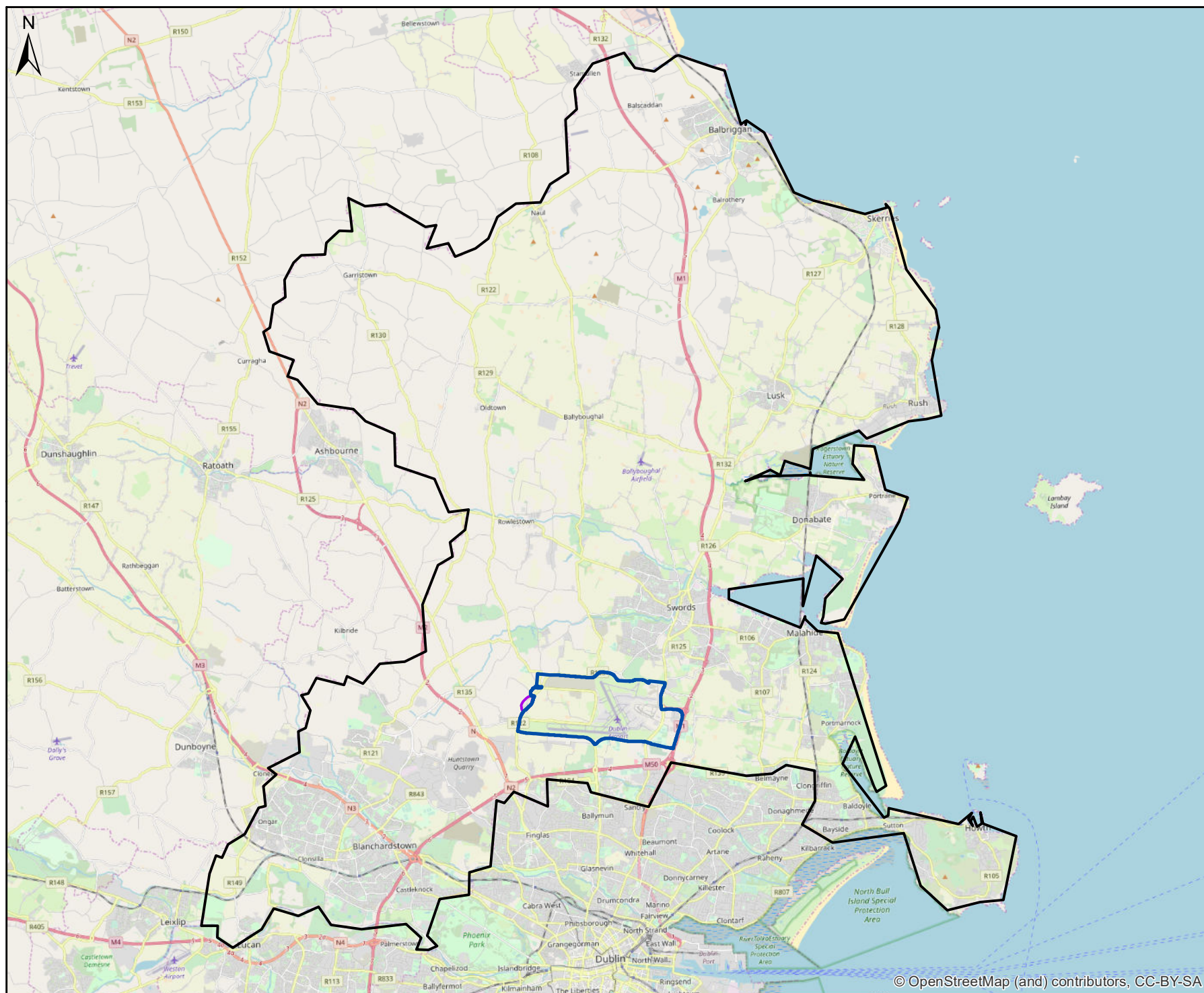
Fingal is located within the Liffey-Dublin Bay and Nanny-Delvin catchments and there are a number of waterbodies that drain the subject lands. A total of ten principle rivers cross the County (Mayne, sections of the Tolka, Ward, Broadmeadow, Delvin along with the Corduff, Ballyboughal, Liffey, Santry and the Sluice). In terms of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status, and with the exception of the upper stretches of the Ward River, all rivers in Fingal are currently at Poor to Moderate WFD status⁴, particularly where they flow through urbanised areas. All watercourses ultimately discharge into the coastal zone which is characterised by five coastal waterbodies including four estuaries/transitional waterbodies whose status ranges from Moderate to Bad (Rogerstown estuary); and a number of distinct coastal water bodies whose WFD status ranges from Moderate to Good. The majority of these rivers are "At Risk" of not meeting WFD objective. The risk status for the Sluice, Gaybook and sections of the Ward are "Under Review".

The lands within Fingal are located within a number of ground water bodies namely:




- Dublin groundwater body (IE_EA_G_008) whose status is listed as "Good",
- Swords groundwater body (IE_EA_G_011) whose status is listed as "Good",
- Duleek groundwater body (IE_EA_G_012) whose status is listed as "Good",
- Lusk-Bog of the Ring groundwater body (IE_EA_G_014) whose status is listed as "Good",
- Hynestown groundwater body (IE_EA_G_033) whose status is listed as "Good";
- Balbriggan groundwater body (IE_EA_G_039) whose status is listed as "Good";
- Balrothery groundwater body (IE_EA_G_043) whose status is listed as "Good"; and
- Wastefacility (W00009-02) (IE_EA_G_088) whose status is listed as "Good".

There are two localised areas located between Dublin Airport and Swords where the status is Poor, namely Industrial facility (P00140-03) centred on Swords and Industrial facility (P0489-02) centred on eastern part of Dublin Airport lands.

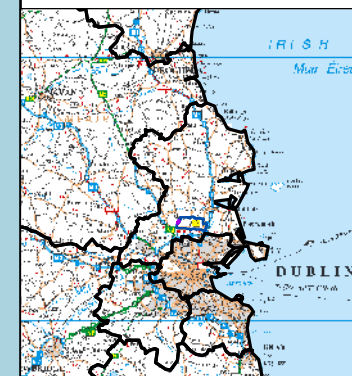
⁴ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>



Legend

-  Fingal Administrative Area
-  Dublin Airport LAP
-  St Margarets Special Policy Area

Data Source: Fingal County Council; OSi.



Client



Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Project

**Variation No. 1 to
Fingal CDP 2017-2023**

Title

Figure 1

Location Map



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3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Appropriate Assessment Guidance

EU and national guidance exist in relation to Member States' fulfilling their requirements under the EU Habitats Directive, with particular reference to Article 6(3) and 6(4) of that Directive. The methodology followed in relation to this AA has had regard to the following guidance:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG, 2010);
- Communication from the Commission on the Precautionary Principle (EC, 2000);
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (known as MN2000), Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (EC, 2018);
- Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Brussels (EC, 2001);
- 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 Commission (EC, 2007);
- Nature and biodiversity cases: Ruling of the European Court of Justice (EC, 2006);
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. EUR 28. European Commission (EC, 2013); and
- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Rulings of the European Court of Justice (EC, 2014).

There have been significant changes to AA practice since publication of both the EC (2001) and the DoEHLG guidance (2010), arising from practice and rulings in European, UK and Irish courts. The following issues have been addressed in the preparation of this report:

- When considering whether a European site can be screened out, the competent authority cannot take into account any measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the proposed development/plan (i.e. mitigation measures)⁵; however, a 2019 Irish High Court consideration⁶ concluded that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are "*as a matter of fact and law... not mitigation measures which a competent authority is precluded from considering at the stage 1 screening stage*";
- The screening must consider the cumulative impacts of any development: that already exists; for which a planning application has been made; which the applicant for permission intends to make an application in the future; and, which is a matter of public record and which is planned to be implemented in the future;
- Consideration of the cumulative effects of plans, including local area plans;
- Where an element of the proposed development/plan is missing design detail or subsequent agreements, the assessment should assume the worst-case scenario (i.e. the design with the greatest environmental impact); and
- Making of findings explicit⁷.

⁵ *People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta* (Court of Justice of the EU, case C-323/17)

⁶ *Kelly v An Bord Pleanála & anor* [2019] IEHC 84 (High Court)

⁷ *Connolly v An Bord Pleanála* [2018] IESC 31 (Supreme Court)

3.2 Relevant European Sites

The identification of relevant European sites to be included in this report was based on the identification of the Zol of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, a source-pathway-receptor model of effects, and the likely significance of any identified effects. The European sites identified in the Zol of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017 - 2023 are all within the two adjacent hydrological catchments (Liffey-Dublin Bay catchment and Nanny-Delvin catchment). **Figure 2** shows all of the European sites within and beyond the administrative boundary of Fingal. **Table 1** presents a summary of the European sites within the Zol of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017 - 2023. Full details for all European sites within the Zol including Qualifying Interests (QI) and Special Conservation Interests (SCI) are provided in **Appendix A**.

3.2.1 Zone of Influence

The proximity of the lands occupied by proposed Variation Number 1 of the FDP 2017-2023 to European sites, and more importantly QIs/SCIs of the European sites, is of importance when identifying potentially likely significant effects. During the initial scoping of this report, a 15 km Zol was applied for impact assessment. This includes the European sites along Fingal's coastline and for which a potential hydrological connection exists, but also extends beyond the administrative boundary.

A conservative approach has been used, which minimises the risk of overlooking distant or obscure effect pathways, while also avoiding reliance on buffer zones (e.g. 15 km), within which all European sites should be considered. This approach assesses the complete list of all QIs/SCIs of European sites in Ireland (i.e. potential receptors), instead of listing European sites within buffer zones. This follows Irish departmental guidance on AA:

“For projects, the distance could be much less than 15 km, and in some cases less than 100m, but this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects” (DoEHLG, 2010; p.32, para 1).

Following the guidance set out by the NRA (2009)⁸, the objectives of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 have been evaluated based on an identified Zol with regard to the potential impact pathways to ecological feature (e.g. mobile and static). The Zol of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 on mobile species (e.g. birds, mammals, and fish), and static species and habitats (e.g. saltmarshes, woodlands, and flora) is considered differently. Mobile species have ‘range’ outside of the European site in which they are QI/SCI. The range of mobile QI/SCI species varies considerably, from several metres (e.g. in the case of whorl snails *Vertigo* spp.), to hundreds of kilometres (in the case of migratory wetland birds). Whilst static species and habitats are generally considered to have a Zol within close proximity of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 territory, they can be significantly affected at considerable distances from an effect source; for example, where an aquatic QI habitat or plant is located many kilometres downstream from a pollution source.

Hydrological linkages between the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 and European site (and their QIs/SCIs) can occur over significant distances; however, any effect will be site specific depending on the receiving water environment and nature of the potential impact. As a precautionary measure, a reasonable worst-case Zol for water pollution from the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 is considered to be the surface water catchment. In this report, the surface water catchment is defined at the scale of Catchment Management Unit (CMU), as adopted in the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for Ireland 2018-2021 (DoHPLG, 2018).

⁸ NRA (2009). Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes.

3.2.2 Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

The likely effects of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 on European sites has been assessed using a source-pathway-receptor model, where:

- A 'source' is defined as the individual element of the proposed works that has the potential to impact on a European site, its qualifying features and its conservation objectives;
- A 'pathway' is defined as the means or route by which a source can affect the ecological receptor; and
- A 'receptor' is defined as the Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of SPAs or Qualifying Interests (QI) of SACs for which conservation objectives have been set for the European sites being screened.

A source-pathway-receptor model is a standard tool used in environmental assessment. In order for an effect to be likely, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism results in no likelihood for the effect to occur. The source-pathway-receptor model was used to identify a list of European sites, and their QIs/SCIs, with potentially links to European site. These are termed as 'relevant' European sites/QIs/SCIs throughout this report.

3.2.3 Likely Significant Effect

The threshold for a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) is treated in the screening exercise as being above a *de minimis* level⁹. The opinion of the Advocate General in CJEU case C-258/11 outlines:

"the requirement that the effect in question be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on a European site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill."

In this report, therefore, 'relevant' European sites are those within the potential Zol of activities associated with the implementation of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, where LSE pathways to European sites were identified through the source-pathway-receptor model.

3.3 Screening Process

The Screening for Appropriate Assessment will incorporate the following steps:

- I. Determining whether a project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the conservation management of any European sites;
- II. Describing the plan (or project);
- III. Identifying the European sites potentially affected by the project or plan (or project);
- IV. Identifying and describing any potential effects of the project or plan on European sites, alone, in-combination and cumulatively with other plans/projects; and
- V. Assessing the likelihood of significant effects on European sites.

⁹*Sweetman v. An Bord Pleanála* (Court of Justice of the EU, case C-285/11). A *de minimis* effect is a level of risk that is too small to be concerned with when considering ecological requirements of an Annex I habitat or a population of Annex II species present on a European site necessary to ensure their favourable conservation condition. If low level effects on habitats or individuals of species are judged to be in this order of magnitude and that judgment has been made in the absence of reasonable scientific doubt, then those effects are not considered to be likely significant effects

3.4 Timeframe for Screening

It is a statutory obligation that the plan should only be permitted, if through the AA process it cannot be determined that there will be no significant effect on a European site or that there are imperative reasons for overriding public interest (IROPI) to proceed. Therefore, the AA assessment must be completed before any plan can be adopted.

4 IDENTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN SITES

4.1 European Sites

As the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 is applicable to the county as a whole, the analysis identified all European sites that are within or offshore (up to 15km) of the county. It also included European sites that extended 15km beyond the administrative boundaries of Fingal. The European sites are identified in **Table 1** and the location of all European sites within the Zol as well as an indication of watercourse distribution in the catchment is illustrated on **Figure 2**. A number of these European sites were regarded as having no viable source-pathway-receptor e.g. outside of the catchment of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 or at a distance removed from the influence of the implementation of the objectives of the proposed variation and therefore the likelihood of significant impacts to conservation objectives of qualifying features either in isolation or in combination with other plans or projects were deemed null at this stage. They have been scoped out from further assessment as indicated in **Table 1**. Notwithstanding this fact, they may be brought back into consideration and analysis in later stages of the AA process, up to adoption of proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023.

Table 1: List European Sites with the Zol*

SAC Site Name & Code	Scoped Out	SPA Site Name and Code	Scoped Out
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000	Yes	Skerries Islands SPA 004122	No
Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199	No	Rockabill SPA 004014	No
Howth Head SAC 000202	No	Dalkey Islands SPA 004172	Yes
Lambay Island SAC 000204	No	Wicklow Mountains SPA 004040	Yes
Malahide Estuary SAC 000205	No	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA 004158	Yes
North Dublin Bay SAC 000206	No	Boyne Estuary SPA 004080	Yes
Ireland's Eye SAC 002193	No	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA 004232	Yes
Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208	No	Howth Head Coast SPA 004113	No
South Dublin Bay SAC 00210	No	Ireland's Eye SPA 004117	No
Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC 001398	Yes	Lambay Island SPA 004069	No
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122	Yes	Malahide Estuary SPA 004025	No
Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209	Yes	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024	No
River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC 002299	Yes	North Bull Island SPA 004006	No
Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC 001957	Yes	Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016	No
		Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015	No

Full details of scoped in European sites QI, SCI, Conservation Objectives and target attributes are included in **Appendix A**. In evaluating the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, the assessment has been cognisant of the conservation targets and the likely significant effects to European sites.

Although Natural Heritage Area (NHA) and proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) are outside the scope of the Appropriate Assessment process, they were nonetheless considered, particularly where they might act as ecological corridors or stepping stones to European sites. Similarly, other designated sites are identified (**Table 2**) although there is considerable overlap with European sites designation within the ZOI. Similarly, other designations included in **Table 3** are shown to indicate overlap with European sites and the ecological sensitivity of the Fingal coastline. Both nationally designated sites and other sites of conservation value are shown on **Figure 3**.

Table 2: National Sites within ZOI and overlap with European sites

Site Name & Code	Overlap with European site	Potential Connectivity
Skerries Islands NHA 001218	Skerries Islands SPA	Marine connection
Rogerstown Estuary pNHA 000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Hydrological connection
Lambay Island pNHA 000204	Lambay Island SAC Lambay Island SPA	Marine connection
Portraine shore pNHA 001215	N/A	No Connection
Malahide Estuary pNHA 000205	Malahide Estuary SAC Malahide Estuary SPA	Hydrological connection
Feltrim Hill pNHA 001208	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Sluice River Marsh pNHA 001763	NA	Hydrological connection
Irelands Eye pNHA 000203	Ireland's Eye SAC Ireland's Eye SPA	Marine connection
Baldoyle Bay pNHA 000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC Baldoyle Bay SPA	Hydrological connection
Howth Head pNHA 000202	Howth Head SAC Howth Head Coast SPA	No connection Marine connection
North Dublin Bay pNHA 000206	North Dublin Bay SAC North Bull Islands SPA South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Marine connection
Dolphin Dublin Docks pNHA 000201	N/A	No connection
South Dublin Bay pNHA 000210	South Dublin Bay SAC South Dublin bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	No connection
Booterstown Marsh pNHA 001205	South Dublin bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	No connection
Dodder Valley pNHA 000991	N/A	No connection
Dalkey Coastal Zone and Killiney Hill pNHA 001206	N/A	No connection
Grand Canal pNHA 002104	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Liffey Valley pNHA 000128	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Royal Canal pNHA 002103	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Santry Demense pNHA 000178	N/A	No connection
Rye Water Valley/Carlton pNHA 001398	Rye Water Valley/Carlton SAC	No connection
Lugmore Glen pNHA 001212	N/A	No connection
Slade of Saggart and Crooksling Glen pNHA 000211	N/A	No connection

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Kilteel Wood pNHA 001394	N/A	No connection
Glenasmole Valley pNHA 001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	No connection
Fitzsimons Wood pNHA 001753	N/A	No connection
Dinge Glen pNHA 001207	N/A	No connection
Loughlinstown Woods pNHA 001211	N/A	No connection
Bog of the Ring pNHA 001204	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Knock lake pNHA 001203	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Loughshinny Coast pNHA 002000	N/A	Potential Connectivity
Rockabill Islands pNHA 000207	Rockabill SPA Rockabill to Dalkey Islands SAC	No connection
Laytown Dunes/Nanny Estuary pNHA 000554	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	No connection
Boyne Coast & Estuary pNHA 001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC Boyne Estuary SPA	No connection
Boyne River Islands pNHA 001862	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	No connection
Dowth wetland pNHA 001861	N/A	No connection
King Williams Glen pNHA 001804	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	No connection
Crewbane marsh pNHA 000553	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	No connection
Rosnaree Riverbank pNHA 001589	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	No connection
Duleek Commons pNHA 001578	N/A	No connection
Thomastown Bog pNHA 001593	N/A	No connection
Balrath Woods pNHA 001579	N/A	No connection

Table 3: Other Sites of Conservation Importance within ZOI and overlap with European sites

Site Name & Code	Overlap with European site	Potential Connectivity
Rogerstown estuary RAMSAR site 412	Rogerstown Estuary SAC Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Hydrological connection
Broadmeadow Estuary RAMSAR site 833	Malahide Estuary SAC Malahide Estuary SPA	Hydrological connection
Baldoyle Bay RAMSAR site 413	Baldoyle Bay SAC Baldoyle Bay SPA	Hydrological connection
North Bull Island RAMSAR site 406	North Dublin Bay SAC North Bull Islands SPA South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Marine connection
Sandymount Strand and Tolka Estuary RAMSAR site 832	South Dublin Bay SAC South Dublin bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Marine connection
UNESCO Biosphere reserve	Malahide Estuary SAC Malahide Estuary SPA Baldoyle Bay SAC Baldoyle Bay SPA Rockabill to Dalkey SAC Ireland's Eye SAC Ireland's Eye SPA	Marine connection

	Howth Head SAC Howth Head Coast SPA North Dublin Bay SAC North Bull Island SPA South Dublin Bay SAC South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	
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4.1.1 Qualifying Interests/Special Conservation Interests

A full list of the QIs and SCIs for all European sites considered in the Zol is included in **Appendix A**.

4.1.2 Conservation Objectives

The integrity of a European Site (referred to in Article 6.3 of the Habitat's Directive) whether it be a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA) is determined based on the conservation status of the individual Qualifying Interests (QIs) or Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the designated site.

The overarching aim of the Natura 2000 network is to achieve *Favourable Conservation Status* of conservation worthy habitats listed in Annex I and the habitats of species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and/or of regularly occurring migratory bird species as well as those species defined in Annex I of the Birds Directive. It should be noted that in some situations that there is overlap in extent between certain SACs and SPAs and indeed SAC and SAC. In that regard, the CO's should be jointly considered as appropriate.

The qualifying features for each site have been obtained through a review of the Conservation Objectives available from the NPWS: <http://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>. The dates of the latest Conservation Objectives (COs) are included in **Appendix A**. Given the number of European sites that could potentially be impacted by the implementation of the draft Dublin Airport LAP and the subsequent proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, there is a considerable amount of data contained therein. A summary guidance of what encompasses the spirit of the site specific CO's is presented below.

- To maintain or restore Annex I habitats and Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected at favourable conservation status;
- To maintain or restore the extent of species richness and diversity of the entire SAC and for SPAs; and
- To maintain or restore the bird species of special conservation interest (and wetlands) for which the SPA has been listed at favourable conservation status.

4.1.3 Documented Threats to European Sites

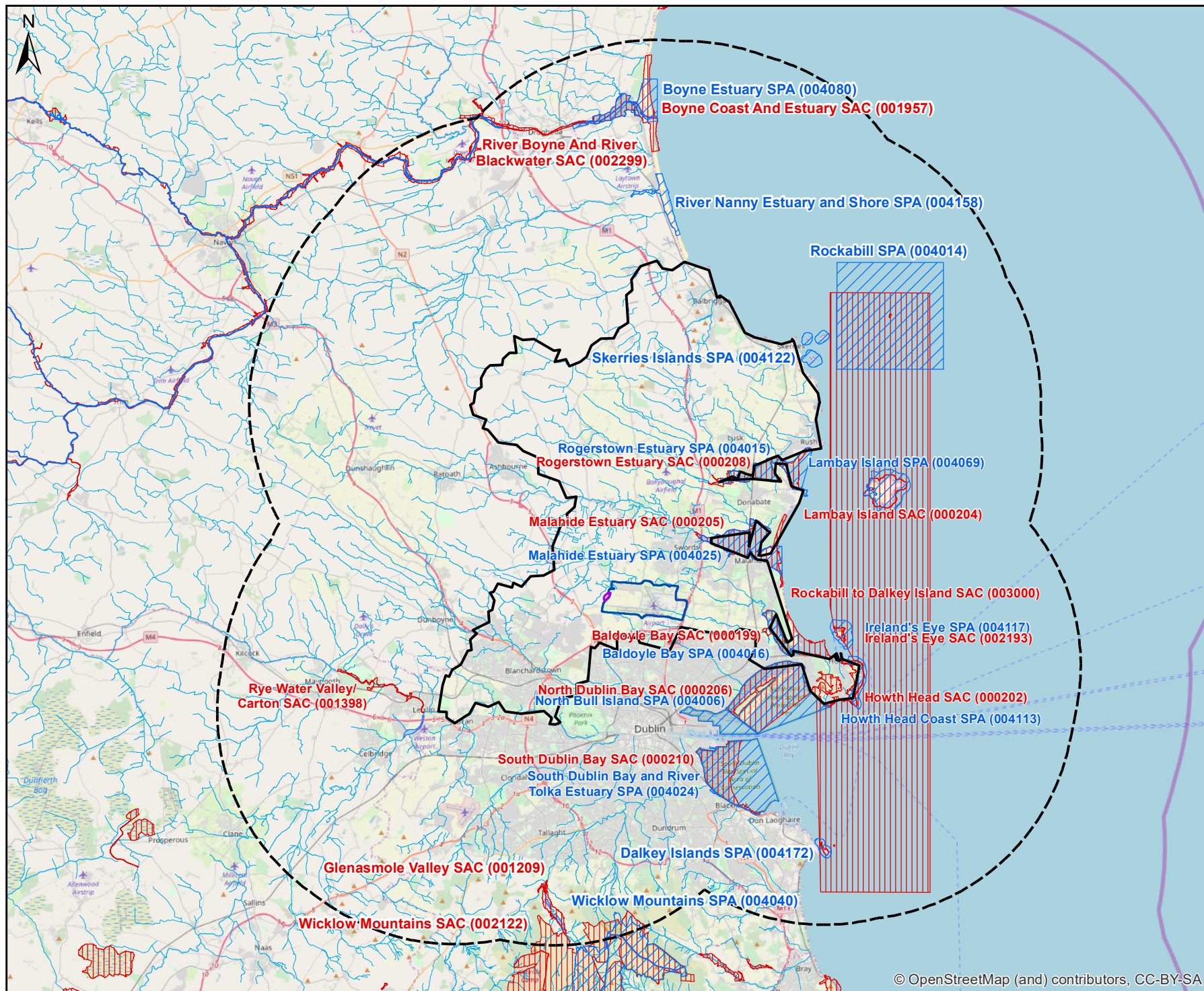
The main aspects of the variation to the Development plan that could give rise to direct or indirect impacts to European sites are principally related to land zoning and potential developments arising out of future proposals and impacts to the hydrological environment as a result of increased resource requirement e.g. water requirements and wastewater treatment and disposal.

The threats and pressures on the integrity of European sites within the Zol of the plan, as obtained through review of relevant NPWS material Natura 2000 datasheets and site synopses¹⁰. While there is uncertainty at









¹⁰ <http://npws.ie>

this high level with regard with regard to the potential developments as a result of the implementation of the draft variation, many of the European sites are scoped out from further consideration, and only those European sites for which a hydrological connectivity exists are considered. Other European sites, may brought back into consideration at a late date after public consultation and amendments to the proposed variation.

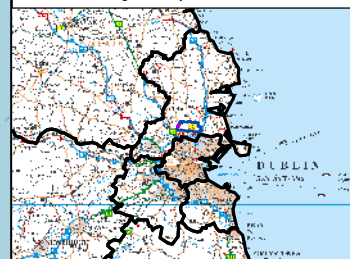
Thus, the documented threats and pressures for European sites are included in **Appendix B**.



Legend

-  Dublin Airport LAP
-  St Margaret's Special Policy Area
-  Fingal Administrative Area
-  Buffer, 15km
-  Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
-  Source Protection Area (SPA)
-  Lake Water Body
-  River Water Body

Data Source: Fingal County Council; OSI; NPWS; EPA.



Client



Project

**Variation No. 1 to
Fingal CDP 2017-2023**

Title

Figure 2

**European Sites & Water
Connectivity**



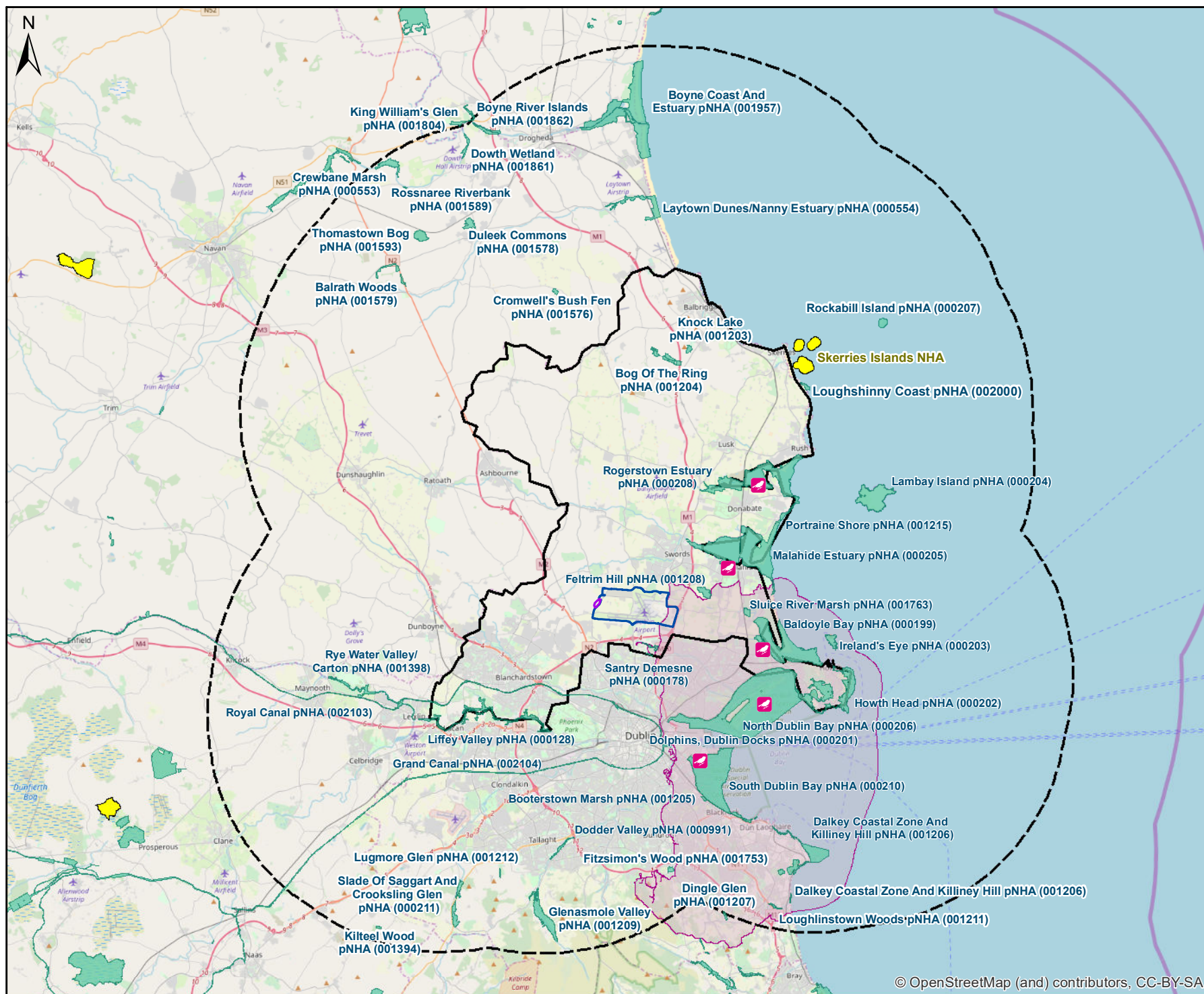
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Issue Details

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Checked By: TR	File Ref:
Approved By: TR	MDR1400Arc0006A02
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Date: 12/08/2019	ITM (IRENET95)

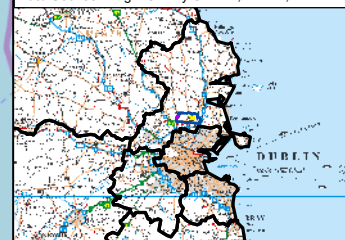
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Legend

- Dublin Airport LAP
- St Margaret's Special Policy Area
- Fingal Administrative Area
- Buffer, 15km
- Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)
- Natural Heritage Area (NHA)
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserve
- Ramsar Site

Data Source: Fingal County Council; NPWS; Ramsar.



Client



Project

Variation No. 1 to
Fingal CDP 2017-2023

Title

Figure 3

National Sites, Ramsar &
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve



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5 SCREENING ASSESSMENT

5.1 Management of European Sites

Screening for AA is not required where a proposed development/plan is connected with, or necessary to the management of any European site. In this case, the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site(s).

5.2 Summary of Information Required

The screening assessment for AA follows the methodologies set out in **Section 3** and analysis of the following information:

- Zol of effect from the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023; and
- Distribution of QIs and SCIs in relation to the Zol.

5.3 Assessment of Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

As previously described, the AA Screening Report assessment adopts a comprehensive and precautionary approach for which the starting point is a complete list of all QIs/SCIs of European sites in Ireland.

5.3.1 Elements of Draft variation number 1 with potential for likely significant effect

While the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017 -2023 will amend the current FDP 2017-2023, it must nonetheless comply with objectives contained in the plan to ensure a conclusion that there will be no likelihood of significant effects on any European sites arising from the adoption of variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Some of the proposed amendments bear no relationship to European sites and as such pose no risk e.g. removal of the Airport Red Approach Areas. Others which are considered positive in terms of environmental protection, e.g. the implementation of the proposed noise zones would have no direct relationship to European sites. The assessment of impacts from the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 have been examined in the context of a number of factors that could potentially affect the integrity of the European sites (**Table 4**). Additional objectives which are already included as part of the FDP 2017-2023 are reproduced in **Appendix C**. The following potential linkages were noted as being pertinent to the assessment of the proposed variation are discussed below.

5.3.1.1 Habitat Loss

The lands covered by the proposed variation number 1 to FDP 2017-2023 includes a considerable area beyond the Dublin Airport LAP territory. It is recognised that there is potential for some of the proposed variation objectives to enlarge the lands available for consideration for rural farm-based housing from 2km to 5km of a farmstead. No more so than the 2km range, the expansion of the 5km threshold could result in applications from within or adjacent to European sites. Furthermore, all such applications could have the potential to result in the loss or fragmentation of ecological corridors, hedgerows, woodland, grassland and water-features used by QI or SCI species.

However, objectives already contained within the FDP 2017-2023 and included in **Table 4** require that consent for an application could not be permitted if it were shown that a likely significant effect could not be ruled out either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

5.3.1.2 Habitat fragmentation and disturbance/loss of Species

Habitat and species fragmentation can occur through the breaking up, or loss of habitats resulting in interference with existing ecological units. Fragmentation can also result from impediments to the natural movement of species. This is relevant where important corridors for movement or migration are likely to be disrupted such as along river corridors or where new development introduces a barrier to the unimpeded movement of species from one habitat or area to another.

Disturbance to SCI bird species, for which many of the coastal SPAs overlap in terms of assemblage could be detrimental in terms of loss of habitat, disturbance of during the overwintering and summer breeding season as well as disturbance owing to loss of forage territory. The installation of infrastructure e.g. roads and other transportation links including bridges; water and wastewater pipelines lines or rural housing in ecologically sensitive or connected areas can have a negative impact over a wider distance where such developments intersect European sites. Impacts can include habitat or species fragmentation where for example newly installed bridges interrupt flight paths of bats. Disturbance impacts to birds can also lead to fragmentation of bird populations.

However, objectives already contained within the FDP 2017-2023 and included **Table 4** require that consent for an application could not be permitted if it were shown that a likely significant effect could not be ruled out either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, either for European sites and its qualifying interests nor locally important biodiversity sites/ecological corridors.

5.3.1.3 Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value - Hydrological/Hydrogeological linkages to European sites

A key indicator of conservation value for the majority of European sites in Fingal County relates to surface- and groundwater quality and quantity. Impacts on European sites may occur where there are hydrological pathways between the sites and development areas, even where a development is geographically separated from the European site. Given the potential widespread consideration of projects such as rural housing within an extended 5km threshold from Noise Zone A, and given the number of watercourses throughout the County, there is potential arising out of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, that future developments, within the County, for which the amendment might facilitate could result in changes to water quality through the transfer of contaminating substances via the local surface water network – rivers, streams and drains which drain surrounding lands, as well local surface water drainage network. These ultimately drain into to European sites within Dublin Bay, which are vulnerable to changes in surface and ground water quality.

Some projects arising out of the implementation of objectives proposed within variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 could result in alterations to the hydrological regime or physical environment of the sites through abstraction (limited issue), run off or similar. However, objectives already contained within the FDP 2017-2023 and included **Table 4** require that consent for an application could not be permitted it could not be shown that a likely significant effect could not be ruled out either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, either for European sites and its qualifying interests or locally important biodiversity sites/ecological corridors.

5.3.2 Impact assessment of Variation number 1 to FDP 2017-2023 Objectives

In the context of Objective DA02, and as a consequence of information which became available during the preparation of the draft Dublin Airport LAP, the following amendments as part of the proposed variation number 1 are being proposed to the FDP 2017-2023. These are detailed in **Table 4**. Proposed changes in the text are shown underlined while text to be deleted is shown ~~crossed through~~. It is noted that in some cases, the objectives and policies of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 have no specific potential for impacts, as they are supporting policies. For others the potential for likely significant effect was identified through inclusion of identified objectives, which could through their implementation and lack of site-specific detail e.g. potential rural housing applications. In the context of ensuring protection of

European sites, the FDP 2017-2023 already contains a considerable number of supporting policies and overarching objectives.

5.3.3 Key Findings

Table 4 lists the objectives proposed within variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 and describes if they pose any risk of Likely Significant Effect on European sites in the context of their conservation objectives. It was concluded after full consideration (at this stage) of all objectives that there was no risk of likely significant effects to the European sites.

Table 4: List of amendments for the proposed variation number 1 of the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023.

Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
Noise				
Noise from Aircraft	Change Section 7.1, pg 264 Written Statement by insertion of additional text and amendments as follows:	<p>Noise Zones have been prepared in relation to aircraft noise associated with Dublin Airport as outlined in Table 7.1 below and supported by the following objectives. The approach taken in preparing these noise zones is considered to be supportive of National Policy Objective 65 set out in the Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) National Planning Framework 2040, February 2018, to:</p> <p><i>“Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans”.</i></p> <p>This approach also has regard for land use planning which is a component of the ICAO Balanced Approach to Aircraft Noise Management, as set out under EU Regulation 598/2014. This approach is therefore considered also to align with the key objective set out in the Dublin Airport Noise Action Plan 2018, which is to:</p> <p><i>“to avoid, prevent and reduce, where necessary, on a prioritised basis the effects due to long term exposure to aircraft noise, including health and quality of life through implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation’s ‘Balanced Approach’ to the management of aircraft noise as set out under EU Regulation 598/2014”</i></p> <p>There is a need to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development and to avoid future conflicts between the community and the operation of the airport. Two <u>Three</u> noise zones are shown in the Development Plan maps, <u>Zones B and C</u> within which the Council will continue to restrict inappropriate development, and an Inner Zone <u>Zone A</u> within which new provisions for residential development and other noise sensitive uses will be actively resisted. <u>An additional assessment zone, Zone D is</u></p>	No relationship to European sites, therefore no likely significant effect	N/A

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		<p>also proposed to identify any larger residential developments in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport in order to <u>promote appropriate land use and to identify encroachment</u>. Table 7.1 presents the four aircraft noise zones and the associated objective of each zone along with an indication of the potential noise exposure from operations at Dublin Airport. The zones are based on potential noise exposure levels due to the airport using either new northern or existing southern runway for arrivals or departures.</p> <p>The noise zoning system has been developed with the overarching objective to balance the potential impact of aircraft noise from the Airport on both external and internal noise amenity. This allows larger development which may be brought forward in the vicinity of the Airport's flight paths to be identified and considered as part of the planning process. The focus of the noise zones is to ensure compatibility of residential development and ensuring compatibility with pertinent standards and guidance in relation to planning and noise, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Planning Framework 2040, DHPLG, February 2018;</u> • <u>ProPG: Planning & Noise – New Residential Development, May 2017;</u> • <u>British Standard BS8233:2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'; and</u> • <u>ICAO guidance on Land-use Planning and Management in Annex 16, Volume I, Part IV and in the ICAO Doc 9184, Airport Planning Manual, Part 2 — Land Use and Environmental Control.</u> <p>Where development includes other non-residential noise sensitive receptors, alternative design guidance will need to be considered by the developer. Non-residential buildings and uses which are viewed as being noise sensitive within the functional area of FCC include hospitals, residential care facilities and schools.</p>		
		Table 7.1 Aircraft Noise Zones (N.B. Table numbering as it appears in proposed Variation number 1 to FDP 2017-2023)		

REPORT

Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
	Zone	Indication of Potential Noise Exposure during Airport Operations	Objective	
	D	<p>≥ 50 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and < 54 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and ≥ 40 dB L_{night} and < 48 dB L_{night}</p>	<p><u>To identify noise sensitive developments which could potentially be affected by aircraft noise and to identify any larger residential developments in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport in order to promote appropriate land use and to identify encroachment.</u></p> <p><i>All noise sensitive development within this zone is likely to be acceptable from a noise perspective. An associated application would not normally be refused on noise grounds, however where the development is residential-led and comprises non-residential noise sensitive uses, or comprises 50 residential units or more, it may be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate that a good acoustic design has been followed.</i></p> <p><i>Applicants are advised seek expert advice.</i></p>	
	C	<p>≥ 54 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and < 63 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and ≥ 48 dB L_{night} and < 55 dB L_{night}</p>	<p><u>To manage noise sensitive development in areas where aircraft noise may give rise to annoyance and sleep disturbance, and to ensure, where appropriate, noise insulation is incorporated within the development</u></p> <p><i>Noise sensitive development in this zone is less suitable from a noise perspective than in Zone D. A noise assessment must be undertaken in order to demonstrate good acoustic design has been followed.</i></p> <p><i>The noise assessment must demonstrate that relevant internal noise guidelines will be met. This may require noise insulation measures.</i></p> <p><i>An external amenity area noise assessment must be undertaken where external amenity space is intrinsic to the development's design. This assessment should make specific consideration of the acoustic environment within those spaces as required so that they can be enjoyed as intended. Ideally, noise levels in external amenity spaces should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable noise levels.</i></p> <p><i>Applicants are strongly advised to seek expert advice.</i></p>	
	B	<p>≥ 54 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and < 63 dB $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$ and ≥ 55 dB L_{night}</p>	<p><u>To manage noise sensitive development in areas where aircraft noise may give rise to annoyance and sleep disturbance, and to ensure noise insulation is incorporated within the development.</u></p> <p><i>Noise sensitive development in this zone is less suitable from a noise perspective than in Zone C. A noise assessment must be undertaken in order to demonstrate good acoustic design has been followed.</i></p> <p><i>Appropriate well-designed noise insulation measures must be incorporated into the development in order to meet relevant internal noise guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>An external amenity area noise assessment must be undertaken where external amenity space is intrinsic to the development's design. This assessment should make specific consideration of the acoustic environment within those spaces as required so that they can be enjoyed as intended. Ideally, noise levels in external amenity spaces should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable noise levels.</i></p>	

REPORT

Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		<p><i>Applicants must seek expert advice.</i></p> <p>To resist new provision for residential development and other noise sensitive uses.</p> <p><i>All noise sensitive developments within this zone may potentially be exposed to high levels of aircraft noise, which may be harmful to health or otherwise unacceptable. The provision of new noise sensitive developments will be resisted.</i></p> <p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Good Acoustic Design' means following the principles of assessment and design as described in ProPG: Planning & Noise – New Residential Development, May 2017; Internal and External Amenity and the design of noise insulation measures should follow the guidance provided in British Standard BS8233:2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings' <p><u>List of Townlands to which Assessment Zone D applies</u></p> <p>Allenswood, Annfield, Astagob, Balcultry, Balcurris, Baldoyle, Baldurgan, Balhealy Demense, Ballyboghill, Ballycoolen, Ballyhack, Ballymun, Baleskin, Barberstown, Barnanstown, Barnhill, Barrysparks, Belinstown, Blakestown, Boggyheary, Brackenstown, Brazil, Broomfield, Browns cross, Burrow, Burrow, Buzzardstown, Cabragh, Cappoge, Castaheany, Castlefarm, Castlefarm, Charlestown, Cloghran, Clonmethan, Clonsilla, Coldblow, Coldwinters, Commons East, Commons West, Cookstown, Coolatrath East, Coolmine, Coolquay Common, Corballis, Corduff, Cornstown, Corrstown, Cottrelstown, Cremona, Crowscastle, Cruiserath, Damastown, Deanestown, Dooroge, Drinan, Drishoge, Drishoge, Dubber, Dunmucky, Fieldstown, Folly, Forestfields, Forrest Great, Glebe, Glebe, Glebe, Grange, grange, Grange, Greenfields, Hansfield or Phibblestown, Hartstown, Hilltown, Howth, Howth Demesne, Huntstown, Jamestown Little, Jordanstown, Kellystown, Kilbarrack Lower, Kilbarrack Upper, Kilcoskan, Kilcrea, Kildonan, Killeek, Killeen, Killossery, Kilmore Beg, Kilsallaghan, Knockaneek, Knocksedan, Laraghcon, Laurestown, Leas, Leastown, Lispopple, Littlepace, Macetown Middle, Macetown South, Malahide, Malahide Demesne, Mantua, Meakstown, Miltonsfields, Mitchelstown, Mooretown, Moortown, Mountambrose Great, Mountambrose Little, Mountgorry, Murragh, Newbarn, Newtown, Oldtown, Outlands, Palmerstown, Parslickstown, Part of Balcurris, Part of Clonmethan, Part of Clonmethan, Part of Grange, Part of Grange, Part of Huntstown, Part of Hunstown, Part of Newtown, Part of Oldtown, Part of Oldtown, Part of Swords Glebe, Part of Westereave, Part of Westereave, Passifyoucan, Poppintree, Porterstown, Quarry, Rath, Rathbeal, Rathingle, Rowlestown East, Rowlestown West, Santry, Santry Demesne, Scatternagh, Seatown East, Seatown West, Sillogue, Skephubble, Skidoo, Snugborough, St. Catherine's Park, Stapolin, Surgalstown North, Surgalstown South, Swords Demesne, Swords Glebe, Thorntown, Toberburr, Townparks, Tyrrelstown, Warblestown, Westereave, Westmanstown, Westpalstown, Whitestown, Windmill Lands, Wolganstown, Woodlands, Wyanstown, Yellow Walls.</p>		
	Amend Objective DA07	<p>Strictly control inappropriate development and require noise insulation where appropriate <u>in accordance with table 7.1 above</u> within the Outer Noise Zone B and Noise Zone C and where necessary in Assessment Zone D, and actively resist new provision for residential development and other noise sensitive uses within the Inner Noise Zone A, as shown on the Development Plan maps, while recognising the housing</p>	<p>The amended objective aims to control development in noise zones B, C and where necessary zone D. This does not however, rule out likely significant effect to European sites. The additional</p>	<p>The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include:</p> <p>DMS152 – site assessment</p> <p>DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA</p>

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		needs of established families farming in the zone. To accept that time based operational restrictions on usage of a second runway are not unreasonable to minimize the adverse impact of noise on existing housing within the inner and outer noise zone.'	requirements, however of objectives within the FDP, would ensure that development could not be permitted where a Likely significant effect on European sites could not be ruled out.	DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
	Change Appendix 6: Map Based Local Objectives, pg. 32 as follows:	Delete Local Objective 54 which is no longer relevant in the context of the revised noise zones from Appendix 6 and Map Sheet No. 8: Local Objective 54 'Development on these lands, if any, shall be subject to the following restrictions: • Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69 dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour. • Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective. Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise assessment report.' Amend Development Plan Maps to reflect proposed amendments to noise zones and removal of Local Objective 54.	No likely significant effect, as no relationship to European sites.	
Noise from Road and Rail	Change Section 7.6, page 300 and 301 as follows:	<u>There are now two Noise Action Plans for Fingal in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. 140 of 2006 which give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment of noise.</u> Fingal County Council together with the other Dublin Local Authorities prepared the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023. <u>Fingal County Council also prepared the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023.</u> The key objective of this <u>these Noise Action Plans</u> is to avoid, prevent and reduce where necessary on a prioritised basis the harmful	This is a positive measure from an environmental perspective. However, it has no direct relationship to European sites, and so no likely significant effects are predicted	

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		effects including annoyance due to long term exposure to environmental noise.		
	Insert new text as follows in Section 7.6 on page 301:	<p>Noise from road and rail</p> <p>The National Planning Framework includes National Policy Objective 65 which seeks to <i>“Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans”</i>.</p> <p>The Noise Action Plan for Fingal County 2019-2023, is aimed at managing Environmental Noise from Road, Rail and Industrial sources within the Fingal County Council administrative area.</p> <p>The key objective of the Noise Action Plan is to- <i>“avoid, prevent and reduce, where necessary, on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to longterm exposure to environmental noise. This will be achieved by taking a strategic approach to managing environmental noise and following a balanced approach within the context of sustainable development.”</i></p> <p>Strategic Noise Maps identifying the most significant sources of noise exposure from road and rail have been identified under the Environmental Noise Regulations and are presented in the Noise Action Plan for Fingal County 2019-2023. These maps can be used to identify the main areas where noise may be considered relevant to planning applications associated with noise-sensitive development. The FDP supports the objective of the NAP to identify noise sources and supports the integration of the Noise Action Plan into the FDP.</p> <p>In order to give effect to National Policy Objective 65 in respect of the management of noise and to prevent members of the community being exposed to undesirable noise levels in new developments, the Council will take a strategic approach to managing environmental noise within its functional area.</p> <p>This will be undertaken through ensuring that appropriate noise assessments are carried out in respect of planning applications for residential and other noise sensitive developments within</p>	This is a positive measure from an environmental perspective. However, it has no direct relationship to European sites, and so no likely significant effects are predicted.	

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		<p>the relevant noise contours presented by the Strategic Noise Maps in the Noise Action Plan or any other noise contour maps prepared by Fingal County Council. Noise assessments should follow the principles of good acoustic design in line with “Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise: New Residential Developments” (2017) (ProPG)¹¹ so that development is designed to achieve acceptable internal noise levels. Predicted internal and external noise levels should be in keeping with BSI Standards Publication BS 8233:2014 <i>Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings</i>, table 4: Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings while external noise should be in accordance with section 7.7.3.2 Design Criteria for external noise.</p> <p>Where there is the likelihood of an adverse noise impact planning applications should be supplemented by an Acoustic Design Statement carried out by appropriately qualified competent persons demonstrating that the general principles of good acoustic design have been followed (refer to footnote 1 below).</p> <p>Objective NP06: Developments for noise sensitive uses shall have regard to any future national planning guidance, or in the interim any local planning guidance developed under the Noise Action Plan.</p> <p>Objective NP07: Developments for noise sensitive uses shall have regard to the noise exposure maps contained within the Fingal Noise Action Plan 2019 – 2023 or any supplementary mapping prepared by Fingal County Council and developers shall be required to produce a noise impact assessment and mitigation plans, where necessary, for any new noise sensitive development within these areas.</p>		

¹¹ ProPG: Planning & Noise for New Residential Development Supplementary Document 2 Good Acoustic Design in section 3 outlines general principles of Good Acoustic Design which should be followed in this regard <https://www.ioa.org.uk/sites/default/files/14720%20ProPG%20Supplementary%202.pdf>

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
	Amend the following objective on page 300:	Objective NP01 Implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the <i>Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2019-2023</i> and the <i>Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023</i> (or any subsequent plan), working in conjunction with relevant statutory agencies.	This is a positive measure from an environmental perspective. However, it has no direct relationship to European sites, and so no likely significant effects are predicted.	
Rural Housing Policy				
Rural Fingal	Change Chapter 5 Rural Fingal as Follows: Section 5.2 Fingal's Rural Settlement Strategy Housing within the Airport Noise Zones (page 164)	Housing within the Airport Noise Zones The development of new housing for those who are not involved in farming will be actively resisted within the area delineated by the inner noise zone A for Dublin Airport. However, consideration will be given to the development of new housing for those not involved in farming but who have family homes within the inner noise zone A, in locations on suitable sites outside the inner noise zone A but within two-five kilometres from that noise zone. To ensure that the need to live as close as possible to the existing family is met and to avoid undue pressure on certain areas of the Greenbelt, the M1 will provide an east-west boundary, with those living to the east being considered for housing on suitable sites to the east, and those living to the west being considered for housing on suitable sites to the west. Site selection should ensure that the rural character of the area is maintained and that multiple sites on single landholdings are avoided.	Potential for likely significant effects, owing to expansion of the 5km threshold New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming. This could result in potential applications to be considered within an European site or where a pathway to a European site exists. However, owing to existing policies and requirements contained within the FDP 2017-2023, no such developments would be permitted where likely significant effects could not be ruled out.	The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include: DMS152 – site assessment DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
	Objective RF40	Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy, only with regard to 'New Housing for Farming Families' as set out within this chapter, within the Airport Inner-Noise Zone A, and subject to the following restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour. Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective. Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in 	No likely significant effect, as no relationship to European sites.	The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include: DMS152 – site assessment DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
		noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise acceptance report.		keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
	Objective RF41	Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy as it applies to “New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming” for rural community members located within the Inner Noise Zone A on suitable sites located within two <u>five</u> kilometres outside the Inner Noise Zone A. For those living to the east of the M1, only suitable sites located to the east of the M1 will be considered, and for those living to the west of the M1, only suitable sites located to the west of the M1 will be considered.	Potential for likely significant effect, owing to expansion of the 5km threshold New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming. This could result in potential applications to be considered within an European site or where a pathway to a European site exists. However, owing to existing policies and requirements contained within the FDP, no such development would be permitted where a likely significant effect could not be ruled out.	The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include: DMS152 – site assessment DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
	Objective RF61 (Page 171)	Encourage new dwellings in the rural area to be sited at a location in close proximity to the family home where the drainage conditions can safely accommodate the cumulative impact of such clustering and where such clustering will not have a negative impact on the amenities of the original house. Where this arrangement is clearly demonstrated not to be available, permit the new dwelling to be located on an alternative site which is within two kilometres from the family home, or, in the case of applications made under Objective RF41 within two <u>five</u> kilometres outside the Inner Noise Zone A and subject to the East/West of the M1 stipulation.	Potential for likely significant effect, owing to expansion of the 5km threshold New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming. This could result in potential applications to be considered within an European site or where a pathway to a European site exists. However, owing to existing policies and requirements contained within the FDP, no	The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include: DMS152 – site assessment DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-

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Element	Location of Proposed Amendment	Proposed amendment	Risk of Likely Significant Effect	Measures already contained in FDP 2017-2023
			such development would be permitted where a likely significant effect could not be ruled out.	site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
	Change Chapter 12, Section 12.6, Page 429 as follows: Amend Objective DMS51	Encourage new dwellings in the rural area to be sited at a location in close proximity to the family home where the drainage conditions can safely accommodate the cumulative impact of such clustering and where such clustering will not have a negative visual and amenity impact on the original house. Where such an arrangement is clearly demonstrated not to be available, permit the new dwelling to be located on an alternative site which is within two kilometres from the family home, or, in the case of applications made under Objective RF40 and RF41, within two <u>five</u> kilometres outside the Inner Noise Zone <u>A</u> .	Potential for likely significant effect, owing to expansion of the 5km threshold New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming. This could result in potential applications to be considered within an European site or where a pathway to a European site exists. However, owing to existing policies and requirements contained within the FDP, no such development would be permitted where a likely significant effect could not be ruled out.	The FDP includes a number of objectives that equally are applicable. These include: DMS152 – site assessment DMS 162 – protective measures for biodiversity DMS01 – Requirement to undertake AA RF58 – sensitive siting of potential new dwellings in keeping with landscape character RF66 – requirement for on-site treatment WT07 – provision of separate foul and surface water drainage
Removal of Red Approach Zones				
	Change Section 7.1 Dublin Airport - Safety Transportation, page 265 as Objective DA18 follows: Insert new objective as follows:	<u>To refer planning applications for any proposals that may be developed in the environs of the airport to the Irish Aviation Authority and daa in accordance with the Obstacle Limitation Requirements of Regulation (EU) No 139 / 2014 (EASA Certification Specifications), previously required under ICAO Annex 14, and which are depicted on the aerodrome operator's map.</u> Amend Development Plan Maps to reflect removal of Red Approach Areas.	No likely significant effect, as no relationship to European sites.	N/A

5.4 In-combination Effects

Legislation, guidance and case law requires that in-combination effects with other plans or projects are considered. On this basis, a range of other plans and projects were considered in terms of their potential to have in-combination effects with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023. The objectives of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 will be implemented within the current planning hierarchy of the FDP 2017-2023, which includes a considerable number of objectives to protect the environment. The assessment of in-combination effects has regard for developments potentially affecting any European site(s). Hydrological connectivity to downstream European sites is considered to have the greatest potential for in-combination effects to European sites and so is a key focus of the in-combination assessment.

5.4.1 Plans

5.4.1.1 National Development Plan

The National Development Plan 2018-2027 (Government of Ireland, 2019), which was subject to both SEA and AA, designates a number of Strategic Outcomes and Priorities of the plan including High-Quality International Connectivity, Sustainable Mobility, and Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources. The National Development Plan highlights the urgent requirement for investment in Ireland's Airports to safeguard and enhance Ireland's international connectivity especially with the onset of Brexit. Investment priorities over the period 2018-2027 assign €4.8 billion to ports and airports. Regional and local roads will benefit from an estimated €4.5 billion investment under the National Development Plan, while Local Authorities are planning to progress a wide range of regional and local roads projects across the country.

These Strategic Priorities carry the potential for in-combination impacts with the proposed variation number 1 on potential receptors, specifically designated sites/habitats and species as a selection of major National Infrastructure Projects included in the National Development Plan for appraisal and delivery. These include BusConnects, Dart Expansion Programme, Metro Link, a new parallel runway for Dublin Airport, and the Greater Dublin Drainage Project. Many of these provide connectivity to Dublin Airport as part of expansion plans. Such programmes and projects have the potential to increase pressure on the receiving environment; threats include habitat fragmentation/degradation of SCI bird supporting habitats and/or impacts to water quality affecting downstream European Sites. Such individual programmes and projects are however subject to their own Appropriate Assessment requirements.

The National Development Plan 2018-2027 also set biodiversity as a priority (i.e. *Enhanced Amenity and Heritage – National Strategic outcome 7*) and apportions €1.4 billion to, amongst other, support further and deliver compliance with the EU's Habitats Directive. Thus, the in-combination impacts from the National Development Plan 2018-2027, which was subject to its own Appropriate Assessment, with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 are not predicted to result in any Likely Significant Effects to any European site(s).

5.4.1.2 Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023

Proposed Variation number 1 of the FDP 2017-2023 is required owing to information which became available during the preparation of the draft Dublin Airport LAP and proposals to revise airport noise zones taking account of improvement in knowledge relating to the impact of noise on public health. In keeping with the planning hierarchy, the draft Dublin Airport LAP sits beneath the current FDP 2017-2023. The FDP 2017-2023, which was subject to SEA and AA, is the main planning framework within the county, although the recently published National Planning Framework and the subsequent Eastern region RSES provide additional guidance. The FDP 2017-2023 contains a considerable number of protective measures/objectives for the protection of the environment and specifically European sites. Chief among these is the Development

Management Standards. All development associated with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 must comply with environmental protection objectives identified in **Appendix C**, to allow a conclusion that there will be no likelihood of any significant effects on any European sites arising from the implementation of objectives contained in variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

5.4.1.3 Fingal and Dublin City Local Area Plans

Within Fingal there are a considerable number of LAPs with hydrological connections to the European sites in Dublin Bay (**Table 5**). These include Barrysparks LAP, Ballyboghil LAP, Dardistown LAP, Rowlestown LAP, Baldoyle Stapolin LAP, Kilmartin LAP, Portmarnock South LAP, Donabate LAP, Fostertown, Rathingle, and Rivermeade LAP from Fingal County Council. Other LAP are currently in preparation, including Lissenhall East. The adjacent Clongriffin – Belmayne LAP from Dublin County Council is also considered. Strategic goals and objectives listed within these LAPs are focused on residential, employment, and amenity improvements within the area, subsequently giving rise to the potential for in-combination effects on downstream European sites. Many of these Local Area Plans contains provisions specifically designed to safeguard European sites and come under the remit of the Fingal County Development Plan. Policies within these LAPs, many of which have been subject to Screening for AA, which sit beneath higher level plans and their requirements highlight objectives to protect and improve water sources, largely through ensuring foul and surface water discharges only into defined sewer networks, and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as outlined in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study being implemented in LAP areas.

Table 5: List of Local Area Plans for Fingal.

Local Area Plan	Dates	Hydrological Connection to European Sites in Table 1.1	Subject to AA?
Barrysparks LAP	2011 - 2017	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	Yes
Dardistown LAP	2012 - 2022	Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) North Dublin Bay SAC (000206) Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406) North Bull Island SPA (004006)	Yes
Rowlestown LAP	2013 - 2019	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	Yes
Baldoyle Stapolin LAP	2013 - 2023	Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406)	Yes
Kilmartin LAP	2013 - 2019	North Dublin Bay SAC (000206) North Bull Island SPA (004006)	Yes
Portmarnock South LAP	2013 – 2023	Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406)	Yes
Donabate LAP	2006 – 2012	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	No
Fostertown LAP	2009 - 2017	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025) Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406)	Yes
Rathingle LAP	2013 - 2019	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	Yes
Rivermeade LAP	2018 – 2024	Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	Yes
Clongriffin – Belmayne LAP	2012 - 2022	Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406)	Yes

5.4.1.4 Dublin Airport Central Masterplan

Within the planning hierarchy, this masterplan, was prepared under objective 378 of the Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017. The masterplan, which is still in operation, was subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment, will be framed by the proposed Dublin Airport LAP and further sits beneath the overarching FDP 2017-2023. It serves as the design framework for the development of phases 1 and 2 of Zone 1 of this strategically located parcel of lands within the environs of the proposed Dublin Airport LAP.

As such, any individual projects arising from the masterplan project could overlap with the projects identified in the draft Dublin Airport LAP, and as such there is potential for in-combination impacts where a number of infrastructural developments occur at the same time. In the planning hierarchy, the masterplan sits beneath the draft Dublin Airport LAP and the FDP 2017-2023. For this reason, the in-combination impacts from the Dublin Airport Masterplan with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 are not predicted to result in any Likely Significant Effects to any European site(s).

5.4.1.5 Dublin Airport Capital Investment Programme 2020+

The Dublin Airport Capital Investment Programme sets out core projects and capacity assessments to enable Dublin Airport to develop in a sustainable manner and accommodate 40 million passengers per annum (mppa) and eventually accommodate 55 mppa through a later plan.

Dublin Airport defines a Surface Water Environmental Compliance CIP (CIP.20.03.052) within the consultation document to manage and treat surface run-off at Dublin Airport. The project proposes to upgrade the existing surface water collection network and divert the existing Cuckoo stream to ultimately improve the water quality in local waterways by providing additional storage and treatment facilities for polluted runoff, achieved through the separation of clean water from polluted run-off and the provision of a more controlled pollution management system

The plan is currently at the consultation stage with a determination expected in September 2019. It is therefore not possible to infer the potential for in-combination impacts at this time. Any such projects arising will be subject to their own planning and environmental considerations.

5.4.1.6 Water Quality

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC provides a framework for the protection and improvement of rivers, lakes, transitional, coastal and ground waters in addition to water-dependent habitats. The aim of the WFD is to prevent any deterioration in the existing status of water quality, including the protection of good and high-water quality status where it exists. The second cycle River Basin Management Plan, covering the period 2018 – 2021, was published in April 2018. The Plan sets out a proposed framework for the protection and improvement of Ireland's water environment in line with Water Framework Directive objectives. It was determined that the multiple River Basin District approach used in the 2009-2015 Management Plan was not as effective as expected, so the 2018-2021 Management Plan has defined a single River Basin District (DoHPLG, 2018). This national strategy outlined all the actions required to improve the water quality, with County Councils and Irish Water playing an important role in the implementation of the plan.

There are binding obligations on all Irish local authorities, including Fingal County Council, to achieve good status of surface waters, under the terms of the EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC [may be cited as European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 272/2009)]. In relation to Surface Water quality, the publication of the recent River Basin Management Report for Ireland has highlighted the poor condition of many river bodies. The EPA is renewing its focus on improving water quality in its second River Basin Management Plan, with the Santry and Mayne rivers identified as Priority

Areas for Action in the Dublin City/Fingal area. This is addressed within the current FDP 2017-2023 in their Statement of Policy to:

'Control and manage surface water, mitigate against flooding and to protect and improve water quality in the County while allowing for sustainable development and improve water quality in line with the Water Framework Directive and Eastern River Basin Management Plan'.

The requirements of the Directive would not be expected to conflict with any aspects of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, but to positively interact with it. Hence, no likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.

5.4.1.7 The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018 – 2021

The 2nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 merges the previous five river basin districts: Eastern, South Eastern, South Western, Western and Shannon River Basin Districts, into one national River Basin District. The plan sets out the condition of Irish waters and a summary of status for all monitored waters in the 2013 – 2015 period, including a description of the changes since 2007 – 2009. The objectives of the RBMP are to

- Prevent deterioration;
- Restore good status;
- Reduce chemical pollution; and
- Achieve water related protected areas objectives.

Nationally, both monitored river water bodies and lakes at high or good ecological status, appear to have declined by 3% since 2007 – 2009; nevertheless, this figure does not reflect a significant number of improvements and dis-improvements across these waters since 2009. Provisional figures from the EPA suggest that approximately 900 river water bodies and lakes have either improved or dis-improved. In addition, the previously observed long term trend of decline in the number of high-status river sites has continued.

Chapter 5 of the RBMP presents results of the catchment characterisation process, which identifies the significant pressures on each water body that is At Risk of not meeting the environmental objectives of the WFD. Importantly, the assessment includes a review of trends over time to see if conditions were likely to remain stable, improve or deteriorate by 2021. This work was presented in the RBMP for 81% of water bodies nationally, which had been characterised at the time. A total of 1,517 water bodies were classed *At Risk* out of a total of 4,775, or 32%. An assessment of significant environmental pressures found that agriculture was the most significant pressure in 729 river and lake water bodies that are At Risk. Urban waste water, hydromorphology and forestry were also significant pressures amongst others.

This implementation of the 2nd River Basin Management Plan would not be expected to conflict with any aspects of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, but to positively interact with it. Hence No likely significant in-combination effects are envisaged.

5.4.1.8 Water Services Investment Programme

Irish Water has prepared a Water Services Strategic Plan (Irish Water, 2015), under Section 33 of the Water Service No. 2 Act of 2013 to address the delivery of strategic objectives which will contribute towards improved water quality and WFD requirements. The WSSP forms the highest tier of asset management plans (Tier 1) which Irish Water prepared and it sets the overarching framework for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) and water services projects (Tier 3). The WSSP sets out the challenges we face as a country in relation to the provision of water services and identifies strategic national priorities. It includes Irish Water's short, medium and long-term objectives and identifies strategies to achieve these

objectives. As such, the plan provides the context for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) which will document the approach to be used for key water service areas such as water resource management, wastewater compliance and sludge management. The WSSP also sets out the strategic objectives against which the Irish Water Capital Investment Programme (CIP) is developed. The current version of the CIP outlines the proposals for capital expenditure in terms of upgrades and new builds within the Irish Water owned asset and this is a significant piece of the puzzle in terms of the expected improvements from the River Basin Management Plan.

Key types of impacts associated include: Habitat loss and disturbance from new / upgraded infrastructure, Species disturbance, Changes to water quality or quantity, and Nutrient enrichment /eutrophication. The overarching strategy was subject to Appropriate Assessment (Amec Foster Wheeler, 2015) and highlighted the need for additional plan/project environmental assessments to be carried out at the tier 2 and tier 3 level. Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects, resulting from this plan with the proposed variation to the FDP 2017-2023 are envisaged.

5.4.2 Projects

A search was conducted of key planning applications (projects) beyond the vicinity of the draft plan, using the My Plan map viewer¹². Given the nature of objectives contained in proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023, there are a considerable number of smaller projects, which could be assessed. It is not practical to consider them in the context of the variation, albeit to state that they would be subject to environmental consideration as part of the development consent process which is underpinned by a considerable number of objectives in the FDP 2017-2023, particularly the Design Standard Measures.

The search was limited to key developments preceding the date of issue of this report and excluded retention applications (i.e. typically local-scale residential or commercial developments where an impact has already occurred), incomplete, withdrawn, and refused applications. Furthermore, a search of An Bord Pleanála's website was completed to identify any relevant applications, including Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) and Strategic Housing Development (SHD) in the past three years or in close proximity to the lands covered by the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023. The relevant projects with potential for in-combination likely significant effects on European sites, are detailed in **Table 6**.

5.4.3 In-combination Conclusion

Having considered all aspects of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 including the location, nature, magnitude and duration of the implementation of the objectives, it was concluded that while there is potential either individually or in combination with other plans/projects, for likely significant effects on European sites and their Qualifying Interests / Special Conservation Interests, the new measures and amendments characterised by the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 are captured by the requirements (Development Standard Measures etc) and protective measures already contained within the existing FDP 2017-2023 mean that no likely significant effects are predicted to QI's and SCI's, or the conservation objectives of the European sites identified in the ZOI of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023

¹²Available at <https://viewer.myplan.ie/> Accessed August.2019

Table 6: Planning Search results

Planning Application Reference Number	Project/Applicant Name and Proposed Location	Brief Development Description	Application Status/ Outcome	Date Planning Application Grated	Potential for In-combination effects?
<i>Major infrastructure</i>					
n/a	MetroLink – Swords to Charlemont	MetroLink is a proposed 19km high-capacity, high-frequency rail line running from Swords to Charlemont, linking Dublin Airport to public transport routes. The project is scheduled by TII to be operational in 2027.	Public Consultation	n/a	Although the emerging route of this proposed major piece of infrastructure is known, there is no confirmed detail as to the design nor the likely decision. Hence assessment of in combination impacts is not presented.
F15A/0141	Aviation fuel pipeline, Dublin Port to Dublin Airport	The proposed new aviation fuel pipeline is designed to replace the existing road delivery system and pump fuel directly from Dublin Port to Dublin Airport.	Granted	29.05.2019	This project was subject to NIS which confirmed the likelihood of “disturbance and displacement of Brent Geese and contamination of inter-tidal habitats and species”. Furthermore, it states the possibility of a reduction in habitat quality. There is potential for in-combination impacts with the current proposal owing to the need to cross the Cuckoo stream. However, it is understood that the project, although consented, is not progressing owing to legal issues regarding rights of way along certain roads. It is not known if the project will proceed. If the project were to proceed, it is predicted that the mitigation measures contained in the NIS, and by virtue of the project would ensure that that adverse impacts on the integrity of European sites would be avoided. Thus, if the project were to proceed, in-combination effects are therefore not deemed likely at this stage.
304436	Bay Lane Quarry Restoration, St. Margaret's	Restoration of a quarry void with soil and stone waste	ABP Pre-application consultation regarding status as SID	Decision due 12/09/19	Hydrological connectivity to Malahide Estuary SAC and SPA via the Shallon stream. Project was subject to AA Stage 2 preparation of an NIS where mitigation measures have been incorporated to manage surface water, these include de-watering procedures, attenuation ponds, and an EPA approved monitoring schedule. In-combination effects are not deemed likely.
F19A/0077	IMS Solutions Ltd Hollywood Great, Nag's Head, Naul, County Dublin	The proposed development will consist of; The continued infilling of the former quarry with construction and demolition waste material at a rate of 500,000 tonnes per annum permitted under	Decision delayed		The project was subject to NIS owing to the hydrological connectivity to European sites in Rogerstown estuary and the dispersal of scheduled invasive species. Mitigation measures

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Planning Application Reference Number	Project/Applicant Name and Proposed Location	Brief Development Description	Application Status/ Outcome	Date Planning Application Grated	Potential for In-combination effects?
		Reg. Refs. F07A/0262 and F04A/0363 for a further 15 no. year period from the date of expiration of the existing permissions in order to enable the lands to be fully restored to the original ground level; The relocation of the primary entrance to the site to the southern site boundary along the LP01080; A new internal site access road; A new processing building; A new administration building; Car parking; Weighbridges; Associated infrastructure; Boundary treatments; And all associated site development works. An Environmental Impact Assessment Report will be submitted to the Planning authority with the application. The proposed development will continue to operate under the existing EPA Waste Licence (W0129-02).			provided recommendations for surface water and ground water management, invasive species management, emergency responses and environmental training. It was concluded that in view of best scientific knowledge and applying the precautionary principle, and in light of the conservation objectives of relevant European sites, the proposed development, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not have adverse effect on any European site. In-combination effects are not deemed likely.
<i>Strategic Infrastructure Developments (SID)</i>					
301908	Greater Dublin Drainage Project, Clonshagh to Baldoyle	Greater Dublin Drainage Project consisting of a new wastewater treatment plant, sludge hub centre, orbital sewer, outfall pipeline and regional biosolids storage facility. The planning application, including an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and Natura Impact Statement (NIS), has been submitted to An Bord Pleanála with a period of statutory public consultation. The proposed site for the proposed WwTP is located in the townland of Clonshagh, approximately 2.4km south east of Dublin Airport. The proposed Outfall Pipeline route consists of a land based section located adjacent to the LAP area travelling from Clonshagh to Baldoyle	Awaiting confirmation Due to be decided 28/06/19, but no further update on ABP website		Hydrological connections to Baldoyle Bay SAC, Malahide Estuary SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, Baldoyle Bay SPA, Malahide Estuary SPA, and North Bull Island SPA were been deemed to potentially give rise to significant adverse effects on European sites and/or their qualifying interests. Mitigation measures arising from the EIAR will be incorporated into CEMPs for use by individual contractors with detailed Pollution Control Plan (PCP), Sediment and Erosion Control Plan (SECP), Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Method Statements (MS) to be drafted and will have regard to relevant pollution prevention guidelines for construction methodologies crossing watercourses with water quality monitoring also employed within the CEMP. All crossings are proposed to be constructed using horizontal directional drilling, therefore there will be no instream works involved. On this basis, no cumulative impacts are predicted with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023
SID/01/18	DAA, Blue Car Park	Permanent continuance of use of the existing 8,840 space long-term car park known as Holiday Blue on a site at Harristown, Sillogue and Ballymun Townlands	Granted	301458	Established car parks by their very nature occupy considerable areas of land and there is potential for negative impacts to surface and ground water by virtue of lack of appropriate drainage

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Planning Application Reference Number	Project/Applicant Name and Proposed Location	Brief Development Description	Application Status/ Outcome		Date Planning Application Grated	Potential for In-combination effects?
						measures.The planning documents indicate that the design included surface water attenuation and interceptor measures. The application was subject to Screening for AA, it was concluded that there would be no significant impacts on the integrity of Baldoyle Bay SPA / SAC. Hence no in combination impacts are predicted.
PA0048	Thorntons Recyling, Millennium Business Park, Cappagh Road	A 2.4Ha Materials Processing and Transfer Facility of up to 170,000 tonnes per annum capacity at Millennium Business Park.	Granted		25.05.2017	The screening for AA report did not identify any potential negative effects to European sites. The development is located on a brownfield site, so no SCI bird displacement is expected. In-combination effects with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023 are not deemed likely.
302561	Gerard Gannon, Swords Road, Santry	Permanent continuation of use of the existing long-term car park known as Quickpark, including construction of new entrance building with associated revised entrance layout resulting in 6,122 long-term car parking spaces, and all associated ancillary infrastructure and works.	Granted		03.05.2019	Continuation of baseline environment, therefore surface and foul water systems are already in place. Project was subject to EIA concluding that there are no significant negative effects envisaged from the proposed development. In-combination effects are not deemed likely.
Strategic Housing Developments (SHD)						
SHD002/17	Portmarnock Housing Development	150 housing unit development on land zoned for residential use under the Fingal County Development Plan (2017-2023)	Granted		26.03.2018	Final decision grant includes mitigation from AA and EIA processes which are deemed to adequately avoid impacts to downstream European sites. Design includes an onsite ecologist during construction, SuDS designs, water supply and drainage requirements. In-combination effects are not deemed likely
303956	Glenveagh Homes Limited, Hollystown	253 housing unit development on lands at Hollystown Golf Club, Hollystown,	Refused	5km	n/a	An Appropriate Assessment Screening report included in the application concluded that there would be no negative impacts on the qualifying interests and species of any Natura 220 site within a15km radius of the proposed development. The Inspectors report that they found issues in respect of AA. However separately it was noted that surface water attenuation proposals fell short of standards required for development and that rerouting of drain /watercourse was unacceptable. However, as the project was refused, there can be no in-combination impacts with the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 20917-2023.

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Planning Application Reference Number	Project/Applicant Name and Proposed Location	Brief Development Description	Application Status/ Outcome	Date Planning Application Grated	Potential for In-combination effects?
304196	Clarehall Housing Development, Malahide Road	132 no. build to rent apartments in Clarehall, Malahide Road,	Granted	19/07/19	Hydrological connection to Balydoyle Bay SAC and SPA via the Mayne River. AA specifies a new surface drainage system will be installed which complies with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage System (GDSDS) which is deemed to improve water quality of the Mayne. In-combination effects are not deemed likely
<i>Key Dublin Airport Applications</i>					
F19A/0023	DAA, North Runway, Dublin Airport	Amend the North Parallel Runway (North Runway)(permitted under FCC Reg. Ref. F04A/1755; An Bord Pleanála Ref: PL06F.217429)	Granted	31 January 2019	Taking into account best scientific knowledge, the Screening for AA re-evaluated the data in the Northern Runway EIS and concluded that the proposed amendments to the consented runway would not have likely significant effects on protected species for which the European sites in the Zol had been designated for
F04A/1755/E1	North Runway, Dublin Airport	10 year development of a runway, 3110m in length and 75m in width on airport lands. Proposal includes all associated taxiways, associated road works including internal road network, substations, navigational equipment, equipment enclosures, security fencing, drainage, ducting, lighting, services diversions, landscaping and all associated site development works including the demolition of an existing derelict house and associated outbuildings; the relocation of the Forrest Tavern monument; the removal of a halting site including the demolition of any structure whether temporary or permanent on that site which is currently leased from the applicant. The road works include the realignment of an 800m section of the Forrest Little Road; the rerouting of a 700m section of the Naul Road (R108) and a 200m section of Dunbro Lane and replacement of these latter roads with a new 2km long road (7.5m wide carriageway) running in an east-west direction connecting to the St. Margaret's Bypass at a new junction	Extension granted	07.03.2017	Consented project is currently under construction. The design includes attenuation measures and appropriate SuDS to ensure runoff will not negatively impact on downstream European sites, or encourage SCI bird species use the open lands. No in-combination effects predicted.

6 SCREENING CONCLUSION AND STATEMENT

RPS has prepared this screening for AA report in compliance with the relevant legislation, European Commission and National guidance, and current case law. The potential impacts arising out of the implementation of the proposed Variation have been considered in the context of the European sites potentially affected, their qualifying interests and/or special conservation interests, and their conservation objectives.

The assessment has been undertaken in view of scientific knowledge and in view of the conservation objectives of the European sites concerned. Measures intended to avoid or reduce harmful effects of the proposed draft LAP on European sites, have not been taken into account in accordance with the judgement of CJEU case C-323/17, amongst others. It was considered that on the basis of objective information that the implementation of the objectives proposed in respect of the variation, individually or in combination with other plans and projects will not have a likely significant effect on European sites. Therefore, it is concluded at this stage, that AA is not required of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023.

The Screening for AA process will continue during the Development Plan Variation process and where any changes are proposed arising out of consultation phase, then these will be subject to assessment prior to the adoption of the proposed variation number 1 to the FDP 2017-2023.

Appendix A

Full Details of European sites

APPENDIX A

Full details of European Sites within the ZOI

Site Name & Code Conservation Objectives Version	Distance	Qualifying Interest / Special Conservation Interest	Conservation Objectives	Attributes
Special Areas of Conservation				
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC 003000 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (07/05/13)	Adjacent	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs [1170] Annex II Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> [1351] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs in Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Harbour porpoise in Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC.</p>	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Habitat distribution Community Structure <u>Attribute</u> Access to suitable habitat Disturbance
Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (19/11/12)	Adjacent	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] <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] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Baldoyle Bay SAC: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand.</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>),</p>	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Community distribution <u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Habitat distribution Physical Structure – creeks and pans, flooding regime, Vegetation structure – zonation, vegetation height, vegetation cover, Vegetation composition – typical species and subcommunities Vegetation structure – negative indicator species

				Indicators of local distinctiveness
Lambay Island SAC 000204 Site specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (22/07/13)	ca.3.8km offshore	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reefs [1170] • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Annex II Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364] • Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Lambay Island SAC. Reefs,</p> <p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in Lambay Island SAC. Grey seal, Harbour seal</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Distribution Community structure</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Length Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and hydrological regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height Vegetation composition – typical species, negative indicator species, bracken and woody species</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Access to suitable habitat Breeding behaviour Moulting behaviour Resting behaviour Disturbance</p>
Malahide Estuary SAC 000205 Site specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (27/05/13)	Adjacent	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] • <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] • <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) [1320]*** • 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] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Malahide Estuary SAC. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide,</p> <p><i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand & Mediterranean Salt meadows</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Community extent Community structure – <i>Zostera</i> density, <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density Community distribution</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]* <p>***No conservation objective set for this species as it is considered a non-native species</p>	<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in the SAC:</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows,</p>	<p>Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p>
		<p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i></p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, Vegetation composition - plant health of dune grasses, typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, bare ground, sward height, Vegetation composition - typical species, negative indicator species, Scrub & trees.</p>

<p>North Dublin Bay SAC 000206</p> <p>Site specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (06/11/13)</p>	<p>Adjacent</p>	<p>Annex I Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</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>Annex II Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in North Dublin Bay SAC.</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Annual vegetation of drift lines in North Dublin Bay SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand in North Dublin Bay SAC.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in North Dublin Bay SAC. Atlantic salt meadows & Mediterranean salt meadows</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Community extent Community structure – <i>Zostera</i> density, <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density Community distribution</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation Vegetation composition – typical species, negative indicator species</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p>
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		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in North Dublin Bay SAC - Embryonic shifting dunes & Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i></p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, Vegetation composition - plant health of dune grasses, typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation in North Dublin Bay SAC</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, bare ground, sward height Vegetation composition- typical species, negative indicator species, scrub & trees</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Humid dune slacks in North Dublin Bay SAC.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply, Hydrological and flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, bare ground, vegetation height Vegetation composition- typical species, cover of <i>Salix repens</i>, negative indicator species, scrub & trees.</p>
		<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Petalwort in North Dublin Bay SAC.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Distributions of populations Population size Area of suitable habitat Hydrological conditions – soil moisture</p>

				Vegetation structure – height and cover
Ireland's Eye SAC 002193 Site specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (27/01/17)	ca.0.9km offshore	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Perennial vegetation of stony banks in Ireland's Eye SAC.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of vegetated seacliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts in Ireland's Eye SAC.</p>	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation Vegetation composition- typical species, negative indicator species <u>Attribute</u> Habitat Length Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, vegetation height Vegetation composition- typical species, negative indicator species, bracken and woody species
Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208 Site specific Objectives Series version 1.0 (14/08/13)	Adjacent	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</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>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Rogerstown Estuary SAC - Estuaries & Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p><i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p>	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Community extent Community structure – <i>Zostera</i> density, <i>Mytilus edulis</i> density Community distribution <u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species

		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in the SAC- Atlantic salt meadows</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in the SAC- Mediterranean salt meadows</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> in Rogerstown Estuary SAC</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply Vegetation structure – zonation, Vegetation composition - plant health of dune grasses, typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of the Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation in Rogerstown Estuary SAC</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Physical structure – functionality and sediment supply</p>

				Vegetation structure – zonation, bare ground, sward height Vegetation composition- typical species, negative indicator species, scrub & trees
South Dublin Bay SAC 00210 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (22/08/13)	ca.5.3km	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in South Dublin Bay SAC.	<u>Attribute –</u> Habitat Area Community Extent Community Structure: Zostera density Community Distribution Physical structure – sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure – zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, Vegetation structure – negative indicator species
Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC 001398 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.1.1km upstream	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* [7220] Annex II Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow-mouthed Whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014] Desmoulins Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016] 	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.	N/A
Wicklow Mountains SAC 002122 Site specific Conservation Objectives version 1.0 (31/07/17)	ca.12.2km due south	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130] Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Wicklow Mountains SAC - Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae), Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Typical species Vegetation composition – characteristic zonation Vegetation distribution - maximum depth Hydrological regime – water level Lake substratum quality

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] • Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130] • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</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>Annex II Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] 	<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p>	<p>Water Quality – transparency, nutrients, Phytoplankton biomass & composition, attached algal biomass, macrophyte status</p> <p>Acidification status</p> <p>Water colour</p> <p>Dissolved organic carbon</p> <p>Turbidity</p> <p>Fringing habitat</p> <p><u>Attribute</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function</p> <p>Community diversity</p> <p>Vegetation composition – cross leaved heath, positive indicator species, lichens & bryophytes, ericoid species and crowberry, dwarf shrub, negative indicator species, non-native species, native trees and shrubs, bracken, soft rush,</p> <p>Vegetation structure – Sphagnum condition, signs of browsing, burning</p> <p>Physical structure – disturbed bare ground, drainage</p> <p><u>Attribute</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function</p> <p>Community diversity</p> <p>Vegetation composition – lichens & bryophytes, number & cover of positive indicator species, dwarf shrub, negative indicator species, non-native species, native trees and shrubs, bracken, soft rush,</p>
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			<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p> <p>Vegetation structure – senescent ling, signs of browsing, burning growth phases of ling Physical structure – disturbed bare ground Indicators of local distinctiveness</p> <p><u>Attributes</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Ecosystem function Community diversity Vegetation composition- lichens & bryophytes, positive indicator species, dwarf shrub, negative indicator species, non-native species Vegetation structure - signs of grazing & browsing, burning Physical structure – disturbed bare ground Indicators of local distinctiveness</p>
			<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p> <p><u>Attributes</u> Habitat area Distribution Physical structure – bare ground Soil toxicity Vegetation structure – height and cover Vegetation composition – metallophyte bryophytes</p>
			<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Species rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p> <p><u>Attributes</u> Habitat area Habitat distribution Ecosystem function Community diversity Vegetation composition- positive indicator species, high quality indicator</p>

			<p>species, species richness, non-native species, negative indicator species, Sphagnum cover, Polytrichum cover, bracken and heath cover,</p> <p>Vegetation structure - forb to graminoid ratio, sward height, litter cover</p> <p>Physical structure – disturbed bare ground, grazing or disturbance</p> <p>Indicators of local distinctiveness</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket Bogs in Wicklow Mountains SAC</p>	<p><u>Attributes</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function – soil nutrients, peat formation, hydrology</p> <p>Community diversity</p> <p>Vegetation composition – positive indicator species, lichens 7 Bryophytes, potential dominant species, negative indicator species, non-native species, native trees and shrubs</p> <p>Vegetation structure – Sphagnum condition, signs of browsing, burning</p> <p>Physical structure – disturbed bare ground, drainage, erosion</p> <p>Indicators of local distinctiveness</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) in Wicklow Mountains SAC</p>	<p><u>Attributes</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function – soil nutrients</p> <p>Vegetation composition – lichens & Bryophytes, negative indicator species, non-native species, positive indicator species, grass species and dwarf shrubs, bracken, native trees and shrubs</p> <p>Vegetation Structure - grazing and browsing</p> <p>Physical structure – disturbance</p>

			<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p>	<p>Indicators of Local distinctiveness</p> <p><u>Attributes</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function – soil nutrients</p> <p>Vegetation composition – positive indicator Fern and saxifrage species, positive indicator species, non-native species, bracken, native trees and shrubs</p> <p>Vegetation structure - grazing and browsing</p> <p>Indicator of local distinctiveness</p>
			<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p>	<p><u>Attributes</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Ecosystem function – soil nutrients</p> <p>Vegetation composition – positive indicator species, non-native species, bracken, native trees and shrubs</p> <p>Vegetation structure - grazing and browsing</p> <p>Indicator of local distinctiveness</p>
			<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles in Wicklow Mountains SAC.</p>	<p><u>Attributes</u></p> <p>Habitat area</p> <p>Habitat distribution</p> <p>Woodlands size</p> <p>Woodland structure – cover & height, community diversity & extent, natural regeneration, dead wood, veteran trees, indicators of local distinctiveness</p> <p>Vegetation composition – native tree cover, typical species, negative indicator species,</p>

			To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter in Wicklow Mountains SAC.	<u>Attributes</u> Distribution Extent of terrestrial habitat Extent of freshwater habitat Couching sites and holts Fish biomass available Barriers to connectivity
Glenasmole Valley SAC 001209 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.11.9km due south	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210] <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* [7220] 	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	N/A
River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC 002299 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.12km due north	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alkaline fens [7230] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0] Annex II species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099] Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] 	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:	N/A
Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC 001957 Site specific Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (31/10/19)	ca.7.7km due north	Annex I Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide[1140] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand[1310] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following habitats in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC - Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide To restore the favourable conservation condition of <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals	<u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Community distribution <u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] 	<p>colonizing mud and sand in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC.</p>	<p>Habitat distribution Physical structure- sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure -zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Habitat distribution Physical structure- sediment supply, creeks and pans, flooding regime Vegetation structure -zonation, height, cover Vegetation composition – typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Embryonic shifting dunes in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Habitat distribution Physical structure- sediment supply Vegetation structure - zonation, Vegetation composition – plant health of foredune grasses, typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area Habitat distribution Physical structure- sediment supply Vegetation structure - zonation, Vegetation composition – plant health of dune grasses, typical species, negative indicator species</p>
		<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area</p>

			herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) in Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC. The status of a Mediterranean salt meadows as a qualifying interest for the SAC is under review. No site-specific conservation objective has as yet been set for this habitat.	Habitat distribution Physical structure- sediment supply, Vegetation structure - zonation, bare ground Vegetation composition – sward height, typical species, negative indicator species, scrub & trees.
Special Protection Areas				
Skerries Islands SPA 004122 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	Immediately offshore	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] • Shag ((<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] • Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] • Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] • Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA:	N/A
Rockabill SPA 004014 Site specific Conservation Objectives version 1.0 (08/05/13)	ca.3km offshore	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] • Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougalli</i>) [A192] • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] • Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Purple Sandpiper in Rockabill SPA.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following SCI species in Rockabill SPA - Roseate Tern, Common Tern & Arctic Tern</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Population trend Distribution</p> <p><u>Attribute</u> Breeding population Productivity rate Distribution Prey biomass available Barriers to connectivity Disturbance</p>
Dalkey Islands SPA 004172 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.8.9km due south	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougalli</i>) [A192] • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] • Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	N/A

Wicklow Mountains SPA 004040 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.13.6km due south	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	N/A
River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA 004158 Site specific Conservation Objectives version 1.0 (21/09/12)	ca.2km due north	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oystrecatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A0130] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Wetlands [A999] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of in River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA - Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Herring Gull</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.</p>	<u>Attributes</u> Population trend Distribution <u>Attributes</u> Wetland Habitat
Boyne Estuary SPA 004080 Site specific Conservation Objectives version 1.0 (26/02/13)	ca.9.8km due north	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Oystrecatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A0130] Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) [A195] Wetlands [A999] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following SCI species in Boyne Estuary SPA – Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Sanderling, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Little Tern in Boyne Estuary SPA.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Boyne Estuary SPA as a resource for the</p>	<u>Attributes</u> Population trend Distribution <u>Attributes</u> Breeding population abundance Productivity rate Distribution Prey Biomass available Barriers to connectivity Disturbance at the breeding site <u>Attributes</u> Habitat area

			regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.	
River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA 004232 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.13.1km north west	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.	N/A
Howth Head Coast SPA 004113 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	Adjacent	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA	N/A
Ireland's Eye SPA 004117 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.0.9km offshore	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.	N/A
Lambay Island SPA 004069 Generic Conservation Objectives version 6.0 (21/02/18)	ca.4.6km offshore	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204] 	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.	N/A
Malahide Estuary SPA 004025	Adjacent	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in Malahide Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:	Attribute Population trend Distribution

Site Specific Conservation Objectives version 1.0 (16/08/13)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] • Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] • Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] • Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] • 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] • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>) [A149] • Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] • Wetlands [A999] 	<p>Great Crested Grebe, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Goldeneye, Red-breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank.</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.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area</p>
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (09/03/15)	Adjacent	<p>SCI Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] • Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]** • Knot (<i>Calidrus canutus</i>) [A143] • Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>) [A149] • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] • Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] • Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] • Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194] • Wetlands [A999] <p>**Grey Plover is proposed for removal from the list of SCI for the SPA. No site-specific conservation Objective has been set.</p>	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA: Light bellied Brent Goose, Oystercatcher, Ringed plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Bar-Tailed Godwit, Redshank, Black Headed Gull,</p> <p>Roseate Tern,</p> <p>Common Tern,</p>	<p><u>Attribute (all SCI bar Terns and Grey Plover)</u> Population trend Distribution</p> <p><u>Attribute (Roseate Tern)</u> Passage population: individuals Distribution roosting areas Prey biomass available Barriers to connectivity Disturbance at roosting site</p> <p><u>Attribute (Common Tern)</u> Breeding population abundance Productivity rate Passage population: individuals Distribution: breeding colonies Distribution: roosting areas Prey Biomass available Barriers to Connectivity Disturbance at breeding site Disturbance at roosting site</p>

			Arctic Tern.	<u>Attribute (Arctic Tern)</u> Passage population: individuals Distribution roosting areas Prey Biomass available Barriers to connectivity Disturbance at roosting site <u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area
North Bull Island SPA 004006 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (09/03/15)	Adjacent	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Calidrus 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] • Wetlands [A999] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in North Bull Island SPA: Light Bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Teal, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank, Turnstone, Black-headed Gull 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.	<u>Attribute</u> Population trend Distribution <u>Attribute</u> Habitat Area
Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016	Adjacent	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] 	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in Rogerstown Estuary SPA: Brent Goose,	<u>Attribute</u> Population trend Distribution

Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (27/02/13)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] • Wetlands [A999] 	<p>Shelduck, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit.</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Baldoye Bay SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u></p> <p>Habitat Area</p>
Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015 Site Specific Conservation Objectives Series version 1.0 (20/05/13)	Adjacent	SCI Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] • Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] • Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] • Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] • Knot (<i>Calidrus canutus</i>) [A143] • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpine alpina</i>) [A149] • Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] • Wetlands [A999] 	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following species in Rogerstown Estuary SPA, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets: Greylag Goose, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank.</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.</p>	<p><u>Attribute</u></p> <p>Population trend Distribution</p> <p><u>Attribute</u></p> <p>Habitat Area</p>

Appendix B

Documented Threats and Pressures for European Sites

Appendix B Documented Threats and pressures of European Sites

European Site Name (Code)	Threats and Pressures Code	Threats and Pressures Description
Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199)	D01.01.02	non-motorized nautical sports
	D01.02	roads, motorways
	F02.03.01	bait digging/collection
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	G02.01	golf course
	I01	invasive non-native species
	K03.06	antagonism with domestic animals
	K02.03	eutrophication (natural)
	F03.01	Hunting
Malahide Estuary SAC (000205)	E01	urbanised areas, human habitation
	E03	discharges
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	A08	fertilisation
	D01.05	bridge, viaduct
	G02.01	golf course
	I01	invasive non-native species
	E01	urbanised areas, human habitation
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	D01.02	roads, motorways
North Dublin Bay SAC (000206)	G01.03	motorised vehicles
	G01.01	nautical sports
	H01.09	diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed
	E03	discharges
	J01.01	fire and fire suppression – burning down
	A04	cultivation
	E01	urbanised areas, human habitation
	E02	industrial or commercial areas
	G05.05	intensive maintenance of public parcs /cleaning of beaches
	G01.01	nautical sports
	H01.03	other point source pollution to surface water
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	F02.03	Leisure fishing
Baldoyle Bay SPA (00406)	G02.01	golf course
	I01	invasive non-native species
	K03.06	antagonism with domestic animals
	E01	urbanised areas, human habitation
	F02.03.01	bait digging/collection
	I01	invasive non-native species
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	A08	fertilisation
Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	F03.01	hunting
	G02.01	golf course
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	D01.02	roads, motorways
	K02.03	eutrophication (natural)
Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	D01.04	railway lines, TGV
	E01	urbanised areas, human habitation
	I01	invasive non-native species
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
Malahide Estuary SPA (004025)	D01.01	paths, tracks, cycling tracks

European Site Name (Code)	Threats and Pressures Code	Threats and Pressures Description
	A08	fertilisation
	D01.05	bridge, viaduct
	E02	industrial or commercial areas
	G01.01	nautical sports
North Bull Island SPA (004006)	E03	discharges
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	G01.01	golf course
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection
	D01.05	bridge, viaduct
	D03.02	shipping lanes
	E02	industrial or commercial areas
	E01.04	other patterns of habitation
	D01.02	roads, motorways
	G02.01	golf course
	E01.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
Howth head SAC (000202)	C01.01.01	sand and gravel quarries
	I01	invasive non-native species
	E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
	J01.01	burning down
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	C01	Mining and quarrying
	G05.04	Vandalism
	D01.01	paths, tracks, cycling tracks
	A04.03	abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing
Lambay Island SAC (000204)	G01.01	nautical sports
	A03	mowing / cutting of grassland
	A04	grazing
	F03.01	Hunting
	E02	Industrial or commercial areas
	E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
	F02.03	Leisure fishing
Ireland's Eye SAC (002193)	G01.01	nautical sports
	A04.03	abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing
	G05.01	Trampling, overuse
	J01	fire and fire suppression
	G02.09	wildlife watching
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Rogerstown Estuary SAC (000208)	E03	Discharges
	G02.01	golfcourse
	I01	invasive non-native species
	E01.03	dispersed habitation
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	G01.01	nautical sports
	A08	Fertilisation
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection
	A04	grazing
	K01.01	Erosion
	D01.02	roads, motorways
	J02.12.01	sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	A07	use of biocides, hormones and chemicals
South Dublin Bay SAC (00210)	E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
	G01.01.02	non-motorized nautical sports
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	E02	Industrial or commercial areas
	D01.01	paths, tracks, cycling tracks
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection

European Site Name (Code)	Threats and Pressures Code	Threats and Pressures Description
	H03	Marine water pollution
	G01.01	nautical sports
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	D01.02	roads, motorways
	E03	Discharges
	K02.02	accumulation of organic material
Skerries Islands SPA (004122)	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Rockabill SPA (004014)	G01.01	nautical sports
	G01.01	nautical sports
	D06	Other forms of transportation and communication
Howth Head Coast SPA (004113)	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	J01	fire and fire suppression
Ireland's Eye SPA (004117)	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
	F02.03	Leisure fishing
Lambay Island SPA (004069)	A03	mowing / cutting of grassland
	A04	grazing
	G01.01	nautical sports
	E01.03	dispersed habitation
	D03.02	Shipping lanes
	F03.01	Hunting
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024)	D01.02	roads, motorways
	F02.03	Leisure fishing
	E02	Industrial or commercial areas
	K02.03	eutrophication (natural)
	G01.01	nautical sports
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection
	E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation
	J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
	E03	Discharges
	G01.02	walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Rogerstown Estuary SPA (004015)	G01.01	nautical sports
	G02.01	golfcourse
	A04	grazing
	F02.03.01	bait digging / collection
	J02.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
	F03.01	Hunting
	A08	Fertilisation
	E03.01	disposal of household / recreational facility waste
	A04	grazing
	E03.02	disposal of industrial waste
	E01.03	dispersed habitation
	I01	invasive non-native species

Appendix C

Key FDP 2017-2023 Objectives

Appendix C – Key Objectives in FDP 2017-2023 applicable to the variation number 1.

Objective	Description
Objective SS01	Consolidate the vast majority of the County's future growth into the strong and dynamic urban centres of the Metropolitan Area while directing development in the hinterland to towns and villages, as advocated by national and regional planning guidance.
Objective SS02	Ensure that all proposals for residential development accord with the County's Settlement Strategy and are consistent with Fingal's identified hierarchy of settlement centres.
Objective SS01	Identify sufficient lands for residential development in order to achieve the housing and population targets set out in the Core Strategy, while ensuring that excess lands surplus to this specific requirement are not identified, in order to prevent fragmented development, uneconomic infrastructure provision and car dependent urban sprawl.
Objective SS07	Direct rural generated housing demand to villages and rural clusters in the first instance and to ensure that individual houses in the open countryside are only permitted where the applicant can demonstrate compliance with the criteria for rural housing set down by this Development Plan.
Objective SS09	Promote development within the Greenbelts which has a demonstrated need for such a location, and which protects and promotes the permanency of the Greenbelt, and the open and rural character of the area.
Objective SS18	Ensure development in Portrane is sensitively designed and respects the unique character and visual amenities of the area, taking account of the ecological sensitivity of qualifying features of nearby European sites surrounding The Burrow at Portrane.
Objective PM12	Ensure high standards of energy efficiency in existing and new residential developments in line with good architectural conservation practice and promote energy efficiency and conservation in the design and development of new residential units, encouraging improved environmental performance of building stock.
Objective PM13	Prepare Local Area Plans for areas designated on Development Plan maps in co-operation with relevant stakeholders, and actively secure the implementation of these plans and the achievement of the specific objectives indicated.
Objective PM20	Local Area Plans, Masterplans, Urban Framework Plans and other plans and strategies will be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessments as appropriate and Screening for Appropriate Assessment.
Objective PM26	Prepare Public Realm Strategies, where appropriate, liaising closely with residents and other relevant stakeholders.
Objective PM27	Enhance the visual amenity of existing town and village centres, minimising unnecessary clutter, and provide guidance on public realm design, including wirescape, shopfront design, street furniture and signage.
Objective PM28	Improve the efficiency of existing buildings and require energy efficiency and conservation in the design and development of all new buildings within the County.
Objective PM29	Promote energy efficiency and conservation above Building Regulations standards in the design and development of all new buildings and residential schemes in particular and require designers to demonstrate that they have taken maximising energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy into account in their planning application.
Objective PM31	Promote excellent urban design responses to achieve high quality, sustainable urban and natural environments, which are attractive to residents, workers and visitors and are in accordance with the 12 urban design principles set out in the Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide (2009).
Objective PM32	Have regard to the joint Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport and the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government's Design Manual for Urban Streets and Roads (DMURS), (2013) and the National Transport Authority's Permeability Best Practice Guide (2015), in the provision of good urban design.
Objective PM33	Enhance and develop the fabric of existing and developing rural and urban centres in accordance with the principles of good urban design, including the promotion of high quality well-designed visually attractive main entries into our towns and villages.
Objective PM36	Encourage appropriate residential, social and community uses in town and village centres in order to enhance their vitality and viability and recognising diversity of communities and actively promote these uses in existing under-utilised or vacant building stock as a mechanism to combat vacancy in town centres.
Objective PM41	Encourage increased densities at appropriate locations whilst ensuring that the quality of place, residential accommodation and amenities for either existing or future residents are not compromised.
PM50	Ensure that new dwellings in the rural area are sensitively sited and designed and demonstrate consistency with the immediate Landscape Character Type, and make best use of the natural landscape for a sustainable, carbon efficient and sensitive design.
Objective PM60	Ensure public open space is accessible, and designed so that passive surveillance is provided.
Objective PM61	Ensure permeability and connections between public open spaces including connections between new and existing spaces, in consultation to include residents.
Objective PM62	Provide multifunctional open spaces at locations deemed appropriate providing for both passive and active uses.
Objective SW01	Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding as vital green infrastructure which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future and ensure that development does not impact on important wetland sites within river / stream catchments.

Objective	Description
Objective PM64	Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.
Objective PM92	Ensure that facilities where possible are accessible by public as well as private transport.
Objective RF04	Manage the development of each village, within the existing RV boundaries, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Guidelines set down in the Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, 2009, • The settlement strategy for rural villages set out in the RPGs, and, • The Core Strategy of the Fingal Development Plan.
Objective RF09	Encourage the re-use and adaptation of the existing building stock within the Rural Villages.
Objective RF19	Encourage consolidation of rural housing within existing Rural Clusters which will cater for rural generated housing demand, as an alternative to housing in the open countryside, and encourage the reuse of existing buildings within the cluster over any new development.
RF21	Ensure that the requirements set out by the Council in the Development Management Standards Chapter for on-site treatment systems are strictly complied with, or with the requirements as may be amended by future national legislation or guidance.
RF28	Encourage the re-use and adaptation of the existing rural residential building stock and other building types, where practical, in preference to new build.
Objective RF40	Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy, only with regard to ‘New Housing for Farming Families’ as set out within this chapter, within the Airport Inner Noise Zone, and subject to the following restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour. • Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective. • Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise acceptance report.
Objective RF41	Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy as it applies to “New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming” for rural community members located within the Inner Noise Zone on suitable sites located within two kilometres outside the Inner Noise Zone. For those living to the east of the M1, only suitable sites located to the east of the M1 will be considered, and for those living to the west of the M1, only suitable sites located to the west of the M1 will be considered.
	Require that an applicant for a house demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, that the site is not and will not be subject to flooding or erosion in line with national climate change predictions.
Objective RF47	Require that an applicant demonstrates that the impact of any proposed house will not adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the ecological integrity of any European site.
Objective RF58	Ensure that new dwellings in the rural area are sensitively sited, demonstrate consistency with the immediate Landscape Character Type, and make best use of the natural landscape for a sustainable, carbon efficient and sensitive design. A full analysis/feasibility study of the proposed site and of the impact of the proposed house on the surrounding landscape will be required in support of applications for planning permission.
Objective RF66	Ensure that the requirements set out for on-site treatment systems are strictly complied with, or with the requirements as may be amended by future national legislation, guidance, or Codes of Practice.
Objective ED60	Develop the necessary tourism infrastructure, visitor attractions and supporting facilities at appropriate locations in the County in a manner that does not have an adverse impact on the receiving areas and the receiving environment.
Objective ED62	Ensure the economic benefits associated with promoting the County’s natural, cultural and built heritage are balanced with due consideration for their conservation and protection.
Objective DA18	Ensure that every development proposal in the environs of the Airport takes account of the current and predicted changes in air quality, greenhouse emissions and local environmental conditions.
Objective DA19	Ensure that every development proposal in the environs of the Airport takes into account the impact on water quality, water based-habitats and flooding of local streams and rivers and to provide mitigation of any negative impacts through avoidance or design and ensure compliance with the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan.
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.
	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.
Objective WT03	Facilitate the provision of appropriately sized and located waste water treatment plants and networks including a new Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and the implementation of other recommendations of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and services providers, to facilitate development in the County and Region and to protect the water quality of Fingal’s coastal and inland waters through the provision of adequate treatment of wastewater.

Objective	Description
Objective WT04	Investigate the potential for the provision of temporary wastewater treatment facilities for new developments where a permanent solution has been identified and agreed with Irish Water but not yet implemented and where the provision of such a facility is environmentally sustainable, meets the requirements of the Habitats Directive, and is in accordance with the recommendations of the EPA and where adequate provision has been made for its maintenance.
Objective WT07	Require all new developments to provide separate foul and surface water drainage systems and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems.
Objective SW01	Protect and enhance the County's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas subject to flooding as vital green infrastructure which provides space for storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future and ensure that development does not impact on important wetland sites within river / stream catchments.
Objective SW02	Allow no new development within floodplains other than development which satisfies the justification test, as outlined in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009 for Planning Authorities (or any updated guidelines).
Objective SW03	Identify existing surface water drainage systems vulnerable to flooding and develop proposals
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 SW07	Implement the Planning System and Flood Risk Management-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG/OPW 2009) or any updated version of these guidelines. A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment to an appropriate level of detail, addressing all potential sources of flood risk, is required for lands identified in the SFRA, located in the following areas: Courtlough; Ballymadun; Rowlestown; Ballyboghil; Coolatrath; Milverton, Skerries; Channell Road, Rush; Blakescross; Lanestown/Turvey; Lissenhall, Swords; Balheary, Swords; Village/Marina Area, Malahide; Streamstown, Malahide; Balgriffin; Damastown, Macetown and Clonee, Blanchardstown; Mulhuddart, Blanchardstown; Portrane; Sutton; and Howth, demonstrating compliance with the aforementioned Guidelines or any updated version of these guidelines, paying particular attention to residual flood risks and any proposed site specific flood management measures.
Objective SW12	Require an environmental assessment of all proposed flood protection or alleviation works.
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 WQ02	Protect and develop, in a sustainable manner, the existing groundwater sources and aquifers in the County and control development in a manner consistent with the proper management of these resources in conformity with the Eastern River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015 and the second cycle national River Basin Management Plan 2017-2021 and any subsequent plan and the Groundwater Protection Scheme.
Objective WQ03	Implement the recommendations of the Groundwater Protection Scheme.
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 WQ05	Establish riparian corridors free from new development along all significant watercourses and streams in the County. Ensure a 10 to 15 metre wide riparian buffer strip measured from the top of the bank either side of all watercourses, except in respect of the <u>Liffey, Tolka, Pinkeen, Mayne, Sluice, Ward, Broadmeadow, Corduff, Matt and Delvin</u> where a 30m wide riparian buffer strip from top of bank to either side of all watercourses outside urban centres is required as a minimum.
Objective WQ06	Minimise the impact on surface water of discharges from septic tanks, proprietary effluent treatment systems and percolation areas by ensuring that they are located and constructed in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines of the EPA and Fingal County Council.
Objective CC01	Comply with the recommendations of the GDSDS Climate Change Policy with regard to the provision and management of drainage services in the County and recognise that climate mitigation and adaption measures are evolving and comply with new national measures as presented in National Plans and Frameworks.
Objective CC02	Implement the specific recommendations of Table CC1 of the GDSDS Regional Policy Volume 5 Climate Change Policy for all housing, commercial and industrial developments within the County.
Objective EN04	Encourage development proposals that are low carbon, well adapted to the impacts of Climate change and which include energy saving measures and which maximise energy efficiency through siting, layout and design.
AQ01	Implement the provisions of EU and National legislation on air, light and noise and other relevant legislative requirements, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders.
NP01	Implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2013-2018 (or any subsequent plan), working in conjunction with relevant statutory agencies.

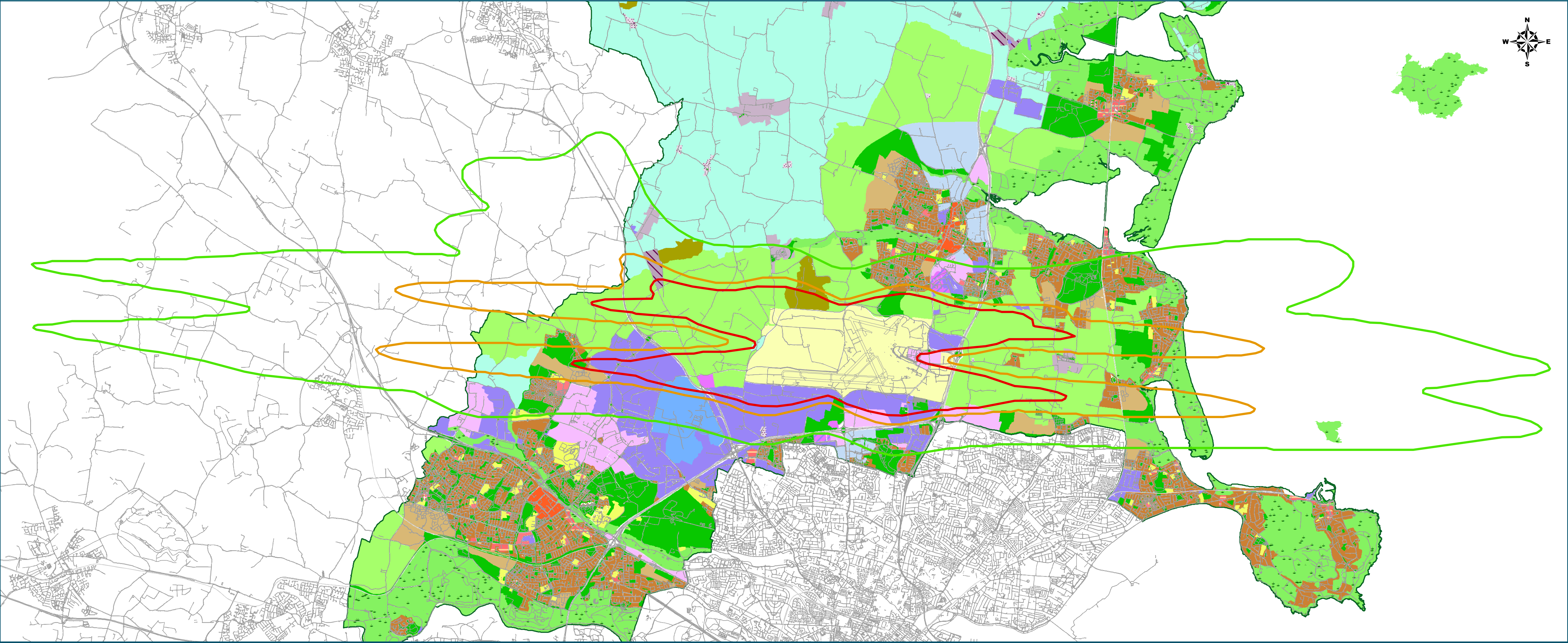
Objective	Description
NP02	Continue to promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of Dublin Airport to minimise the amount of residents exposed to undesirable noise levels.
NP03	Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels.
NP04	Ensure that development complies with the NRA's design goal for sensitive receptors exposed to road traffic noise or as updated by any subsequent guidelines published by Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
Objective GI02	Create an integrated and coherent green infrastructure for the County by requiring the retention of substantial networks of green space in urban, urban fringe and adjacent countryside areas to serve the needs of communities now and in the future including the need to adapt to climate change.
Objective GI03	Develop the green infrastructure network to ensure the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, including the protection of European Sites, the provision of accessible parks, open spaces and recreational facilities (including allotments and community gardens), the sustainable management of water, the maintenance of landscape character including historic landscape character and the protection and enhancement of the architectural and archaeological heritage.
Objective GI06	Resist development that would fragment or prejudice the County's strategic green infrastructure network.
Objective GI12	Ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal reflects a long-term perspective, including the need to adapt to climate change.
Objective GI15	Ensure the protection of European sites is central to Fingal County Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy.
Objective GI18	Require all Local Area Plans to protect, enhance, provide and manage green infrastructure in an integrated and coherent manner addressing the five GI themes set out in the Development Plan – Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Architectural Heritage, and Landscape.
Objective GI20	Require all new development to contribute to the protection and enhancement of existing green infrastructure and the delivery of new green infrastructure, as appropriate.
Objective GI24	Ensure biodiversity conservation and/or enhancement measures, as appropriate, are included in all proposals for large scale development such as road or drainage schemes, wind farms, housing estates, industrial parks or shopping centres.
Objective GI25, Objective NH02	Integrate provision for biodiversity with public open space provision and sustainable water management measures (including SuDS) where possible and appropriate.
Objective GI31	Ensure the provision of new green infrastructure addresses the requirements of functional flood storage, the sustainable management of coastal erosion, and links with provision for biodiversity, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and provision for parks and open space wherever possible and appropriate.
Objective NH09	Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs*, in the maintenance and, as appropriate, the achievement of favourable conservation status for the habitats and species in Fingal to which the Habitats Directive applies. [*Now Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht]
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*. [*Now Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht]
Objective NH13	Ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicants will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011).
Objective NH14	Protect inland fisheries within and adjacent to Fingal and take full account of Inland Fisheries Ireland Guidelines in this regard when undertaking, approving or authorising development or works which may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses and their associated habitats and species.
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

Objective	Description
	Annex I sites and Annex II species contained therein, and on rare and threatened species including those protected by law and their habitats.
Objective NH18	Protect the functions of the ecological buffer zones and ensure proposals for development have no significant adverse impact on the habitats and species of interest located therein.
Objective NH23	Protect the ecological functions and integrity of the corridors indicated on the Development Plan Green Infrastructure Maps.
Objective NH24	Protect rivers, streams and other watercourses and maintain them in an open state capable of providing suitable habitat for fauna and flora, including fish.
Objective NH27	Protect existing woodlands, trees and hedgerows which are of amenity or biodiversity value and/or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management.
Objective NH59	Protect the special character of the coast by preventing inappropriate development along the coast, particularly on the seaward side of coastal roads. New development for which a coastal location is required shall, wherever possible, be accommodated within existing developed areas.
Objective DMS01	Ensure that all plans and projects in the County which could, either individually or in-combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on a European site or sites are subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment.
Objective DMS02	Ensure Local Authority development proposals are subject to environmental assessment, as appropriate, including Screening for Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment.
Objective DMS56	Integrate and provide links through adjoining open spaces to create permeable and accessible areas, subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment and consultation, including the public, as necessary.
Objective DMS152	A site assessment should be carried out prior to starting any design work to help inform and direct the layout, form and architectural treatment of the proposed development and identify issues that may need to be avoided, mitigated or require sensitive design and professional expertise. The site assessment should evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character of the site in its setting (including existing buildings) • Access to the site • Services • Protected Designations
Objective DMS162	Ensure all development proposals include measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Objective DMS163	Ensure Screening for Appropriate Assessment and, where required, full Appropriate Assessment is carried out for all plans and projects in the County which, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, are likely to have a significant direct or indirect impact on any European site or sites.
Objective DMS164	Ensure that sufficient information is provided as part of development proposals to enable Screening for Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken and to enable a fully informed assessment of impacts on biodiversity to be made.
Objective DMS165	Ensure that Natura Impact Statements (NIS) and any other ecological impact assessments submitted in support of proposals for development are carried out by appropriately qualified professionals and that any necessary survey work takes place in an appropriate season.
Objective DMS166	Ensure planning applications for proposed developments likely to have significant direct or indirect impacts on any European Site or sites are accompanied by a Natura Impact Statement prepared in accordance with the Guidance issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009).
Objective DMS167	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, Habitat Directive Annex I sites and Annex II species contained therein, 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.
Objective DMS168	Ensure that proposals for developments involving works to upstanding archaeological sites and features or works to the historic building stock include an assessment of the presence of bats in any such sites or structures and, where appropriate, ensure that suitable avoidance and/ or mitigation measures are proposed to protect bats in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
Objective DMS169	Ensure that proposals for developments involving works to upstanding archaeological sites and features or works to the historic building stock include an assessment of the presence of bats in any such sites or structures and, where appropriate, ensure that suitable avoidance and/ or mitigation measures are proposed to protect bats in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Objective	Description
Objective DMS170	Protect and enhance the ecological corridors along the following rivers in the County by ensuring that no development takes place, outside urban centres, within a minimum distance of 30m from each riverbank: Liffey, Tolka, Pinkeen, Mayne, Sluice, Ward, Broadmeadow, Ballyboghil, Corduff, Matt and Delvin (see Green Infrastructure Maps).
Objective DMS171	Ensure that no development, including clearance and storage of materials, takes place within 10m – 15m as a minimum, measured from each bank of any river, stream or watercourse in the County.
Objective DMS172	Require that development along rivers set aside land for pedestrian routes that could be linked to the broader area and any established settlements in their vicinity, subject to ecological impact assessment and Screening for Appropriate Assessment as appropriate.

Appendix D

Proposed Airport Noise Zones (Courtesy of FCC)



**PROPOSED
VARIATION NO.1**

Proposed Dublin Airport Noise
Zones with associated Land
Use and Red Approach
Area changes.

Proposed Variation additions

**Part A
Proposed Noise Zones**



Zone A
≥ 63 dB LAeq,
16hr and/or ≥ 55 dB Lnight



Zone B
≥ 54 dB LAeq, 16hr and < 63 dB LAeq,
16hr and ≥ 55 dB Lnight



Zone C
≥ 54 dB LAeq, 16hr and < 63 dB LAeq,
16hr and ≥ 48 dB Lnight and < 55 dB Lnight

Proposed Variation removals

**Part B
Removal of Existing Inner/Outer
Airport Noise Zones**



Inner Airport Noise Zone



Outer Airport Noise Zone

**Part C
Removal of the Existing
Red Approach Areas**



Airport Red Approach Area

**Part D
Removal of Existing
Local Objective 54**



Development on these lands, if any, shall be subject to the following restrictions: Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69 dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour. Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective. Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise assessment report.

Extract from the 2017 - 2023 County Development Plan showing the features to be removed

