Refurbishment of Katharine Tynan House (Newlands Farm)

Screening for Appropriate Assessment

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Project number: 2020s0950

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Contract

This report describes work commissioned by David Courage, on behalf of Hibernia REIT Plc, by a letter dated 25 March 2021. Karen van Dorp and Mark Desmond of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Purpose

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
DoEHLG	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government
EC	European Communities
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GDSDS	Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GSI	Geographical Survey Ireland
INNS	Invasive Non-native Species
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest
NBDC	National Biodiversity Data Centre
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OPR	Office of the Planning Regulator
PM	Particulate matter
QI	Qualifying Interest
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant
ZoI	Zone of Influence

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

JBA Consulting Engineers and Scientists Ltd (hereafter JBA) were appointed by Hibernia REIT Plc to undertake a Screening for Appropriate Assessment in relation to the proposed refurbishment of Katharine Tynan House at Newlands Farm, Kingswood, Dublin. The development seeks to refurbish the house and gardens as a community centre.

1.2 Legislative Context

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

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

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

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

Article 6(4) states:

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

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

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

1.3 Appropriate Assessment Process

Guidance on the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process was produced by the European Commission in 2002, which was subsequently developed into guidance specifically for Ireland by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG, 2009). These guidance documents identify a staged approach to conducting an AA, as shown Figure 1-1 in overleaf.

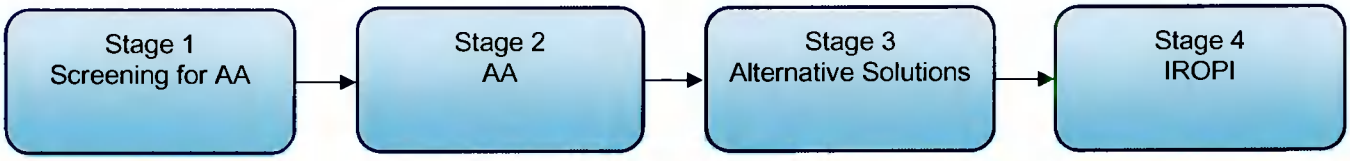


Figure 1-1 The Appropriate Assessment Process (DoEHLG, 2009)

1.3.1 Stage 1 - Screening for AA

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

whether the proposed plan or project is directly connected with or necessary for the management of the European designated site for nature conservation

if it is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the European designated site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects

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

1.3.2 Stage 2 - AA

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

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

1.3.3 Stage 3 - Alternative Solutions

Where adverse impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites are identified, and mitigation cannot be satisfactorily implemented, alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the plan or project that avoid adverse impacts need to be considered. If none can be found, the process proceeds to Stage 4.

1.3.4 Stage 4 - IROPI

Where adverse impacts of a plan or project on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites are identified and no alternative solutions exist, the plan will only be allowed to progress if imperative reasons of overriding public interest can be demonstrated. In this case compensatory measures will be required.

The process only proceeds through each of the four stages for certain plans or projects. For example, for a plan or project, not connected with management of a site, but where no likely significant impacts are identified, the process stops at stage 1. Throughout the process, the precautionary principle must be applied, so that any uncertainties do not result in adverse impacts on a site.

This report is in support of a Stage 1 Screening for Appropriate Assessment.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Guidance documents

The Screening for Appropriate Assessment has been carried out with reference to the following documents:

- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR 2021).
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government , rev 2010)
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission, 2018)

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002)
- 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 (European Commission, 2007)
- Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland - Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, Second Ed. (CIEEM, 2018)
- A Guide to Habitats in Ireland. The Heritage Council, Kilkenny (Fossitt, 2000)

1.4.2 Desktop study

A desktop study was conducted of available published and unpublished information, along with a review of data available on the NPWS and National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) web-based databases, in order to identify key habitats and species (including legally protected and species of conservation concern) that may be present within ecologically relevant distances from the project as explained below. The data sources below were consulted for the desktop study:

- Aerial photography available from www.osi.ie and Esri World Imagery.
- NPWS website (www.npws.ie)
- River Basin Management Plans (www.wfdireland.ie)
- NBDC Biodiversity Maps (maps.biodiversityireland.ie)
- Catchments (www.catchments.ie)
- Environmental Protection Agency Maps (https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps)
- Geological Survey Ireland website (www.gsi.ie)
- Geological Survey Ireland - Groundwater data viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com)

1.5 Limitations and constraints

The screening assessment necessarily relies on some assumptions and it was inevitably subject to some limitations. These would not affect the conclusion, but the following points are recorded in order to ensure the basis of the assessment is clear:

- Information on the works and conditions on site are based on current knowledge at the time of writing. Changes to the site since this report was drafted cannot be accounted for
- This assessment is based on the methodology for proposed works as described in this report. Where changes to methodology occur, an ecologist will need to be consulted to determine if the changes need reassessment

2 Project Description

2.1 The 'Project'

The proposed refurbishment of Katharine Tynan House on Newlands Farm, Co. Dublin, deemed the 'Project' from now on, is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any Natura 2000 site and may have potential adverse impacts upon the Natura 2000 sites identified in Section 0. Therefore, the proposed Project is subject to the requirements of the AA process.

2.2 Site location

The Newlands Farm site is located next to the Red Cow LUAS stop in Dublin; west of the M50 and south of Naas Road (N7). The site is a greenfield site including fields of arable crop and pasture grazed by cattle. Coolfan Stream runs through the centre of the site in a west to east direction. Belgard Road borders the site to the west. Ballymount Road borders the site to the south. The derelict Katharine Tynan House is located in the south of Newlands Farm (Figure 2-1).

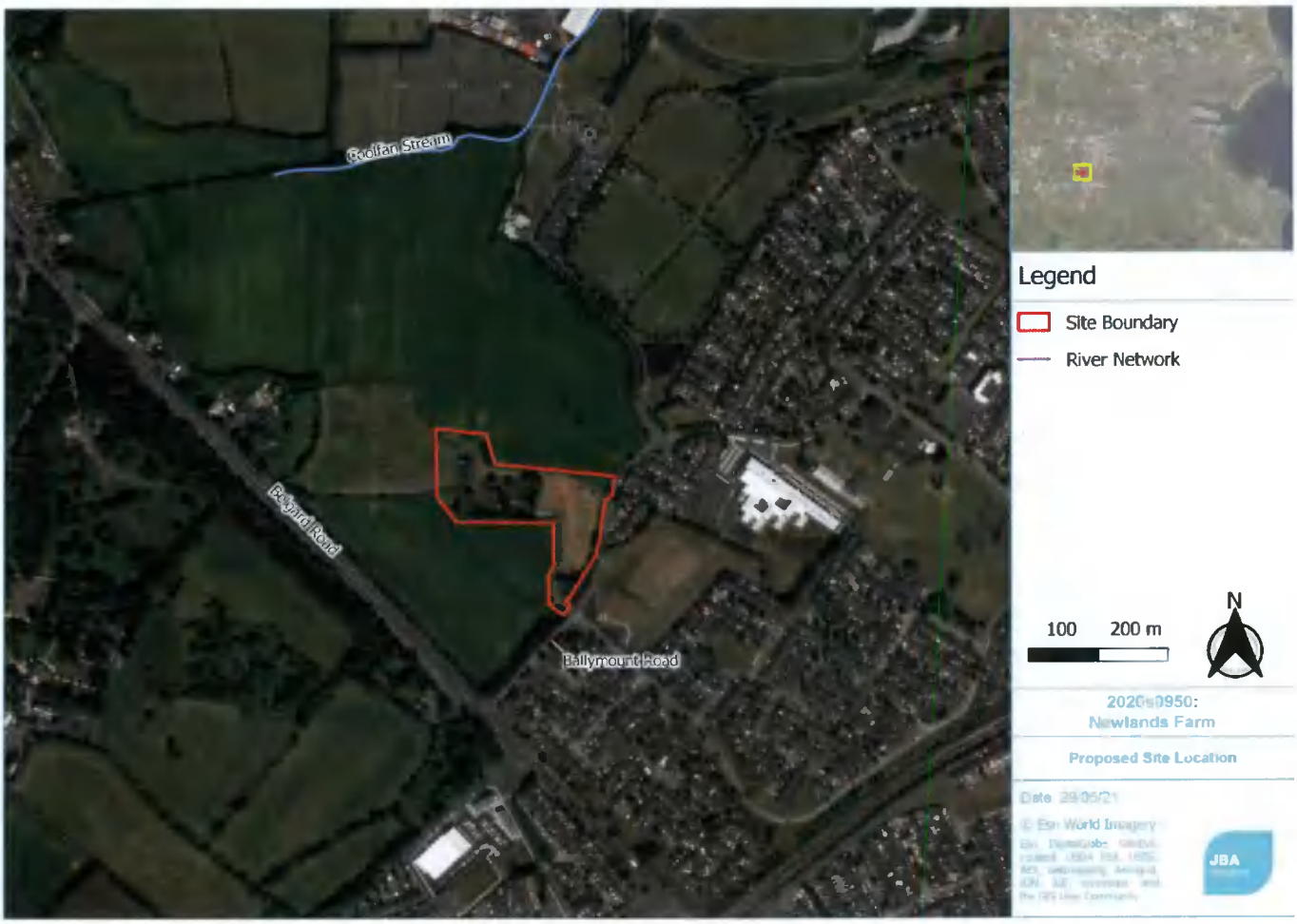


Figure 2-1 Site location (EPA 2021)

2.3 Proposed Project

2.3.1 Project description

Katharine Tynan House, or 'Whitehall', Ballymount Road, Kingswood is listed as a protected structure in the South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Records of Protected Structures (RPS, ref. 197; SDCC, 2021). The Gate Lodge is also listed as a protected structure. 'White Hall', and its gate lodge at the entrance on Ballymount Road, are recorded in the NIAH survey (ref. 11210002; NIAH 2021). The structure has been unused for several decades, it is derelict and the outbuildings to the west have been demolished. Some of the garden walls and historic tree planting remain.

The development seeks to refurbish the house and gardens as a community use building. Uses will include cultural and community meetings, an education venue for local residents and schools, exhibitions, gardening/horticultural activities and community celebrations. The refurbishment will follow best conservation practice. Based on the site plan (Appendix A) the proposed site has an area of approximately 2.9 Ha.

To date a Heritage Assessment Report and a Condition Survey have been carried out, in liaison with the conservation officer. A successful application has been made to Built Heritage Investment Scheme (BHIS) to repair the damaged slate roof to the two-storey part of the house.

It is intended to build a single-storey, 423 sq m structure on the footprint of the former outbuildings to the west of the existing building. This outbuilding will be open to the yard on three sides to offer cover for activities such as a farmer's market and an outdoor seating area. It is also proposed that a 111 sq m outbuilding extension will be added to the existing building (floor area of 322 sq m). Once renovated, this will bring the existing buildings floor area to total of 433 sq m and in line with its former footprint. These newly constructed structures will augment the range of community activities that the development will offer. These structures are to be modest and in the character of vernacular outbuildings, and will house some additional functions such as toilets, storage, and catering facilities.

The development proposal seeks to use the existing agricultural entrance at Ballymount Road for vehicular traffic, this entrance also provides for cyclists and pedestrian access. Provision for 12 no. car parking spaces east of the historic walled garden which include 3 no. accessible parking spaces, 2 no. electrical points and provision for spill-over car parking and bus parking in the same location. Bicycle parking accommodating 16 no. bicycles will be located adjacent to the proposed car park. A tree survey for the site around the house and along the road has been carried out. Historic trees of quality will be retained, although some younger trees inhibiting construction will be removed. Along the road there are a number of Beech trees south of and beyond the safe viewing line of the entrance. It is proposed to remove self-seeded trees and hedges near the entrance to provide safe viewing lines at the entrance.

2.3.2 Methodology

The refurbishment will follow best conservation practice. The structure will retain its historic fabric and missing elements will be replaced to historic profiles. The site will be cleared of all self-seeded vegetation and prepared for replanting and community use. Trees identified as significant in the tree survey will be retained.

Duration of works is expected to last between 9 and 12 months.

2.3.3 Excavation depths

The excavation depths for this Project are proposed as follows:

- Trenches for drainage of foul and surface water disposal will be dug to approximately 750mm depth.
- Foundation depths for the outbuildings will be 1m deep and the floor of the structure and outbuilding yard will be dug out to 400mm depth.
- Roads and parking areas will be dug out to approximately 500mm depth.
- The installation of the surface water soakaway will involve excavation to approximately 2.6m depth.

2.3.4 Water supply and Drainage

The water supply to the proposed development will be provided through a new 100ø HDPE SDR 17 watermain connection to the existing watermain on Ballymount Road. A bulk water meter will be installed on site and connected to this supply. A connection application will be made to Irish Water in the normal way. There will be no need for water abstraction on site during construction or operational phase of the development.

Construction phase

Surface water will be locally attenuated on site with predefined areas of attenuation placed at the beginning of the project. Construction of the development's soakaway system will follow best practice guidance. These measures will be in line with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (Dublin City Council, 2021). The first objective of the Code of Practice is compliance with best environmental practices and relevant environmental legislation such as the Water Framework Directive.

Operation Phase

Surface water drainage:

Areas of roofs of existing and reinstated buildings are to be positively drained via a storm drainage network to a stormtech attenuation chamber and passed through a petrol interceptor before being discharged to the local drainage ditch. Surface water from the road will drain to a filter drain with perforated pipe connecting to the attenuation chamber. The carpark and courtyard will be made of permeable surfaces and permeable paving with a minimum porosity of 30% to allow for infiltration of rainwater.

Foul water Drainage:

Due to levels, foul water will be pumped via a rising main to the existing local authority foul water sewer on Ballymount Road. This system connects with the greater Dublin city combined sewers. The water will be treated at Ringsend Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), which has the capacity of 1.64 million PE, before being discharged at Poolbeg, 1km from the plant.

A complete water drainage layout plan is shown in Appendix B.

2.4 Zone of Influence

The zone of influence (ZOI) is based on the source-pathway-receptor framework. The following distances are used as a guide for impacts within the ZOI; impacts relating to noise disturbance (1km), air pollution (10km), surface water (15km), and any supporting habitat for SAC/SPA species (15km).

Given the nature and scale of the proposed works, a 10km area of influence was considered sufficient, with 15km of downstream watercourse taken into consideration. An extension of 2km is added for transitional waterbodies such as Dublin Bay. There are no means by which potential impacts could reasonably be expected to extend further than this.

3 Existing environment

3.1 Baseline conditions

No habitat surveys have been conducted for this report. The following information is based on the results of previous habitat surveys on Newlands Farm on 7 and 11 August 2020 (JBA, 2020) and on a bat roost potential survey of Katharine Tynan House on 10 March 2021 (JBA, 2021), as well as freely available online information, including satellite imagery and the NBDC website.

3.2 Habitats on site

Katharine Tynan House is a derelict building, surrounded by stone walls and agricultural fields. Habitats were taken from the PEA report for Newlands Farm (JBA, 2020) and confirmed during the bat roost potential survey of Katharine Tynan House (JBA, 2021).

Habitats were surveyed following standard methodology (Smith et al., 2011), and were classified, where applicable, according to The Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats (EC, 2013), wherein habitats considered to be of the highest nature conservation importance at a European level are listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive. Habitats were also considered under the national habitat classification system of Fossitt (2000). Table 3-1 lists the habitats that make up the site. A description of habitats present on the site are detailed in the sections below.

Table 3-1 List of habitats recorded on site

Habitat	Code (Fossitt, 2000)
Buildings and artificial surfaces	BL3
Stone walls and other stonework	BL1
Improved agricultural grassland	GA1

3.2.1 Buildings and artificial surfaces [BL3]

Katharine Tynan House is a derelict building that consists of a main building and an auxiliary building that are connected internally. Both are plastered stone buildings. The auxiliary building has a metal cladding roof (Figure 3-1). There are three chimneys present. All windows and doors are boarded up with metal plates.

Figure 3-1 Katharine Tynan House

3.2.2 Stone walls and other stonework [BL1]

Adjacent to the northside of Katharine Tynan House, there are several stone walls in a derelict state.

3.2.3 Improved agricultural grassland [GA1]

Katharine Tynan House is surrounded by Improved agricultural grassland [GA1].

3.3 Protected species

Records of protected flora and fauna including amphibians, birds, fish and mammals collated from the National Biodiversity Data Centre database (NBDC, 2020), present within the four surrounding 2km quadrats (O02U, O02Z, O03Q and O03V) within the past 10 years are listed in Appendix C. This table includes the date of the last record of this species at this location. Of these species, the following are QIs of Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI:

- Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus* (Wicklow Mountains SPA)

As this project will not remove any of the adjoining habitats which could be used by this QI, and there was no evidence of this species on site, temporary or residual impacts on any supporting habitat of this QI are not expected.

3.4 Water bodies in proximity of the site

The proposed development site lies in the Liffey_SC_090 subcatchment within the Liffey and Dublin Bay WFD catchment (EPA, 2020). Coolfan Stream (Camac_040) runs through the centre of the New Farmland site in a west to east direction, at approximately 482m from Katharine Tynan House at the closest point (Figure 3-2). The Liffey catchment contains the largest population of any catchment in Ireland and is characterised by a sparsely populated, upland south eastern area underlain by granites and a densely populated, flat, low lying limestone area over the remainder of the catchment basin.

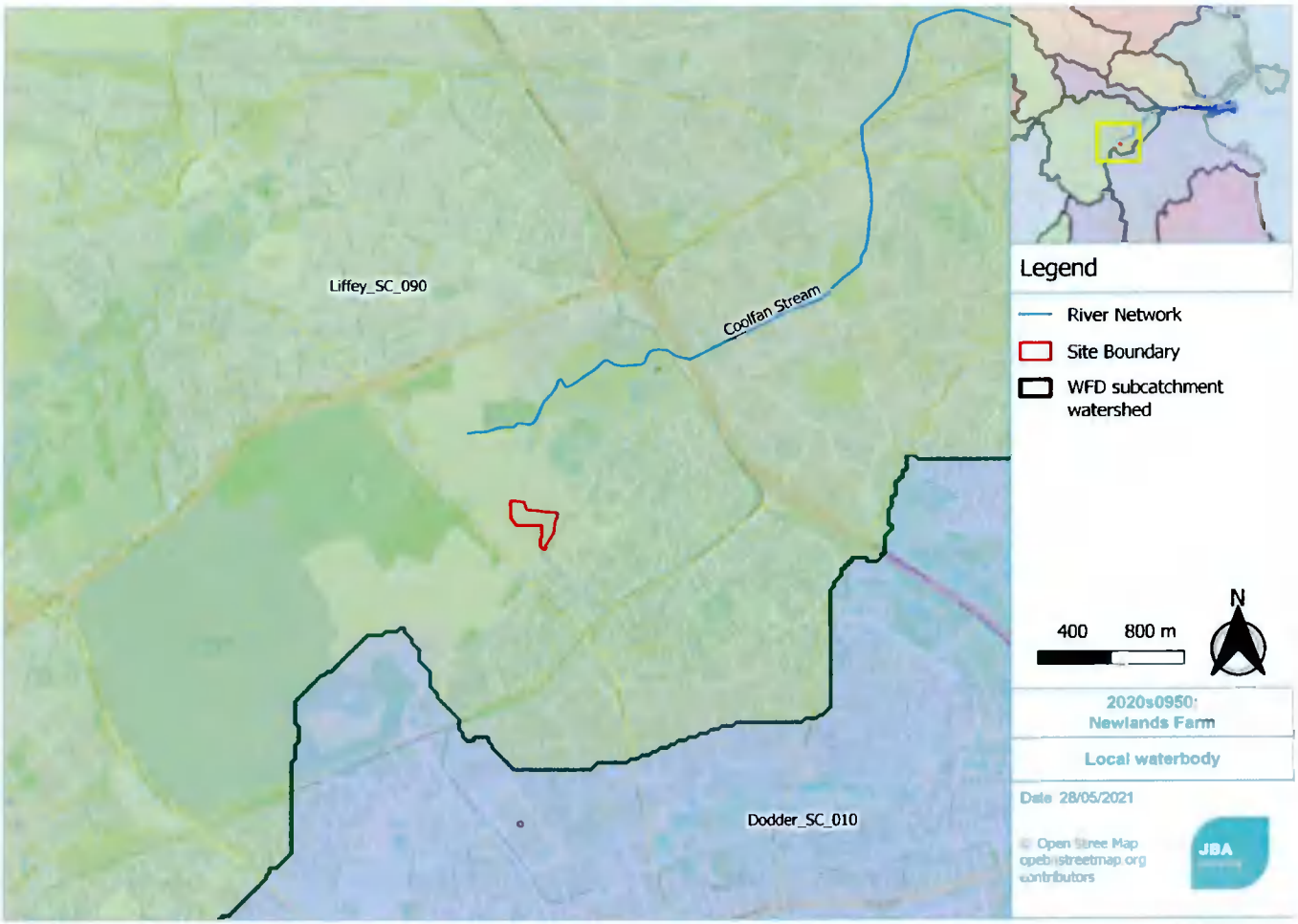


Figure 3-2 Surface water bodies in the vicinity of the site (EPA, 2021)

3.5 Groundwater

The groundwater vulnerability under the site is classified as Extreme (Figure 3-3) and the permeability of the subsoils is classified as Not Mapped (GSI, 2020).

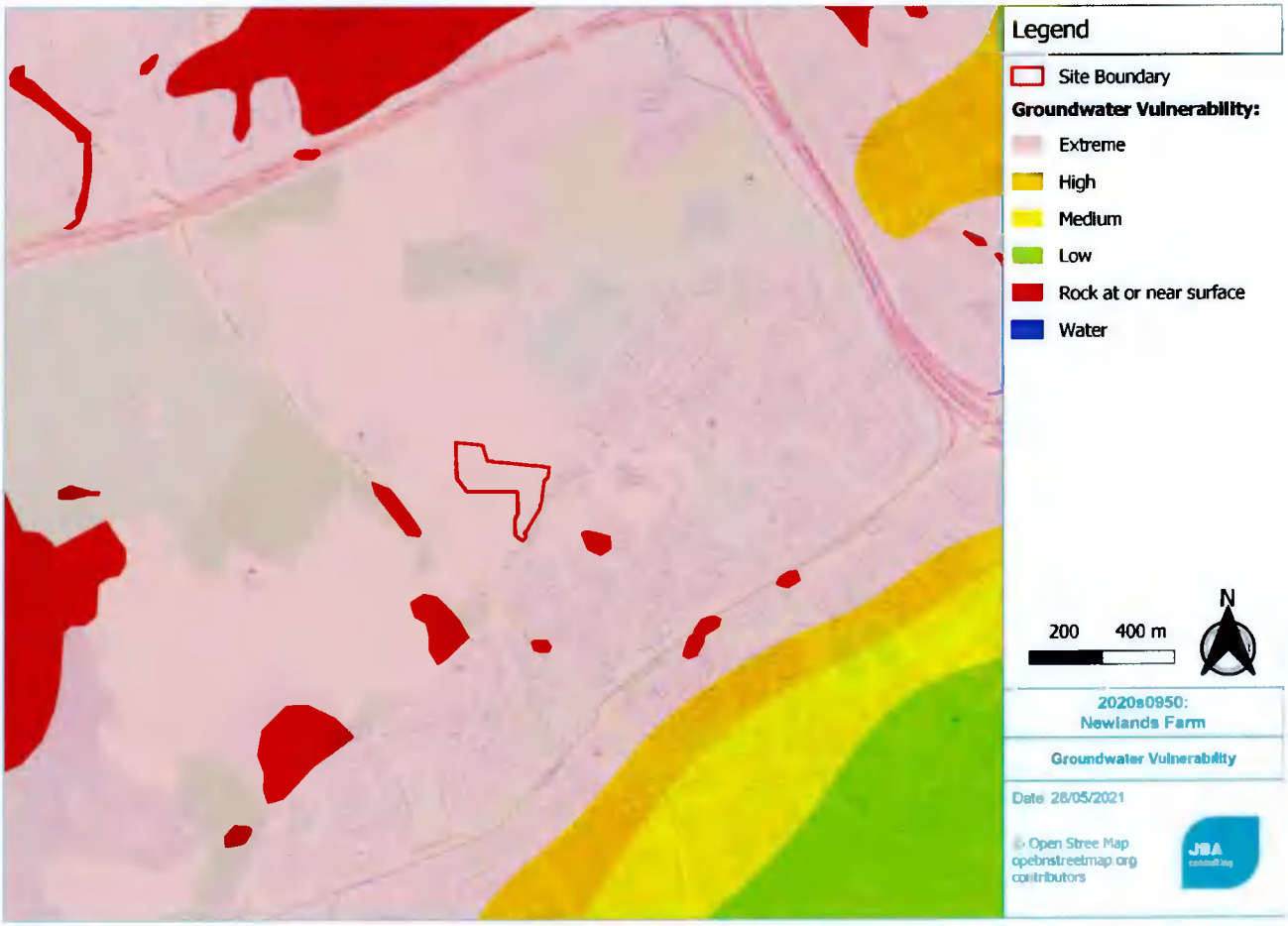


Figure 3-3: Groundwater vulnerability at the proposed site (GSI, 2021).

4 Natura 2000 sites

The DoEHLG (2009) guidance identifies that Screening for Appropriate Assessment of a Plan or Project should consider the following Natura 2000 sites:

- Any Natura 2000 sites within or adjacent to the plan or project area
- Any Natura 2000 sites within the likely zone of impact of the Plan or Project. This is dependent on the nature and scale of the plan, with 15km generally recommended for Plans, but potentially much less for Projects
- Any Natura 2000 sites that are more than 15km from the Plan or Project area, but may potentially be impacted upon, for example, through a hydrological connection

As the scale of proposed works are considered of 'Project' status, and using the source-pathway receptor framework, only Natura 2000 sites within a 10km range of the proposed area were examined, and within a 15km range for those with a hydrological connection, on the basis that there were no source, pathway receptors identified outside these ranges. The Natura 2000 sites within the 10km ZoI, and with a hydrological connection with less than 15km long are listed in Table 4-1 below and their locations are shown in Figure 4-1.

Table 4-1 Natura 2000 sites located within the 10km ZoI

Natura 2000 site	Site Code	Approximate direct distance from site (closest point)	Distance via nearest watercourse (approx)
Glenasmole Valley SAC	001209	5.3km	Not connected
Wicklow Mountains SAC	002122	7.7km	Not connected
Wicklow Mountains SPA	004040	9.2km	Not connected
Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	001398	9.8km	Not connected
South Dublin Bay SAC	000210	11.4 km	15.8
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	004024	11.4 km	15.8
North Dublin Bay SAC	000206	14.5 km	16.9
North Bull Island SPA	004006	14.4 km	15.4

There are no sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive and EU Birds Directive, i.e. SACs and SPAs, located within the footprint of the proposed works. The nearest designated site is Glenasmole Valley SAC at 5.3km distance at the closest point The proposed project is to renovate a historic building and construct ancillary outhouses, gardens and parking, and will mainly have a local impact. However, the development will connect into the Dublin drainage scheme and there is therefore a surface water pathway between the development and the following Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay:

- South Dublin Bay SAC
- North Dublin Bay SAC
- North Bull Island SPA
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA

The Natura 2000 sites that are within a 10km ZOI and potentially at risk from air pollution are:

- Glenasmole Valley SAC
- Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC
- Wicklow Mountains SAC
- Wicklow Mountains SPA

The Natura 2000 sites that are within 1km potentially at risk from noise pollution are:

- No sites

Details of the Qualifying Interests and project-relevant threats /pressures and their impacts and sources in relation to the Natura 2000 sites within the 10km ZOI that are listed above are given in Table 4-2

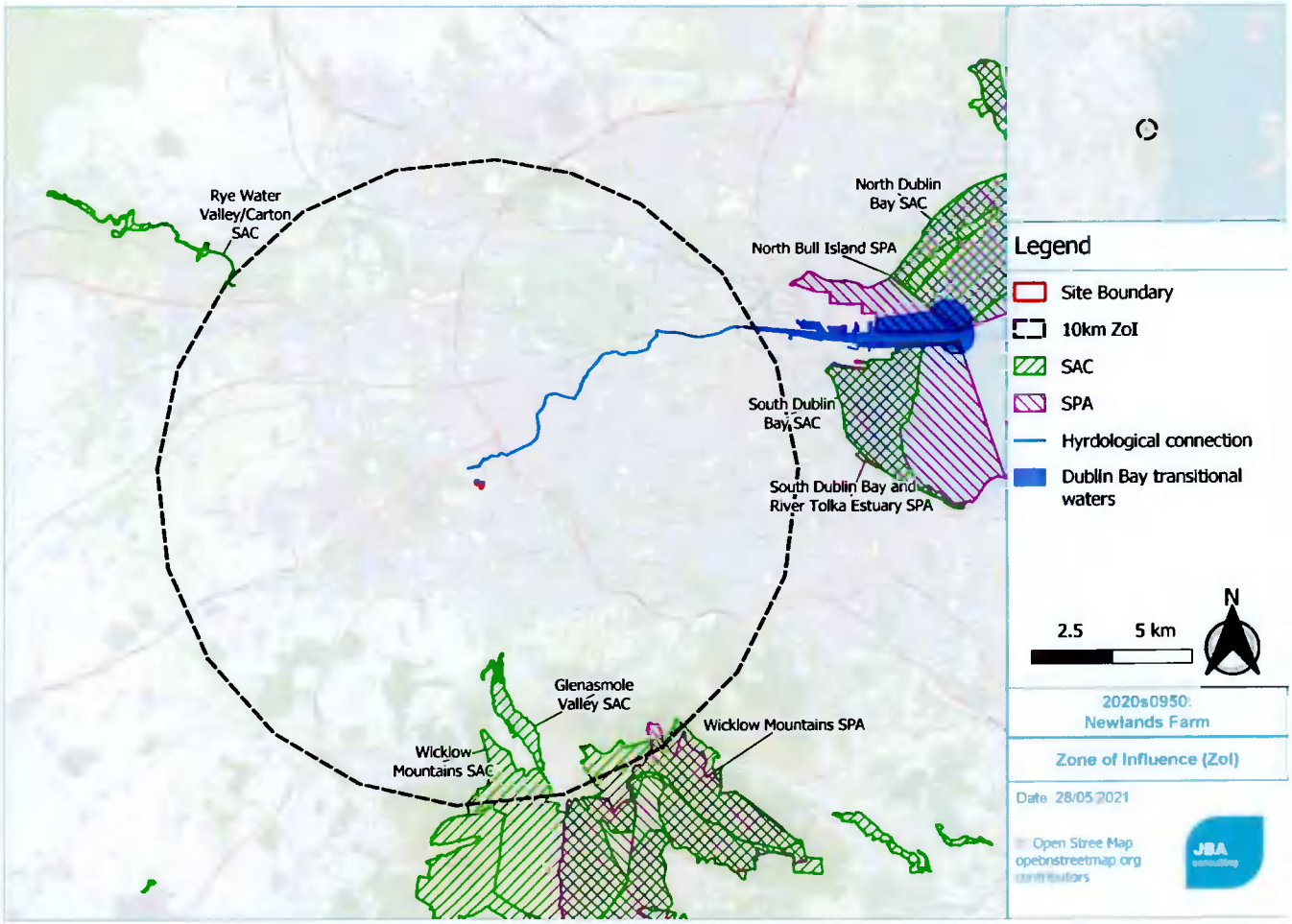


Figure 4 1 Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI (EPA, 2021; NPWS, 2021)

Table 4-2 Natura 2000 sites, QIs and threats/pressures within the ZoI

Site Name	Brief	Qualifying Interests	Project Relevant Threats / Pressures: Impact (Source)
Glenasmole Valley SAC	Glenasmole Valley lies at the northern foothills of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. Dry calcareous pasture grassland, improved to varying degrees, is a main habitat of the valley sides and occurs in association with wet grassland and, in places of seepage, fen or marsh type vegetation. The site has important examples of petrifying springs. The physical and chemical properties of the springs have been studied. Good examples of orchid rich calcareous grassland, including Pseudorchis albida (legally protected) and Orchis morio (Red Data Book species) are found here. Molinia meadows are also represented (NPWS, 2017a).	- Semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (*important orchid sites) [6210] - Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] - Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* [7220] (NPWS, 2018a)	Discontinuous urbanisation: Moderate impact (outside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017a)
North Dublin Bay SAC	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic, shifting marram and fixed dunes, as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes grade into mudflats and sandflats, some of which are dominated by annual Salicornia species. Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard (NPWS, 2017e).	- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330] - Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120] - Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] - Humid dune slacks [2190] - Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395] (NPWS, 2013a)	Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside) Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)# Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)# Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)# Leisure fishing: Low impact (inside)# Antagonism with domestic animals: High impact (inside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017e)
	The Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC is a river valley site, which includes at its western end a large area of estate woodland and an artificial lake. The eastern section of	- Petrifying Springs* [1130] - Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014]	Continuous urbanisation: Moderate Impact (outside)

Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC	the site includes a section of railway, canal and aqueduct; it continues as far as Leixlip town. The importance of the site lies in the presence of a number of rare plant and animal species and a rare habitat, i.e. thermal, mineral, petrifying spring. The spring gives rise to a calcareous marsh, the habitat for Vertigo angustior and Vertigo moulinsiana. This marsh is species-rich and holds a number of plant and insect species which are rare or locally uncommon in Ireland. Four Red Data Book plant species have been recorded from the site, two of which, Hypericum hirsutum and Viola hirta are legally protected. The woods at the eastern end of the site are also of some ornithological interest (NPWS, 2017b).	- Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (Vertigo moulinsiana) [1016] (NPWS, 2018b)	Dispersed habitation: Low Impact (outside)# Roads, motorways: Low impact (outside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017b)
South Dublin Bay SAC	This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire, a distance of c. 5 km. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates, while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The designated site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. Sediment type is predominantly sand, with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate faunal assemblage exists within the SAC. The SAC has the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass (Zostera nolti) on the east coast (NPWS, 2017d).	- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] - Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] - Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] - Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] (NPWS, 2013b)	Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside) Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)# Paths, tracks, cycling tracks: Moderate impact (inside)# Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)# Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)# Discharges: Moderate impact (both) (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017d)
Wicklow Mountains SAC	An extensive upland site comprising much of the Wicklow Mountains and extending into Co. Dublin. The solid geology is mainly Leinster granites, flanked by Ordovician schists, mudstones and volcanics. The area has been glaciated and features fine examples of high	-Otter (*Lutra lutra*) [1355] - Oligotrophic water containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) [3110] - Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing	Wildlife watching: Low impact (inside)# Trampling, overuse: Moderate impact (both)#

	corrie lakes, deep valleys and moraines. The site includes the headwaters of several major rivers, including the Liffey, the Dargle and the Slaney. The substrate over much of the site is peat, with poor mineral soil on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are included in the features found in the SAC. The dominant habitats on the site are blanket bog, heaths and upland grassland. The site comprises the largest complex of upland habitats in eastern Ireland, with important examples of blanket bog, wet heath and dry heath, extensive in area and mostly of good quality. Alpine heath occurs at high levels, along with calcareous and siliceous rocky habitats harbouring an arctic-alpine flora. A fine series of oligotrophic lakes occur, with some recorded to contain Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*). Several oakwoods of moderate quality, typical of the dry acidic woods of eastern Ireland, are found. Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*) occurs on several of the riverine systems (NPWS, 2020a).	waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletalia uniflorae* and/or *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea* [3130] - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] - Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010] - European dry heaths [4030] - Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] - Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* [6130] - Species-rich Nardus 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 (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*) [8110] - Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210] - Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] - Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] (NPWS, 2018a)	Urbanised areas, human habitation: Moderate impact (both)# Collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc): Low impact (inside)# Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities: Moderate impact (both)# Paths, tracks, cycling tracks: Moderate impact (both)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2020a)
North Bull Island SPA	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature, formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port. The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance, with particular notable numbers of Shelduck, Pintail, Grey Plover, and Red Knot. The SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank.	- Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] - Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] - Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] - Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] - Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056] - Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130] - Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] - Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	Leisure fishing: Moderate impact (inside)# Industrial or commercial areas: High impact (outside) Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside) Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)#

	The site supports Short-eared Owl in winter (NPWS, 2017e).	- Red Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143] - Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144] - Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149] - Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] - Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157] - Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160] - Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162] - Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169] - Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015a)	Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)# Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017e)
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	This designated site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay, as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow bay waters is also included. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. The sands support the largest stand of Dwarf Eelgrass on the east coast of Ireland. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed, well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The site possesses extensive intertidal flats which support wintering waterfowl which are part of the overall Dublin Bay population. It regularly has an internationally important population of Brent Geese, which feeds on Dwarf Eelgrass in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species including: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit. It is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Black-headed Gull and Common Gull (Larus canus). South Dublin Bay is the premier site in Ireland for Mediterranean Gull (Larus melanocephalus), with up to 20 birds present at times. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns, including	- Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] - Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130] - Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137] - Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141] - Red Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143] - Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144] - Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149] - Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157] - Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162] - Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] - Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192] - Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193] - Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194] - Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] (NPWS, 2015b)	Leisure fishing: Moderate impact (inside)# Urbanised areas, human habitation: High impact (outside) Nautical sports: Moderate impact (inside)# Bait digging collection: Moderate impact (inside)# Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2017f)

	Roseate Terns, Common Tern and Artic Tern (NPWS, 2017f).		
Wicklow Mountains SPA	This is an extensive upland site, comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow Mountains. The site supports good examples of both upland and woodland bird communities. It has breeding Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), as well as Ring Ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*) and Red Grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*), both of the latter being Red listed in Ireland. It is the only site in Ireland where Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) breeds regularly (NPWS, 2020b).	- Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) [A098] - Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) [A103] (NPWS, 2018c)	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles: High impact (inside)# Paths, tracks, cycling tracks: Moderate impact (inside)# (Full list of threats / pressures - NPWS, 2020b)

* = priority Annex I habitat

= indirect threat via the increase in the local populace and recreational activities as a result of the development.

5 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

5.1 Cumulative Effects

As part of the Screening for an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to the proposed works, other relevant projects and plans in the region that may induce cumulative impacts must also be considered at this stage.

The following projects or plans were identified as potential sources of cumulative impacts:

- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 - 2022
- Greater Dublin Drainage Plan
- River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021
- Planning Applications

5.1.1 South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 - 2022

The South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Development Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County. The objectives include a target of increased population and continuing the consolidation of established urban areas, to support and facilitate economic activity and to promote the ease of movement by sustainable modes (walking, cycling and public transport). The Plan also aims to protect and enhance surface water quality, to support, improve and protect Natura 2000 sites, and to develop an integrated Green Infrastructure network to enhance biodiversity, provide accessible parks, open spaces and recreational facilities (SDCC, 2016a). The plan also states that work will be in conjunction with Irish Water to protect existing water and drainage infrastructure, to promote investments aiming to support environmental protection and facilitate the sustainable growth of the county (SDCC, 2016a).

A Screening for Appropriate Assessment was carried out on the plan. This concluded that there are no likely significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project on any Natura 2000 sites (SDCC, 2016b), therefore the South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Development Plan is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.1.2 Greater Dublin Drainage Plan

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

The Ringsend WWTP upgrade is in progress and carried out in stages, with an increased capacity of 400,000 PE by the first half of 2021 and the ultimate capacity of 2.4 million PE to be in operation by 2025 (Irish Water, 2018).

The Greater Dublin Drainage Project is strategically important to the Dublin Region in that it will provide capacity for residential and commercial growth (Irish Water, 2018).

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

5.1.3 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021

The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for Ireland 2018-2021 sets out the actions that Ireland will take to improve water quality and achieve 'good' ecological status in water bodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by 2021 (DoHPLG, 2018a). Changes from previous River Basin Management Plans is that all River Basin Districts are merged as one national River Basin District. The Plan provides a more coordinated framework for improving the quality of our waters — to protect public health, the environment, water amenities and to sustain water-intensive industries, including agri-food and tourism, particularly in rural Ireland.

The first cycle of River Basin Management Plans included the Eastern River Basin District - River Basin Management Plan (ERBDMP) 2009 – 2015 (WFD (2010). The plans summarised the waterbodies that may not meet the environmental objectives of the WFD by 2015 and identified which pressures are contributing to the environmental objectives not being achieved. The plans described the classification results and identified measures that can be introduced in order to safeguard waters and meet the environmental objectives of the WFD;

- Prevent deterioration of water body status.
- Restore good status to water bodies.
- Achieve protected areas objectives.
- Reduce chemical pollution of water bodies

The ERBD Management Plan (2009-2015) and the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (2018-2021) aim to improve the management and water quality of the Eastern RBD, and hence the River Boyne and Estuary. Preparation of the 2nd Cycle RBMPs 2018-2021 is now underway.

Notably the nearby Coolfan stream, (Camac_040) is of 'Poor' WFD Status (2013-2018), and it is currently considered to be 'At Risk' (EPA 2021).

The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 is not anticipated to contribute to cumulative or in-combination effects.

5.2 Other Projects

Since March 2018, the projects listed below (Table 5-1), which are not retention applications, home extensions and/or internal alterations, have been granted planning permission in the locality of the proposed site (within 1km).

Table 5-1: Projects granted planning permission since May 2018 in vicinity of proposed site, which are not retention applications, change of use/internal modifications or single dwelling extensions.

Planning Reference	Address	Application Status	Decision date	Summary of development
SD19A/0063	Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	18/4/2019	Addition of a recycled asphalt pavement (RAP) plant to the existing asphalt plant on a 3.0 hectare site within the company's existing landholding; the proposed RAP plant comprises a RAP cold feed bin (hopper); a RAP collecting conveyor; an inclined (rising) conveyor; a RAP buffer silo with belt feeder; a RAP weighing conveyor and a dedicated chute and ducting system connecting to the existing asphalt plant; the proposed development will not result in any change in existing working hours or current production rates; recycled bituminous material to be supplied to the RAP plant will be stored at an existing storage shed at the application site.
SD20A/0098	Newlands Golf Club, Newlands Cross, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Grant Permission	9/7/2020	2 single storey shed for the storage of bags and trolleys and for the use as a practice swing room, located in the area adjacent to the maintenance yard and parking and all associated works.
SD18A/0219	Former Jacob's/Allied Biscuits Site, Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24. D24 DA27	Grant Permission	7/8/2018	(1) The construction of a new two storey c.23,283sq.m building for use as data storage facilities containing: data storage rooms, electrical & mechanical plant rooms and support areas including offices and welfare facilities, loading bays, back-up generators and water storage tanks, mechanical plant at roof level is screened from view on all sides by permanent screens; (2) 27 car parking spaces; (3) amendment to previously permitted site landscaping, boundary treatment and associated site infrastructure (planning permission Reg. Ref. SD16A/0093) and (4) the demolition of a single storey building (floor area of 310sq.m).
SD18A/0274	Site bounded by Kingswood Castle to the east, Ballymount Park to the north, and Ballymount Road to the south, Kingswood, Dublin 24	Grant Permission	28/11/2018	15 residential units comprising: 2 two storey, four bed detached houses, 5 two storey, three bed mid-terraced houses, 8 two storey, three bed semi-detached/end-terrace houses along with all associated car parking, landscaping and site development works. A new footpath and public lighting to Ballymount Road is proposed. The development will result in a new pedestrian/cyclist connection through to Ballymount Park.
SD21A/0012	Buckandhounds, Bedlesshill, Kingswood, Fortunestown, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Grant Permission	23/3/2021	Deepening of part (c. 43ha.) of the existing and permitted quarry (An Bord Pleanala refs. 301177 & QD0026) to a quarry floor level of -10mOD using conventional blasting techniques; use of mobile processing plant; product stockpiles; final restoration scheme and all ancillary works within a planning application area of 49.4ha and within the overall landholding of 241.6ha and

				will be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).
SD18A/0436	Red Cow Complex, Naas Road, Dublin 22.	Grant Permission	14/2/2019	Modify existing permissions Ref. SD17A/0470, SD16A/0047, SD15A/0386 and SD15A/0318 to consist of: (a) partial demolition of the existing northeast wing of the original hotel building and the construction of a new hotel wing of a 5 storey over basement with adjoining stairs and lift core of 6 storeys; (b) remodelling of the original main hotel building including removal of mansard roof and the provision of an additional 2 storeys resulting in a 6 storey building; (c) provision of a new glazed atrium (c.490sq.m) with bar at ground floor between the original hotel and recent hotel extension; (d) redesign of the ground floor to provide an enlarged restaurant area to the northeast (by c.242sq.m) and the conversion of 13 ground floor bedrooms into 6 new conference/meeting rooms and event space in the southeast wing of the hotel; (e) provision of a new covered outdoor smoking area of c.31sq.m; (f) demolition of the existing shed and provision of a new ESB substation and switch room (c.54sq.m) in their place; (g) a new service link at first floor level resulting in the removal of one bedroom at first floor level in the newly constructed wing; (h) extension to the café link at ground floor by c.150sq.m.; (i) alterations to stairs, provision of plant and stair/lift cores at roof level; (j) provision of 5 pieces of art signage on the roof, signage over the restaurant and bar at ground floor level on the northwest elevation and signage on the new stair tower at 6th floor level on the northwest and southeast elevations; (k) all associated site development, staff facilities and back of house space, landscaping, open spaces, boundary treatment works, car parking and infrastructural services provision; proposal will result in an additional c.128 new hotel bedrooms (including 12 two room aparthotel/apartment rooms providing a total of c.435 hotel bedrooms. The revisions result in a net increase in gross floor area of hotel accommodation by c.7,106sq.m.

5.3 Summary

The County Development Plan, Greater Dublin Drainage Plan, RBMP, and projects near the proposed project are considered in combination with the currently proposed project in the Screening Assessment section below.

6 Screening assessment

6.1 Introduction

This screening exercise will focus on assessing the likely adverse effects of the project on the Natura 2000 site identified in Section 0 above.

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

The Natura 2000 sites to be assessed, with distances from the proposed project, are:

- Glenasmole Valley SAC - 5.3 km
- Wicklow Mountains SAC - 7.7 km
- Wicklow Mountains SPA - 9.2 km
- Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC - 9.8 km
- North Bull Island SPA - 15.4 km (via watercourse)
- South Dublin Bay SAC - 15.8 km (via watercourse)
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA - 15.8 km (via watercourse)
- North Dublin Bay SAC - 16.9 km (via watercourse)

6.2 Assessment criteria

Potential adverse impacts that could cause a likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of the Natura 2000 sites, or the sites as a whole, during the construction and operational phases of the project, are considered using three main pathways; surface water, groundwater and land and air pathways. Surface water pathways can result in impacts where material entering the surface water drainage are carried in this water to sites that are connected downstream and can therefore impact surface water bodies themselves, and surface water dependent species and habitat that rely on them. Groundwater pathways can transmit impacts where there is contamination of water entering the groundwater body which is then discharged (sometimes over periods of several decades) and impacts groundwater dependent habitats and species that rely on them. Land pathways are related to physical disturbance of habitat or species and generally only occur over short physical distance. Air pathways relate to the transport of material, generally dust and atmospheric pollution, via air movements that are subsequently deposited on habitats and species in or connected to the Natura 2000 sites.

The proposed project is not anticipated to impact on the qualifying interests of any of the identified SACs or SPAs due to the absence of pathways between any potential source of impact and receiving environment in the case of the Natura 2000 sites. The rationale for excluding impacts via the main pathways is given in more detail in the following section.

6.2.1 Surface water pathways

The only connection of the proposed site to the four Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay is via a surface water connection from the site to Coolfan stream, a tributary of the River Liffey, and through and via a connection with South Dublin County Council foul water sewers which are directed to Ringsend WWTP. The outfall from Ringsend WWTP is at Poolbeg, which is within the waterbody Liffey Estuary Lower [IE_EA_090_0300]. This is a transitional water body with an Ecological Status of Moderate and a WFD Risk of 'At risk' (Transitional water body data 2010-15, EPA, 2019). The outer estuary/Dublin Bay (coastal water body IE_EA_090_0000) has a status of Good with a WFD Risk of Not at risk.

During construction:

Works will entail excavation of topsoil and subsoil within the construction site boundary. Any potential runoff from the site will be contained within the site boundary until the attenuation system is installed.

Construction management measures will comply with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (Dublin City Council, 2021). The first objective of the Code of Practice is Compliance with best environmental practices and relevant environmental legislation such as the Water Framework Directive.

Even in the unlikely event of worst-case scenario of a pollutant reaching the nearest watercourse via the drainage network it would be subsequently diluted over 15km of watercourse, with further mixing in the large water body of Dublin Bay before reaching the connected four Natura 2000 sites within the bay.

Therefore, given the small scale and temporary nature of the construction phase of the project as well as its distance via watercourse from any Natura 2000 site, a significant impact on any of the QIs of the four Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay is not expected.

During operation:

During the operational phase of the proposed development, surface water will be drained via a storm drainage network to a stormtech attenuation chamber and passed through a petrol interceptor before being discharged to the local drainage ditch.

All foul water discharge in the proposed site will connect to the existing foul water drainage system on Ballymount Road which are eventually directed to Ringsend WWTP.

In June 2018 Irish Water applied for (and subsequently received) planning permission for upgrade works to the Ringsend WWTP facility. These are currently on-going and will increase the capacity of the facility from 1.6 million PE to 2.4 million PE. This plant upgrade will result in an overall reduction in the final effluent discharge of several parameters from the facility including BOD, suspended soils, ammonia, DIN and MRP. An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) was submitted by Irish Water as part of this application. The EIAR contains sections relating to Marine Biodiversity and Terrestrial Biodiversity, and each contains a section on the 'do-nothing scenario'. These review the effects of the WWTP on biodiversity in Dublin Bay in the absence of the upgrade works and so are relevant to this report.

The EIAR report acknowledges that under the do-nothing scenario "the areas in the Tolka Estuary and North Bull Island channel will continue to be affected by the cumulative nutrient loads from the River Liffey and Tolka and the effluent from the Ringsend WWTP, which could result in a decline in biodiversity and the deterioration of the biological status of Dublin Bay (Irish Water, 2018b). Nevertheless, these negative impacts of nutrient over-enrichment are considered "unlikely" (Irish Water, 2018b). This is because historical data suggests that pollution in Dublin Bay has had little or no effect on the composition and richness of the benthic macroinvertebrate fauna. The EIAR notes that "although a localised decline could occur, it is not envisaged to be to a scale that could pose a threat to the shellfish, fish, bird or marine mammal populations that occur in the area." Furthermore, the EIAR notes that significant impacts on waterbird populations foraging on invertebrates in Dublin Bay due to nutrient over-enrichment are "unlikely" to occur (Irish Water, 2018b). What is important in the context of this AA screening report is that the do-nothing scenario predicts that nutrient and suspended solid loads from the WWTP will "continue at the same levels and the impact of these loadings should maintain the same level of effects on marine biodiversity" and that "if the status quo is maintained there will be little or no change in the majority of the intertidal faunal assemblages found in Dublin Bay which would likely continue to be relatively diverse and rich across the bay."

Therefore, it can be concluded that effects on marine biodiversity and the Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay from the current operation of Ringsend WWTP are unlikely. Importantly, this conclusion is not dependent upon any future works to be undertaken at Ringsend. Thus, even in the absence of any upgrading works of the WWTP, significant effects to Natura 2000 sites in Dublin Bay are not likely to arise during operation of the proposed development.

On examination of the above it is considered that there are no means during the construction and operation for the proposed project that would cause any likely significant effects on the four Natura 2000 sites within Dublin Bay.

There is no surface water connectivity to the remaining protected areas as these Natura 2000 sites either exist outside of the surface water sub-catchment, Liffey (Figure 6-1) or they are upstream of the site and therefore have no associated hydrological connection. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to have any impact on the qualifying interests of the eight Natura 2000 sites via surface water pathways. Table 6-1 provides a summary of the screening rationale for the surface water pathway.

Table 6-1: Surface water pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 Sites	Screening outcome for Surface Water Pathway	Rationale
- North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	No significant effect (Screened out)	Distance / high level of dilution by larger freshwater system and transitional / coastal waters Appropriate operational surface and foul water drainage systems
- Glenasmole Valley SAC - Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC - Wicklow Mountains SAC - Wicklow Mountains SPA	No significant effect (Screened out)	Within different sub-catchment, and both are upstream of any surface water pathway No hydrological connection

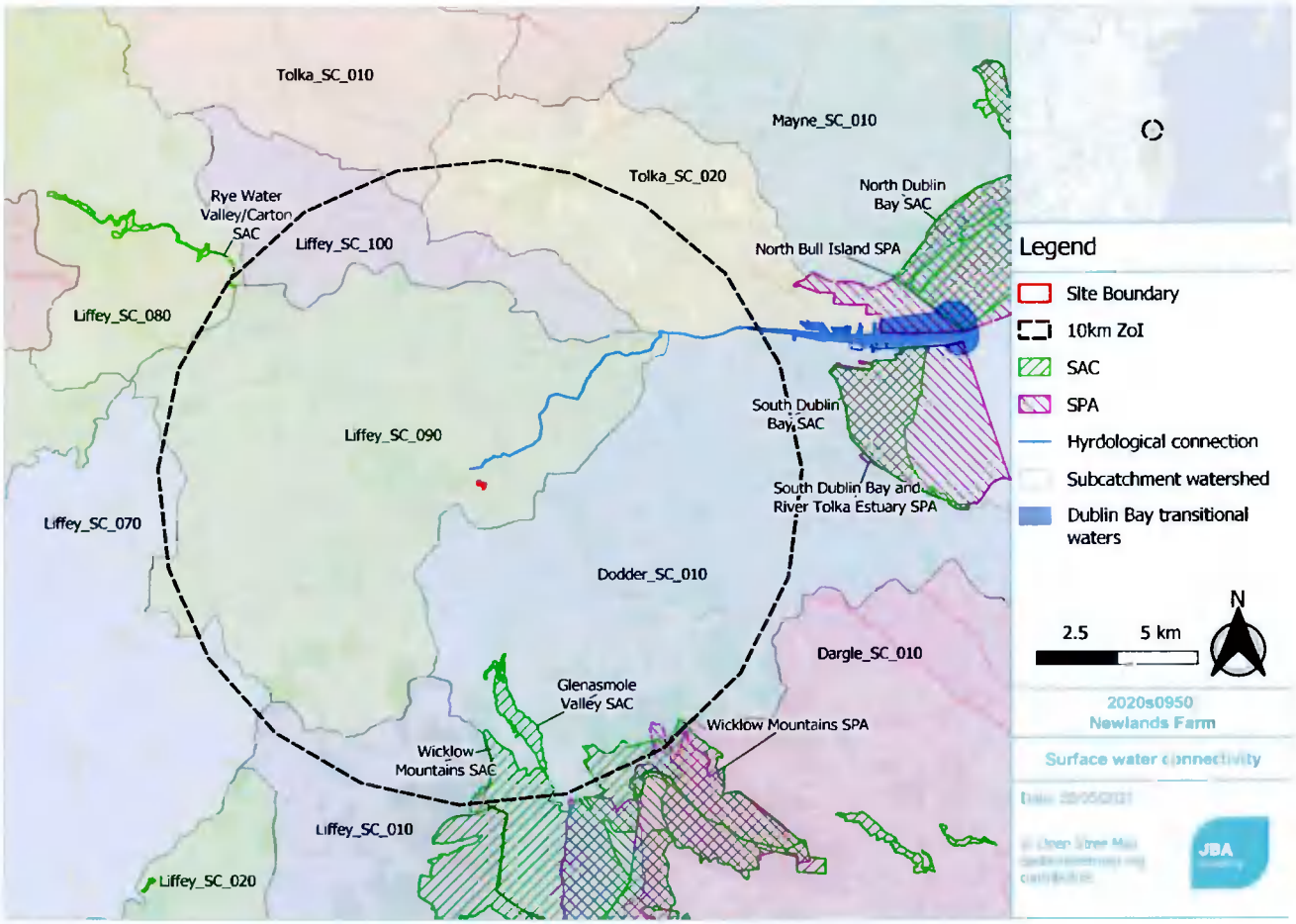


Figure 6-1: Site location and Natura 2000 sites, with surface water connectivity (EPA 2021; NPWS, 2021)

6.2.2 Groundwater pathways

The site is located within the Dublin- IE_EA_G_008 groundwater body, which includes the majority of Dublin City, and the west of Dublin. The site shares this groundwater body with five of the of the Natura 2000 sites, namely the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA and the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA. North Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay SAC have qualifying interests (QI) which are groundwater dependent, namely Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) [1330] and Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) [1410]. These habitats are also associated with the QI's of North Bull Island SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, as these are important habitats for many of the birds.

The bedrock underlying the proposed site location is part of the Lucan formation of dark limestone and shale. The bedrock is dark-grey to black, fine-grained, occasionally cherty, micritic limestones that weather paler, usually to pale grey. There are rare dark coarser grained calcarenitic limestones, sometimes graded, and interbedded dark-grey calcar. The predominant topsoil is made, modified ground from urban sprawl. The Aquifer vulnerability (Figure 3-3) at the site is classified by GSI as 'extreme', as the soil depth is less than three metres, which means any excavation could open groundwater pathways for pollution. The installation of the sites soakaway, at depth of 2.6m, will bring construction near the underlying aquifer/groundwater table. This is a locally important aquifer with moderately productive bedrock only in local zones. Moderate connectivity is expected in local zones particularly where fissures are present. As there are limited fissures in the area which are relatively short, the lack of connection between the limited fissures results in localised flow paths significantly reducing transportation of groundwater over large distances (GSI, 2021). Therefore, impacts via a groundwater pathway are not anticipated given the distance to the Natura 2000 sites that are present in the same groundwater system.

Although the aquifer vulnerability of the site is categorised as extreme by the GSI, base flow of this moderately productive, locally important aquifer is low. The risk of an impact via groundwater to surface water is minimal given the distance of 500m from the proposed works to the nearest watercourse (Coolfan Stream), where any pollutant travelling through the groundwater to surface water pathway will be naturally filtered/retained. In a worst-case scenario that a pollutant were to reach this watercourse, it would be furthered diluted to a non-significant level before reaching any Natura 2000 site within Dublin Bay. Therefore, impacts via a groundwater to surface water pathway are not anticipated. Table 6-2 provides a summary of the screening rational for the groundwater pathway

Table 6-2: Ground water pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 Sites	Screening outcome for Ground Water Pathway	Rationale
- North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA - Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	No significant effect (Screened out)	Network connectivity limited to locality. Aquifer is locally connected but has poor transport routes to these Natura 2000 sites given the presence the absence of fissures Appropriate operational surface and foul water drainage systems Distance / high level of dilution by larger freshwater system and transitional / coastal waters
- Glenasmole Valley SAC - Wicklow Mountains SAC - Wicklow Mountains SPA	No significant effect (Screened out)	Outside groundwater body with no connecting fissures or transport routes.

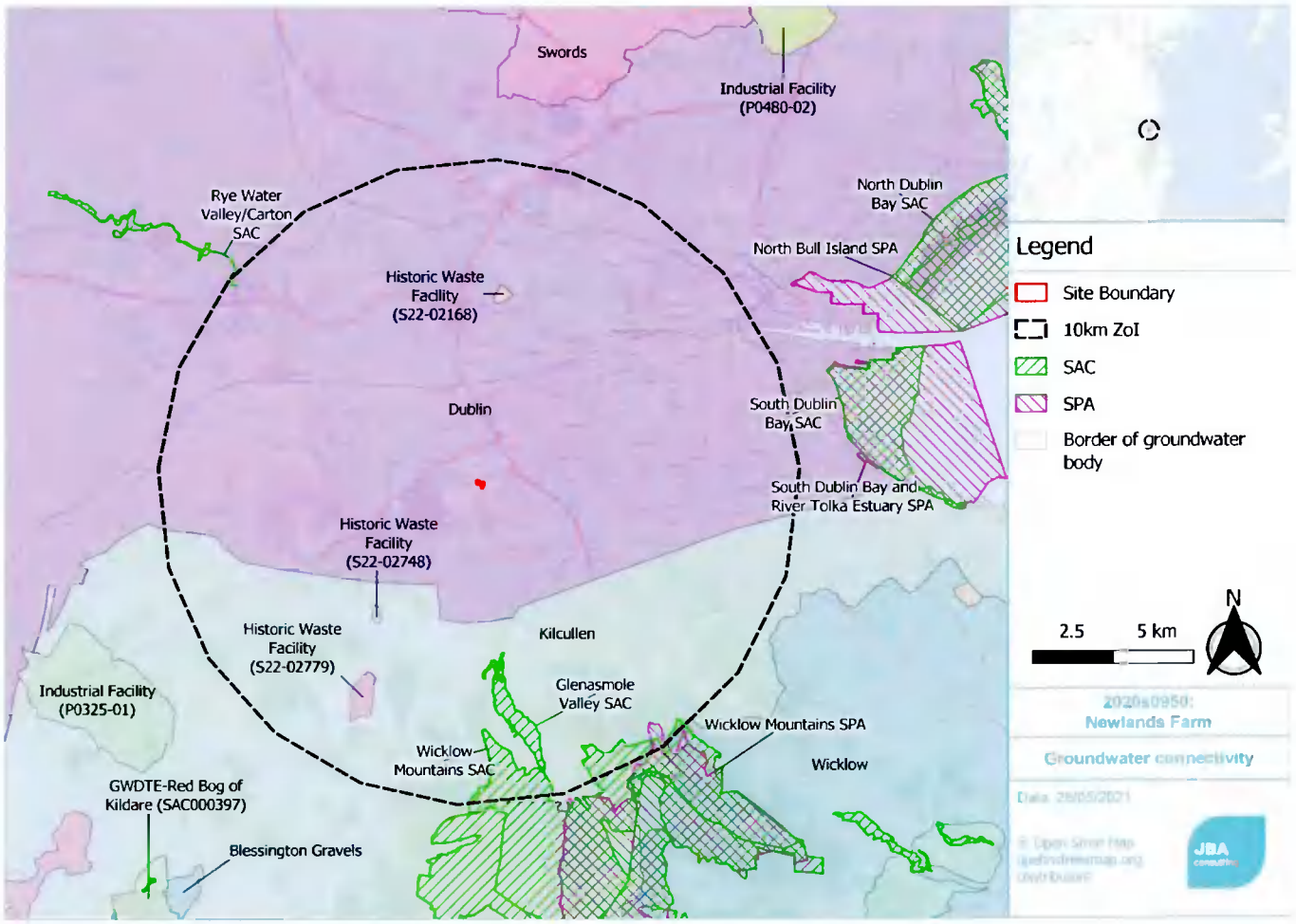


Figure 6-2: Site location and Natura 2000 sites, with groundwater connectivity (EPA 2021; NPWS, 2021)

6.2.3 Land and Air pathways

The loss or degradation of supporting habitats outside the identified Natura 2000 sites via land- and air-based impacts could have potential adverse impacts on a number of the QIs associated with these Natura 2000 sites.

Land (physical on-site and noise disturbance)

Direct physical impacts and indirect impacts, such as visual and noise impacts, have the potential to physically disturb habitats as well as the floral and faunal species within them. This development will not result in any physical land-take or disturbance from the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI, nor will it result in any visual or noise disturbance to the QIs due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites

Air Pollution

Regarding adverse air-based impacts, the release of dust and vehicle emissions can travel up to 10km. This could potentially affect the Annex I habitat, Petrifying Springs [7220] of the Glenasmole Valley SAC and Dry Heath [4030] and Old Oak Woodlands [91A0] of Wicklow Mountains SAC. The riparian habitat of the two Whorl snails in the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC could also be potentially affected by enrichment. Typically dust emissions are divided into settleable dust, respirable dust and PM10's and PM2.5 (10 um and 2.5 um respectively). Settleable dust will, depending on its size and weather conditions, settle out close to the source. The respirable fraction can travel a little further but typically settles out close to production. The lighter smaller PM10 and PM 2.5 fraction can travel further distances. The distance and direction of travel is dependent upon wind speed and direction. The proposed site has a south-west prevailing wind year-round (Windfinder- Casement Aerodrome, 2021), therefore, any dust generated on-site will most likely be transported in the direction of the North Dublin Coast and not towards the Glenasmole Valley SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC or Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC.

Natural barriers to PM 10 dispersion are treelines and hedgerows. There is approximately 9.8km of largely residential land with hedgerows and treelines between the site and the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC, as well as woodlands bordering the watercourse of the Rye Water, any further dispersion of particles will be ameliorated. There is a mix of suburban land, and parkland, providing treelines and hedgerow buffers within the 5.3 km distance to the Glenasmole Valley SAC which is also sheltered by a valley. Wicklow Mountains SAC is located beyond Glenasmole Valley and is further sheltered by forestry.

Due to the prevailing wind direction, the relatively small size of the residential development works and the natural buffering effect provided by their surrounding landscapes, the Natura 2000 sites within the sites 10km air pollution buffer will not be adversely impacted by the proposed development. Regarding the Dublin Bay Natura 2000 sites, given that these sites are beyond the 10km dust settlement zone impacts via the air pathway in regard to dust, adverse impacts are not anticipated from the proposed works. Additionally, the QIs of the Dublin Bay Natura 2000 sites are not sensitive to dust-based pollution. Table 6-3 provides a summary of the screening rational for the land and air pathway.

Table 6.3: Land and air pathway screening summary for Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 sites	Screening outcome for Land and Air Pathway	Rationale
- North Dublin Bay SAC - South Dublin Bay SAC - North Bull Island SPA - South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	No significant effect **(Screened out)**	No physical, visual or noise disturbance due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites Located beyond the 10km dust settlement zone Respective QIs are no sensitive to dust-based pollution
- Glenasmole Valley SAC - Wicklow Mountains SAC - Rye Water Valley / Carton SAC	No significant effect **(Screened out)**	No physical, visual or noise disturbance due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites Shielded by natural dust barriers (hedgerows, treelines, and woodland) between the sites and the proposed development Relatively small development with reduced air pollution Not located within the path of the site's prevailing wind
- Wicklow Mountains SPA	No significant effect (Screened out)	No physical, visual or noise disturbance due to the distances between the site and the Natura 2000 sites Respective QIs are no sensitive to dust-based pollution

6.2.4 Cumulative Impact

All projects listed in Table 5-1 in Section 5 have been subject to Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment Screening and some of them have been subject to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. The conclusion from these assessments are that the projects will have a negligible impact on the QIs/Species of Conservation Interests (SCI) of any Natura 2000 site with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. As the proposed development is unlikely to affect the QIs/SCIs or conservation objectives of any European site, there is no potential for other plans or projects to act in combination with it to result in likely significant effects on European sites

6.3 Summary

Due to the location of the proposed site, the nature of the construction works, associated underlying geology and its distance to the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI, impacts via surface water, groundwater (to surface water) and land and air pathways to the SACs or SPAs are not anticipated.

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

Project Elements	Comment		
Size and scale	Katharine Tynan House, or 'Whitehall', Ballymount Road, Kingswood is listed as a protected structure (RPS ref. 197). It is a derelict and partially demolished structure. The development seeks to refurbish the house and gardens as a community use building. The refurbishment will follow best conservation practice. The proposed development has a site area of approximately 2.9 Ha. It is intended to build a single-storey, 423 sq m structure on the footprint of the former outbuildings to the west of the existing building. This outbuilding will be open to the yard on three sides to offer cover for activities such as a farmer's market and an outdoor seating area. It is also proposed that a 111 sq m outbuilding extension will be added to the existing building (floor area of 322 sq m). Once renovated, this will bring the existing buildings floor area to total of 433 sq m and in line with its former footprint. These structures will contain toilets and catering facilities. The development proposal seeks to use the existing agricultural entrance at Ballymount Road for vehicular traffic, this entrance also provides for cyclists and pedestrian access. Provision for 12 no. car parking spaces east of the historic walled garden which include 3 no. accessible parking spaces, 2 no. electrical points and provision for spill-over car parking and bus parking in the same location. Bicycle parking accommodating 16 no. bicycles will be located adjacent to the proposed car park. A tree survey for the site around the house and along the road has been carried out. Historic trees of quality will be retained, although some younger trees inhibiting construction will be removed. The proposed development will connect to the local watermain and foul water system. Surface water will be drained via a storm drainage network to a stormtech attenuation chamber and passed through a petrol interceptor before being discharged to the local drainage ditch.		
Land-take	There will be no direct land take from any of Natura 2000 sites.		
Distance from Natura 2000 site or key features of the site	Glenasmole Valley SAC	[001209]]	5.3 km
	Wicklow Mountains SAC	[002122]	7.7km
	Wicklow Mountains SPA	[004040]	9.2km
	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	[001398]	9.8km
	South Dublin Bay SAC	[000210]	11.4 km
	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	[004024]	11.4 km
	North Dublin Bay SAC	[000206]	14.5 km
	North Bull Island SPA	[004006]	14.4 km
Resource requirements (water abstraction	There will be no water abstraction requirements.		

etc.)	
Emissions (disposal to land, water or air)	Construction Phase: Surface water-based construction emissions are not anticipated to enter the local watercourse given the 500m distance to the nearest watercourse. Air-based construction emissions from the proposed development are not anticipated to impact the QIs of the Natura 2000 sites within the ZoI due to prevailing wind and the 10km dust settlement zone. Operation phase: Surface water runoff associated with roofs and other surfaces will be drained via a storm drainage network to a stormtech attenuation chamber and passed through a petrol interceptor before being discharged to the local drainage ditch. There will be an increase in foul water emissions at the site but all associated sewage will be connected to nearby sewage treatment WWTP at Ringsend. Increases in traffic and associated emissions will be minimal due to the nature of the development.
Excavation requirements	Construction phase excavation depths will be a maximum depth of 2.6m to accommodate the surface water soakaway.
Transportation requirements	Temporary Impacts: Traffic from construction will increase minimally within the immediate vicinity of the site. Construction work on the Ballymount Road entrance may temporarily increase traffic in the area, but no residual impacts are expected. The site is well accessed via Ballymount Road, immediately east of the site. Permanent Impacts: Negligible increase in traffic due to the proposed developments use as a community centre. Higher parking demands will be catered for by the development.
Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc.	Construction will last between 9 and 12 months. Operation will be permanent, and no decommissioning is anticipated.
Other	None

6.3.2 Description of likely changes to the Natura 2000 sites

Potential Impact	Comments
Reduction of habitat area	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in habitat area for any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Disturbance to key species	There will be no disturbance to any QIs within any of the Natura 2000 sites.
Habitat or species fragmentation	There will be no temporary or permanent habitat or species fragmentation within any of the Natura 2000 sites.

Reduction in species density	There will be no temporary or permanent reduction in species density within any of the Natura 2000 sites, or any QIs of these sites.
Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.)	There will be no temporary or permanent changes in key indicators of conservation value (surface water, groundwater and air quality).
Climate change	N/A

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

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

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

Potential Impact	Indicators
Loss (Estimated percentage of lost area of habitat)	No Natura 2000 sites will experience a direct loss in habitat area.
Fragmentation	Fragmentation of habitat and/or species is not anticipated.
Disruption & disturbance	Disruption and/ or disturbance is not anticipated.
Change to key elements of the site (e.g. water quality etc.)	Potential temporary changes to key elements (i.e. water quality) of the site are not anticipated.

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

Based upon best scientific judgement, no significant effects are expected from the elements mentioned above; and that no significant gaps in knowledge of the scale or magnitude of potential impacts from the proposed site exist.

6.4 Concluding Statement

Following this initial screening of the proposed development at Katharine Tynan House, Newlands Farm, Co. Dublin, it can be concluded that significant effects are not anticipated via surface water, groundwater, or land/air pathways on the following Natura 2000 sites:

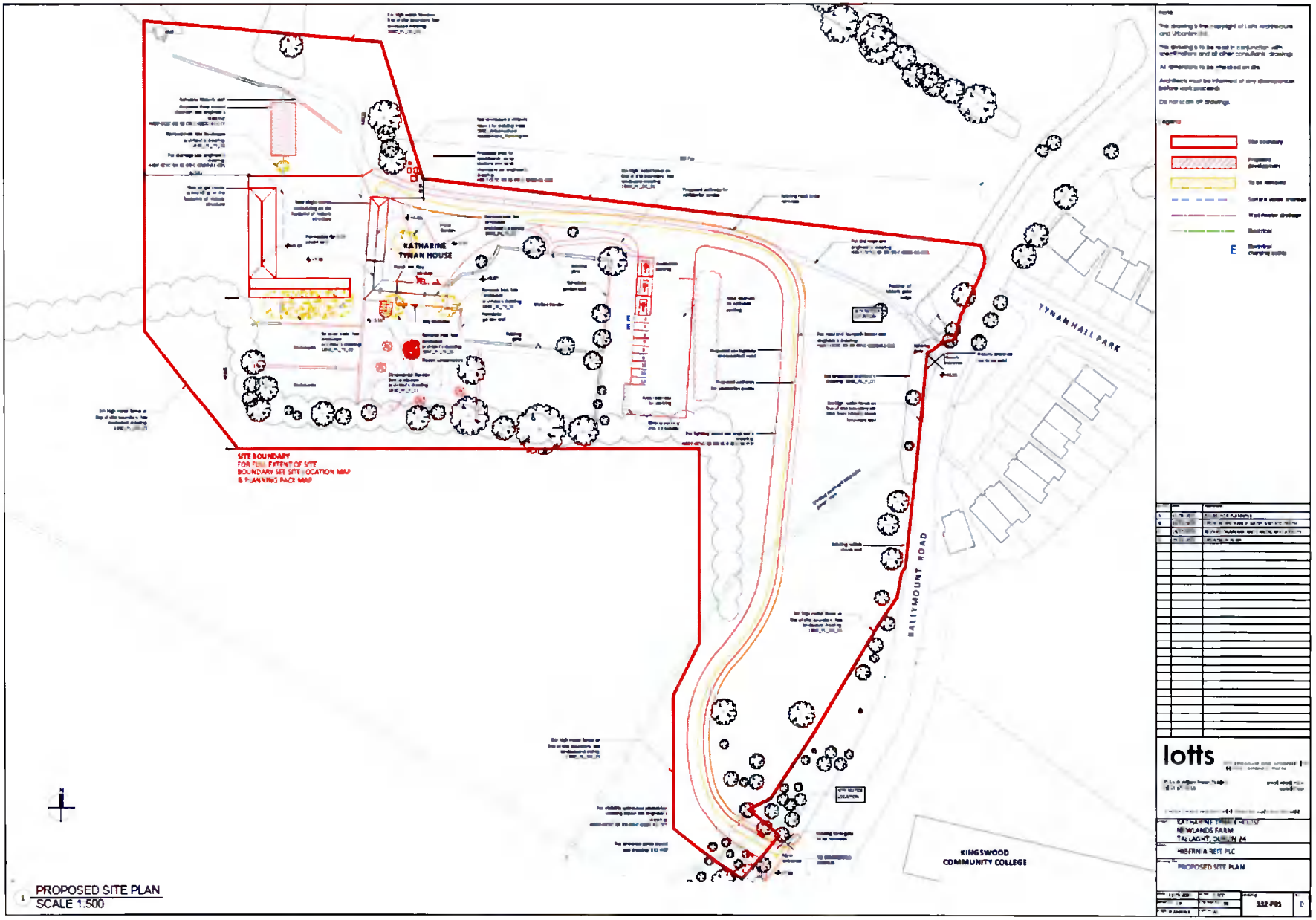
- Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [001398]
- Glenasmole Valley SAC [001209]
- Wicklow Mountains SPA [004040]
- Wicklow Mountains SAC [002122]
- South Dublin Bay SAC [000210]
- North Dublin Bay SAC [000206]
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [004024]

- North Bull Island SPA [004006]

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

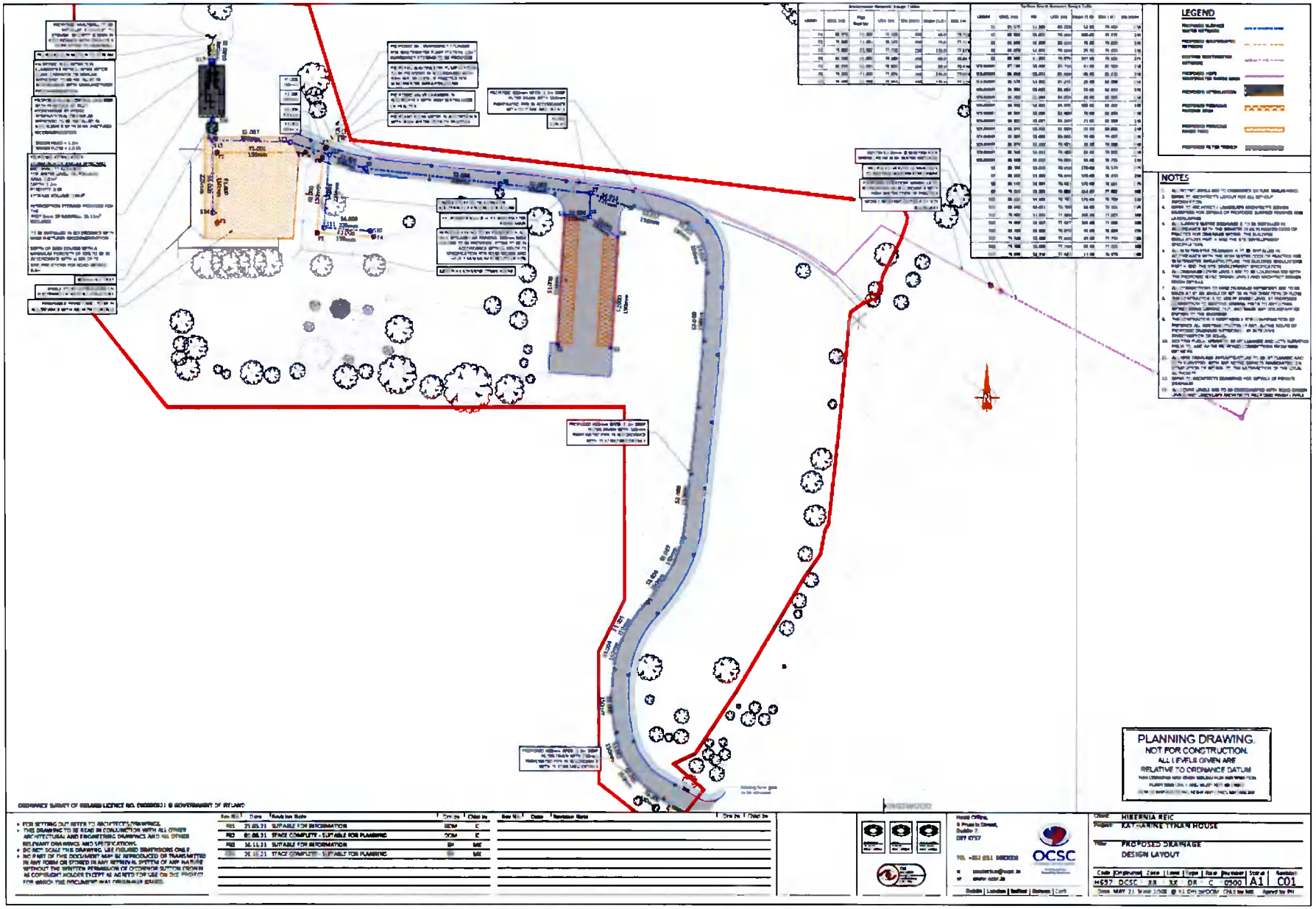
Appendices

A Proposed Site Plan:

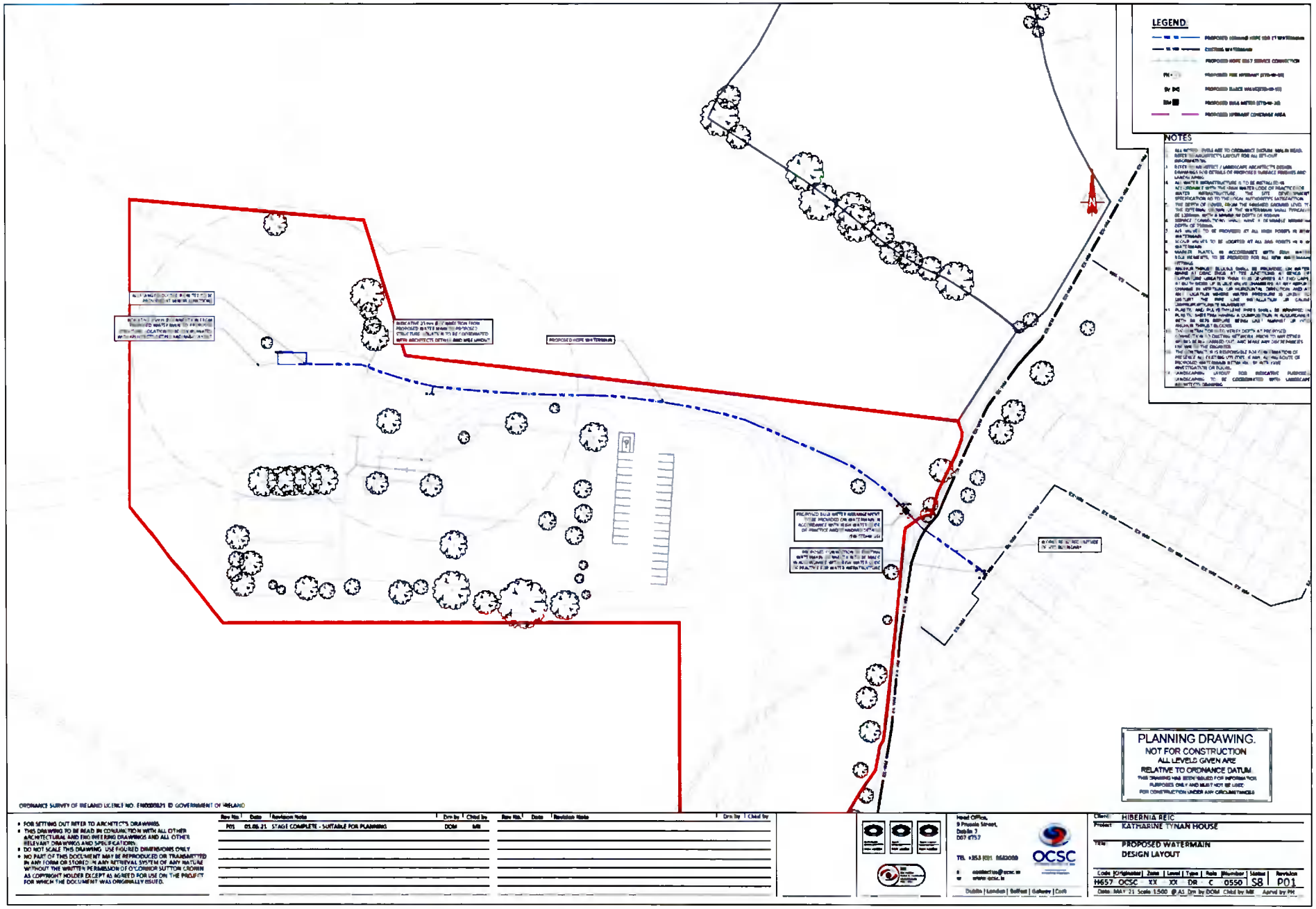


B Proposed Drainage Layout:

B.1 Layout of surface water drainage and foul water connection



B.2 Layout of watermain connection



Appendices

C Protected species recorded within 10km² of the site over the last 10 years (NBDC, 2020)

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	15/09/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*	30/07/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Common Coot *Fulica atra*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Frog *Rana temporaria*	30/08/2019	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	09/02/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern -

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
		Amber List
Common Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*	04/06/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Eurasian Badger *Meles meles*	24/01/2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*	15/09/2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Eurasian Red Squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*	24/01/2015	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*	18/08/2013	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
House Martin *Delichon urbicum*	15/09/2017	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lesser Noctule *Nyctalus leisleri*	05/09/2011	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species name	Date of last record	Designation
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	10/02/2016	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Mew Gull *Larus canus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Pine Marten *Martes martes*	31/12/2012	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* sensu lato	05/09/2011	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species
Sky Lark *Alauda arvensis*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	22/04/2011	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive || Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species || Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*	14/07/2018	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*	31/12/2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern || Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

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