

Tandy's Lane Village, Phase 2,
Adamstown SDZ
Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

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**Brady Shipman
Martin**

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Client:

Quintain Developments Ireland Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Quintain Developments Ireland Ltd is seeking permission for a proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village (Phase 2) in Adamstown Strategic Development Zone. The proposed development is described in Section 4 of this report.

Brady Shipman Martin was appointed by the applicant to prepare a report to assist South Dublin County Council in undertaking a screening exercise for Appropriate Assessment (AA). The purpose of the screening exercise is to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on European sites taking into account their conservation objectives.

This document constitutes the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report ("AA Screening Report") prepared for this purpose.

A comprehensive desk study review and a number of site visits were undertaken and the potential impacts on European sites, both as a result of the proposed development and in-combination with other plans and projects, are appraised in this report.

1.2 Expertise and Qualifications

The work was carried out by Ecologist Matthew Hague BSc MSc Adv. Dip. Plan. & Env. Law CEnv MCIEEM. Matthew is an Associate with Brady Shipman Martin and is a highly experienced and qualified ecologist, with a master's degree in Ecosystem Conservation and Landscape Management. He has 20 years of experience in ecological and environmental consultancy, across a wide range of sectors. He has prepared numerous reports for AA Screening as well as Natura Impact Statements, for projects of all scales, from small residential developments to nationally important infrastructure projects.

Matthew is a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) and a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). Matthew has also completed an Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, at King's Inns and is a member of the Irish Environmental Law Association (IELA).

1.3 Legal requirement for Appropriate Assessment

European sites make up a network of sites designated for nature conservation under Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the "Habitats Directive") and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (the "Birds Directive"). The requirements for Appropriate Assessment are set out under *Article 6 of the Habitats Directive*, transposed into Irish law by the *European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015*¹ (the "Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations") and the *Planning and Development Act, 2000 - 2021* (the "Planning Acts").

European sites are also known as Natura 2000 Sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)). As defined in section 177R of the Planning Acts "European site" means:

- (a) a candidate site of Community importance,
- (b) a site of Community importance,
- (ba) a candidate special area of conservation,

¹ SI No. 477 of 2011

- (c) a special area of conservation,
- (d) a candidate special protection area and
- (e) a special protection area.

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

(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have 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.

The first test is to establish whether, in relation to a particular plan or project, appropriate assessment is required. Sections 177U of the Planning Acts and Regulation 42 of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations require that the AA screening test must be applied to the Proposed Project, as follows:

- To assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the development, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site;

An appropriate assessment is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

This AA Screening Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive, the Planning Acts and the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations.

2 Methodology

2.1 Baseline data collection and field visits

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in March and April 2022 of the site at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 and the wider area. This focused on habitats and species that are listed as Qualifying Interests (QI) (in the case of SACs) and Special Conservation Interests (SCI) (in the case of SPAs) in the designations for European sites.

A number of comprehensive ecological surveys have been undertaken at the site between 2019 and 2022. These included habitat, invasive species, large mammal and bat surveys. A final follow-up and verification survey was carried out on 29 March 2022.

Birds present on the site were recorded during the surveys and an assessment of habitat suitability for species with links to European sites was undertaken, in order to appraise the potential for *ex-situ* effects on European sites.

This report takes the following guidance documents into account:

- *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities* (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision);
- *Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities*. Circular NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10;
- *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting European sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* (European Commission Environment Directorate-General, 2001);
- *Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*. Guidance issued by the European Commission (21st November 2018);

- *Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management Office of the Planning Regulator, March 2021).*

Information was collated from the organisations and websites listed below:

- Data on European sites and rare and protected plant and animal species contained in the following databases:
 - The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (www.NPWS.ie);
 - The National Biodiversity Data Centre (NDBC) (www.biodiversityireland.ie);
 - BirdWatch Ireland (www.birdwatchireland.ie);
 - Bat Conservation Ireland (www.batconservationireland.org).
- Information on land-use zoning from the online mapping of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (<http://www.myplan.ie/en/index.html>);
- Recent and historical OSi mapping and aerial photography, including www.geohive.ie;
- Photographs taken at the site;
- Information on local watercourses from www.catchments.ie;
- Information on water quality in the area (www.epa.ie);
- Information on soils, geology and hydrogeology in the area (www.gsi.ie);
- Information on the Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland (Article 17 report) (NPWS, August 2019);
- Third National Biodiversity Plan 2017 – 2021 (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2017);
- Adamstown Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme 2014, including the Environmental Report and Appropriate Assessment Screening Report;
- South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 – 2022, including the accompanying Statement for Appropriate Assessment.

The report has regard to the following legislative instruments:

- Planning Acts;
- European Commission (EC) Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- European Commission (EC) Birds Directive 2009/147/EC;
- Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations.

The report takes full account of the design of the proposed development and a detailed examination of all relevant elements of the proposed development was undertaken.

3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Background

The first part of the Appropriate Assessment process is the Screening phase. Screening identifies the likely effects of the proposed development on European sites that could arise, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and considers whether these impacts are likely to have a significant effect on the European site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

In accordance with sections 177U and 177V of the Planning Acts, the AA screening test must be applied to the proposed development, as follows:

- To assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the development, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site;

- An appropriate assessment is required if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

The test is a 'possibility' of effects rather than a 'certainty' of effects. The test of significance is whether a plan or project could undermine the site's conservation objectives. Furthermore, screening must be undertaken without the inclusion of mitigation and it is in this context that this AA Screening Report is prepared.

Following Screening therefore, if there is a possibility of there being a significant effect on a European site, this will generate the need for an appropriate assessment for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. This means that if the conclusions at the end of the screening exercise are that significant effects on any European sites, as a result of the proposed development, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, are likely, uncertain or unknown, then an Appropriate Assessment must be carried out. This is in accordance with established precedent and case law.

3.2 Potential zone of influence

For the risk of a significant effect to occur there must be a 'source', such as a construction site; a 'receptor', such as a designated site for nature conservation; and a pathway between the source and the receptor, such as a watercourse that links the construction site to the designated site. A construction site or completed development may also create a barrier to movement, for example by preventing the migration of fauna along a river corridor, or by obstructing the migration of birds.

Although there may be a risk of an impact it may not necessarily occur, and if it does occur, it may not be significant.

Identification of a potential effect means that there is a possibility of ecological or environmental damage occurring, with the level and significance of the impact depending upon the nature and exposure to the potential effect and the characteristics of the receptor.

There are no set recommended distances for projects to consider European sites as being relevant for assessment. Rather, NPWS (2010) recommends that *'the distance should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects'*. Similarly, the OPR Guidance (2021) states that *'The zone of influence of a proposed development is the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have significant effects on the Qualifying Interests of a European site. This should be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source-Pathway-Receptor framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km)'*.

In some instances where there are hydrological connections a whole river catchment or a groundwater aquifer may need to be included. Similarly where bird flight paths are involved the impact may be on an SPA at a great distance from the site. Taking this into account, as a starting point a search was carried out for all European sites within the vicinity of Tandy's Lane Village. This search was then extended in order to ensure that all European sites with any potential links to the proposed development (i.e. those within the zone of influence) were accounted for in the study.

3.3 Study area and surrounding environment

3.3.1 Site location and European sites

The site proposed for development forms part of Development Area 6 (Tandy's Lane Village) in Adamstown SDZ. It is the second phase of development in the wider Tandy's Lane Village Tile, and is located on either side of the permitted development (Phase 1), currently under construction.

The proposed development comprises of 352 No. dwellings in a mixture of terraced, semi-detached and detached houses, distributed between two sites, namely the western site (8.06 hectares) and the eastern site (2.18 hectares).

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The site comprises a number of disused agricultural fields, separated by cut hedgerows, with associated (dry) ditches in places. A non-linear townland boundary hedgerow, with mature trees, runs through the permitted Phase 1 and is being retained as part of that development.

There are no functioning streams on the site, however, associated with the non-linear hedgerow retained as part of the permitted Phase 1 development is a former stream, the Laraghcon Stream, which once connected the site to the Griffeen River. It is now a generally dry ditch, which periodically contains standing water. According to the EPA water features database², this (former) stream discharges to the Griffeen River at a point approximately 1.2km downstream of the proposed development site, to the north of the N4 road (Vesey Park). The Griffeen in turn flows into the River Liffey at Lucan.

The location of the proposed development is shown in Figures 1a and 1b

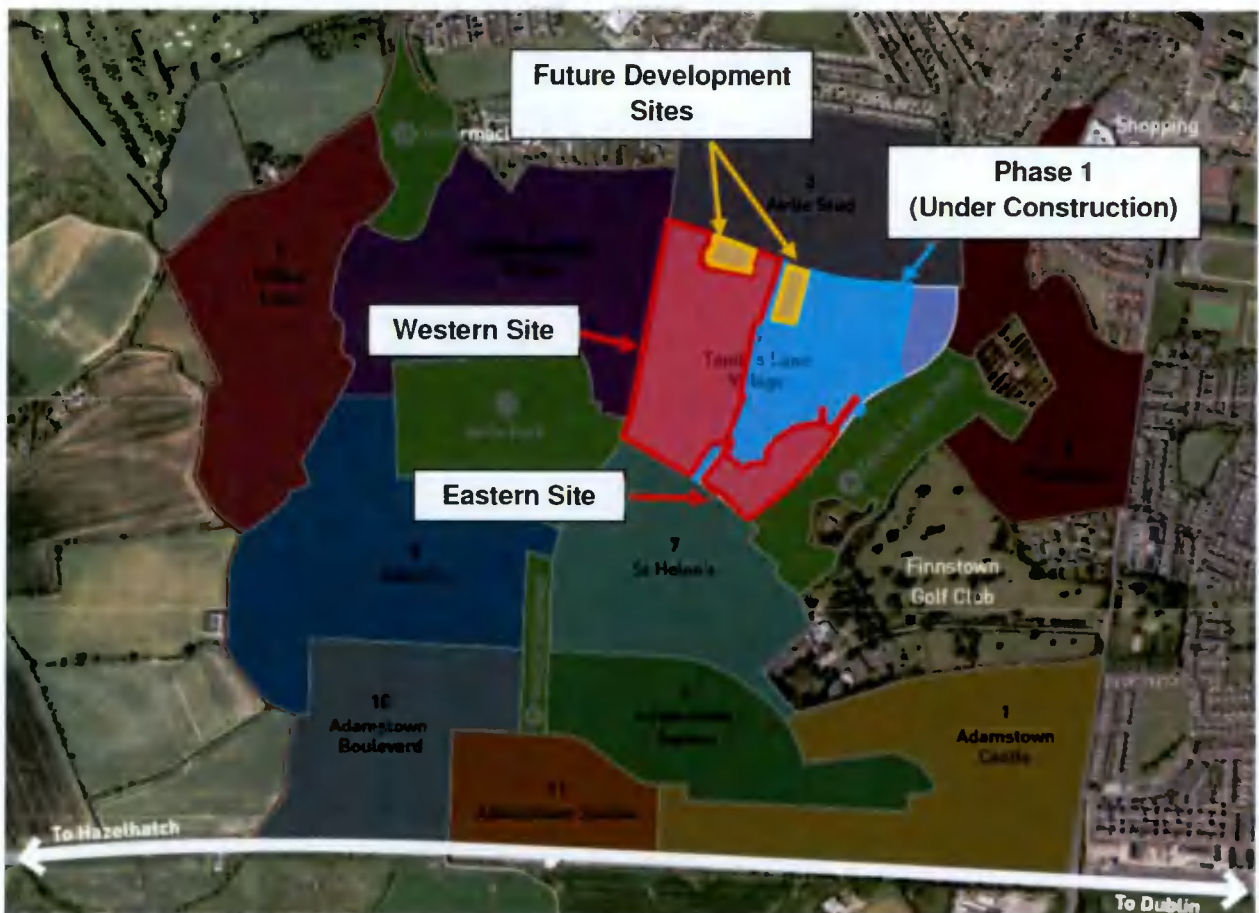


Figure 1a: The location of Tandy's Lane Village within Adamstown SDZ (Source: Planning Scheme documentation). The site is located within Development Area Tandy's Lane

² <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

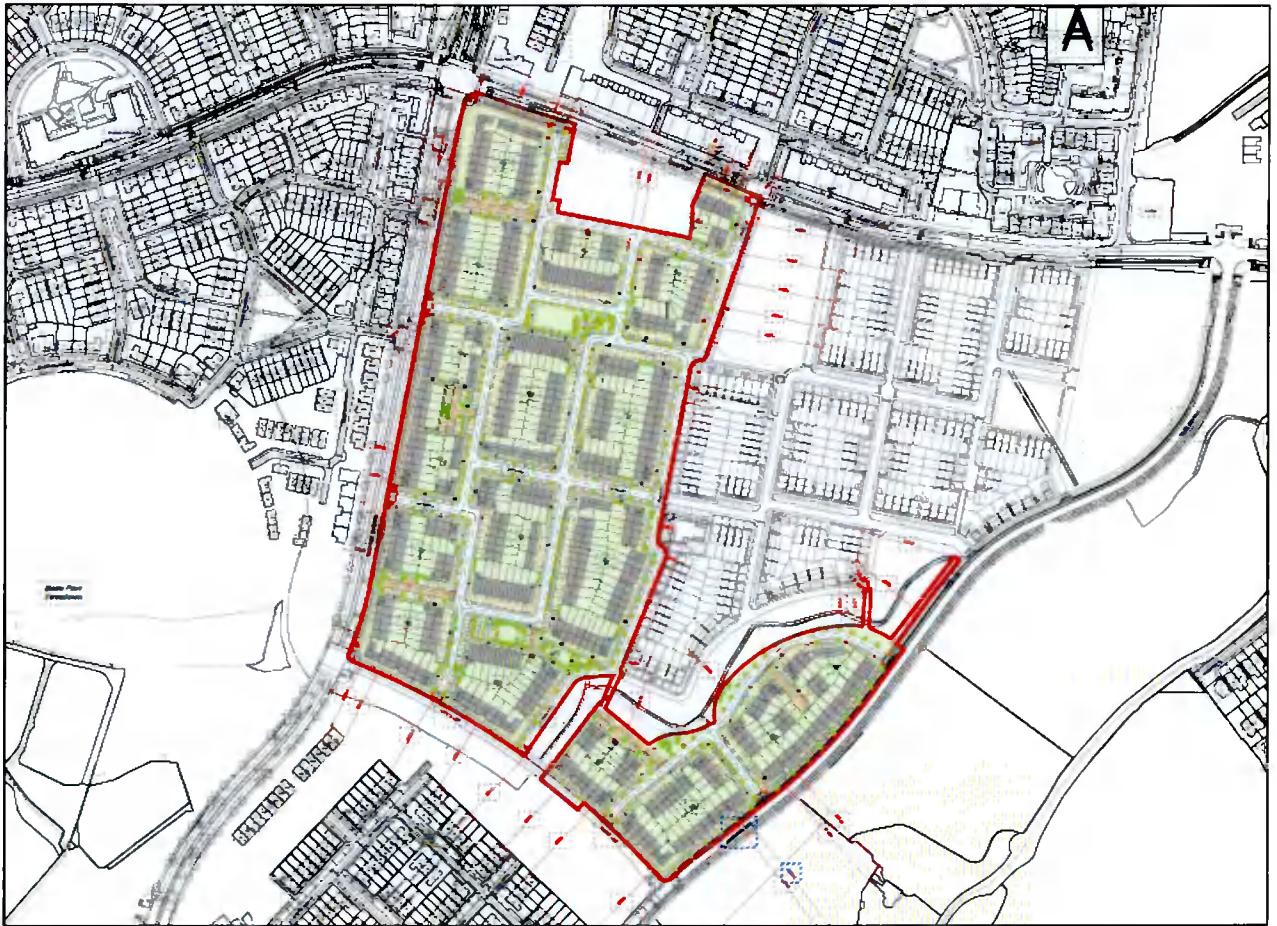


Figure 1b: Location of the proposed development site at Tandy's Lane Village (Phase 2), (red line shows indicative site area – refer to project documentation for full details)

There are 10 European sites potentially located within the zone of influence of the proposed development (see Figure 2). These are:

- Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (site code 001398), c.2.8km to the north west;
- Glenasmole Valley SAC (site code 001209), c.11.3km to the south east;
- Wicklow Mountains SAC (site code 002122), c.13.1km to the south;
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code 004024), c.15.5km to the east;
- Wicklow Mountains SPA (site code 004040), c.15.9km to the south;
- South Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000210), c.16.5km to the east;
- Red Bog, Kildare SAC (site code 000397), c.16.9km to the south;
- Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA (site code 004063), c.18.1km to the south;
- North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000206), c.18.7km to the east;
- North Bull Island SPA (site code 004006), c.18.7km to the east.

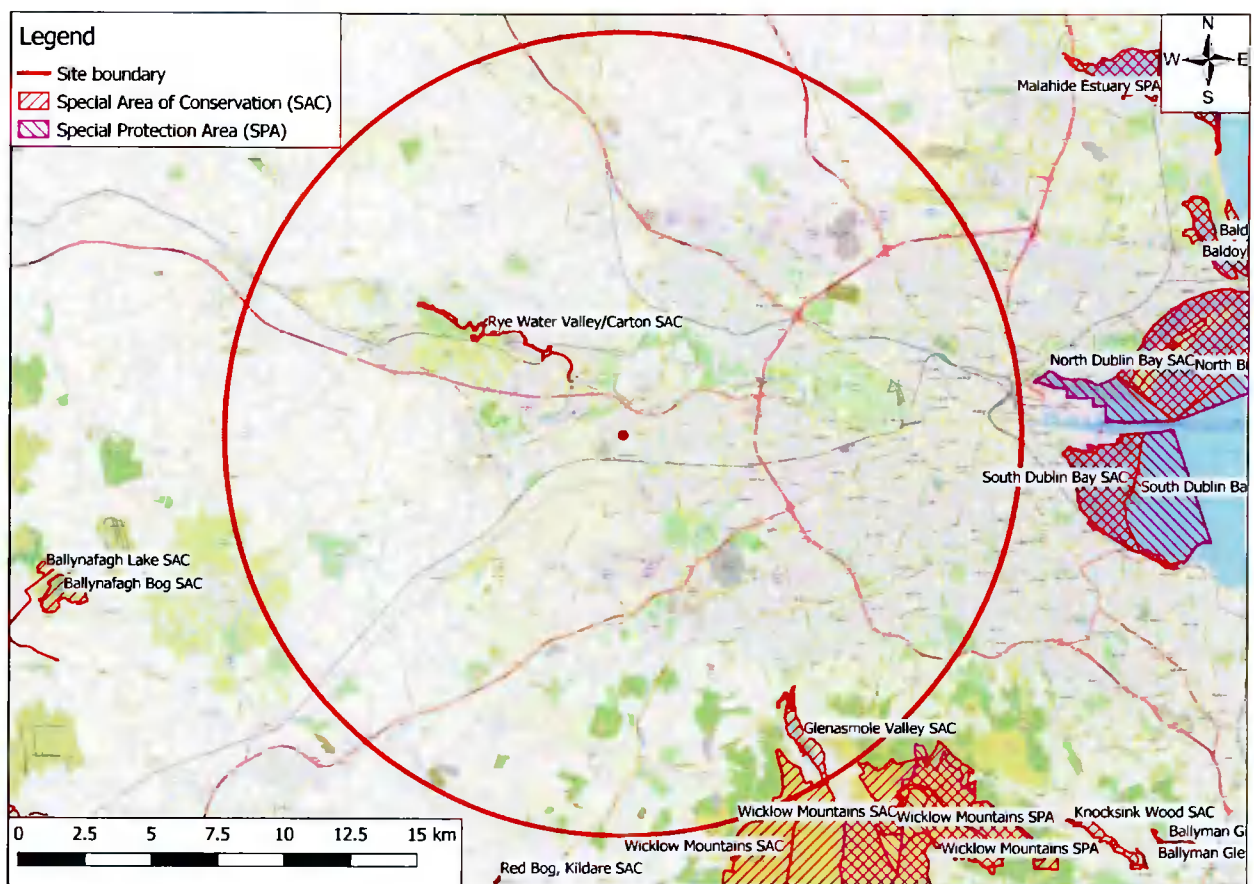


Figure 2: Proposed Adamstown Boulevard development site showing European sites (Source: Open StreetMap)

3.3.2 Other designated areas (other than European sites)

The nearest sites designated for nature conservation, not otherwise designated as European sites, are Liffey Valley proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA site code 000128), c.1.3km to the north, Grand Canal pNHA (site code 002104), c.1.6km to the south, and Royal Canal pNHA (site code 002103), c.2.9km to the north.

Proposed Natural Heritage Areas are included in this report in order to address their potential to act as supporting sites for the European sites.

4 Description of the proposed development

Quintain Developments Ireland Limited is applying for planning permission for development on 2 No. sites separated by the permitted Tandy's Lane Phase 1 Development (SDCC Reg. Ref. SDZ19A/0011) with a total site area of c. 10.24 hectares at Tandy's Lane, in the townlands of Doddsborough and Finntown, Adamstown, Lucan, Co. Dublin. The western site (8.06 hectares) is generally bounded to the west by Adamstown Boulevard, to the north by Adamstown Drive (L1030), to the east by the Tandy's Lane Phase 1 Development which is currently under construction (SDCC Reg. Ref. SDZ19A/0011) and undeveloped lands, and to the south by Tandy's Lane which links Adamstown Boulevard with Adamstown Park Road. The eastern site (2.18 hectares) is generally bounded to the west / north-west by the permitted Tandy's Lane Phase 1 Development, to the east by Adamstown Park Road and to the south by Tandy's Lane.

This application is being made in accordance with the Adamstown Planning Scheme 2014, (as amended) and relates to a proposed development within the Adamstown Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme. The lands are located within the Tandy's Lane Village Development Area.

The development will principally consist of: the construction of 352 No. residential units (terraced, semi-detached and detached) comprising 253 No. two storey houses (15 No. two bed units and 238 No. three bed units ranging in size from c. 86 sq m to c. 118 sq m) and 99 No. three storey houses (18 No. three bed units and 81 No. four bed units and ranging in size from c. 147 sq m to c. 189 sq m). The total gross floor area of the development is c. 43,272 sq m.

The development will also comprise the provision of 2 No. vehicular accesses from Adamstown Boulevard, 1 No. vehicular access from Adamstown Drive (L1030), 2 No. vehicular accesses from Adamstown Park Road and 2 No. vehicular accesses from Tandy's Lane; vehicular connections will also be provided to permitted roads in Tandy's Lane Phase 1; internal routes; 535 No. car parking spaces including on-curtilage and off-curtilage spaces; bicycle parking; bin storage; plant; ESB Substations; boundary treatments; lighting; hard and soft landscaping; and all other associated site works.

5 Potential impacts from the proposed development, including in-combination effects

5.1 European sites and habitats with links to European sites

The proposed development site is not under any wildlife or conservation designation. A population of a rare and protected species, hairy St. John's wort (*Hypericum hirsutum*) listed in the *Irish Red Data Book 1 – Vascular Plants* (Curtis & McGough, 1988) and the *Flora Protection Order, 2015* has been recorded in the wider area of Adamstown SDZ, within the boundary of a proposed park (Airlie Park) which is currently under construction, as well as within the Aderrig tile, within the alignment of a proposed (and permitted) linear park. The presence of rare plants is outside the scope of this AA Screening report. Regardless, no legally protected plant species are known to occur within the site.

No evidence of badgers or other protected large mammals was recorded on the site during any of the surveys undertaken. No bat roosts have been recorded on the site. There are a number of trees, within the tree line retained as part of Phase 1, that offer low roost potential. Only a low level of bat activity was recorded on the site during the surveys carried out in 2021. Most bat activity was associated with the retained hedgerow as part of the Phase 1 development, with very limited bat activity anywhere else.

The site is unsuitable for use by species linked to the European sites of Dublin Bay, such as light-bellied Brent geese, due to the types of habitats present (disturbed ground and fragments of unmanaged grassland).

No evidence of any other protected animal species such as amphibians (smooth newt or common frog), reptiles (common lizard) or hedgehogs, was recorded during the surveys carried out at the site.

Overall, the site proposed for development, primarily the mature hedgerows/tree lines, has local importance (higher value) in accordance with the ecological resource valuations presented in the National Roads Authority/Transport Infrastructure Ireland *Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Road Schemes* (NRA/TII, 2009 (Rev. 2)).

No evidence of any habitats or species with links to European sites was recorded during either the field surveys or desk study undertaken and no 'reservoir' type habitats (habitats which have the potential to support Qualifying Interest/Special Conservation Interest species in any European site) are present.

5.1.1 Potential impacts during construction

All site clearance and construction activities pose a potential risk to water as **surface/ground water** arising at a site may contain contaminants. The main contaminants arising from construction activities may include suspended solids, hydrocarbons and concrete/cement products. If not properly managed, such pollutants could pose a temporary risk to surface water quality in the local surface water network during construction.

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Despite their distance (over 15km), a potential surface water pathway exist between the proposed development site and the European sites of Dublin Bay. This potential pathway is via the local surface water drainage network, which is potentially linked to lower order tributaries of the River Liffey such as the Laraghcon Stream. This small watercourse, which formerly flowed through the non-linear hedgerow located in the permitted Phase 1 area, is a tributary of the Griffeen River, which in turn flows into the Liffey approximately 1.5km to the north.

No other European sites are considered to be sensitive ecological receptors in the context of the proposed development site at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2. In particular this includes the Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC which, although closer to the site than Dublin Bay (2.8km to the northwest), is entirely unconnected to it.

Despite the presence of the theoretical indirect pathways between the proposed development site and Dublin Bay, the risk of contamination of any watercourses or groundwater is extremely low, and even in the event of a pollution incident significant enough to impact upon surface water quality on the proposed development site **this would not be perceptible in any European sites**, for the following reasons:

- The significant distance to the European sites – the designated sites of Dublin Bay are all in excess of 15km from the proposed development site (straight-line distance to the east) and there is no direct pathway between the proposed development site and these European sites;
- Any pollution from the construction site would be minimal in quantity and if it entered any watercourse it would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the Bay;
- The fact that a significant level of dilution and mixing of surface and sea water would occur in any event. Upon reaching the bay any pollutants would be even further diluted and dissipated by the waters in Dublin Bay;
- The construction of the proposed development will take place over a comparatively short period and there is no possibility of long-term impacts arising as a result of the construction elements of the proposed development, given the nature and scale of the proposed development at a remove from the European sites.

There is no possibility of any other potential direct, indirect or secondary impacts on any European site during the construction phase. For example there will be no land-take from any European site and there will be no resource requirements such as water abstraction. Similarly there will be no emissions to air from construction vehicles that could remotely impact any European site. Dust, noise and vibration arising during construction will similarly be entirely remote from any European site.

Demolition and construction-related impacts as a result of the proposed development, on European sites or otherwise, can therefore be excluded.

There will be no loss, fragmentation, disruption, disturbance or other change to any element of any European site as a result of the construction of the proposed development, and no interference with the key relationships that define the structure or function of any European site.

5.1.2 Potential impacts during operation

According to the Engineering Services Report (prepared by Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers) that accompanies the application, the subject site straddles the natural catchment areas of both the Tobermaclugg Stream (North West) and the Griffeen Tributary (North East), which are tributaries of the River Liffey and lie to the west and northeast of the proposed development respectively. Runoff from the proposed site currently drains to both systems via the existing drainage channels/ditches located within and around the site and to the surface water drainage provided under the ADSZ Strategic Drainage, St Helen's Phase 1 (SDZ 17A/0002) and the Adamstown Park (Loop Road 1)

All surface water sewers will ultimately drain towards the Tobermaclugg stream (north-west) past the Tobermaclugg Pump Station. The Tobermaclugg Stream has been mostly culverted (leaving 100 l/s flow in the stream for Tobermaclugg Park water feature) by the constructed 2100mm/2400mm ø surface water pipe through

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the Lucan Golf Course under previous permissions along with an attenuation pond to the northeast of the Golf Course south of the Millstream Road/Dodsborough Road junction before discharging to the River Liffey via an existing culvert under the N4.

The surface water drainage network under construction for the Phase 1 development has been designed to accommodate surface water from Phase 2. The western site catchment has been designed to discharge to the 750 mm \varnothing surface water sewer in the north-south road dividing the two phases. This surface water sewer ultimately discharges into the existing 600mm \varnothing public surface water sewer network located to the north in Adamstown Drive.

The surface water runoff from the eastern site of the subject development is proposed to discharge to the 450mm \varnothing surface water sewer being constructed as part of Phase 1 before discharging into the 900mm \varnothing public surface water sewer network in Adamstown Park.

As per South Dublin County Council guidelines and the SDCC Sustainable Drainage Explanatory, Design and Evaluation Guide surface water should be managed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS) Regional Drainage Policies Volume 6, for New Developments and CIRIA documents. These documents specify that surface water run-off should be managed as close to its source as possible. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) have been developed and are in use to alleviate the detrimental effects of traditional urban storm water drainage practice that typically consisted of piping run-off of rainfall from developments to the nearest receiving watercourse. Surface water drainage methods that take account of quantity, quality and amenity issues are collectively referred to as SUDS.

As part of the planning application for this development a full flood risk assessment has been prepared and is submitted under a separate cover. The flood risk assessment considers tidal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater, and human/mechanical errors as flooding sources and noted that the residual risk of each were rated as low to none.

There will be no operational phase impacts related to surface water management or flooding, on European sites or otherwise, as a result of the proposed development.

All **wastewater** from the proposed development will be treated at the Irish Water Wastewater Treatment Plant (WwTP) at Ringsend prior to discharge to Dublin Bay.

The Ringsend WwTP operates under licence from the EPA (Licence no. D0034-01) and received planning permission (ABP Reg. Ref.: 301798) in 2019 for upgrade works, which are expected to be completed within five years. This will increase the plant capacity from 1.65m PE (population equivalent) to 2.4m PE. Regardless of the status of the WwTP upgrade works, the peak discharge from the proposed development, as described in the accompanying Engineering Assessment Report (Peak Foul Flow = 7.48l/s over the four discharge points) is not significant in the context of the existing capacity available at Ringsend. Though the WwTP is currently over capacity (the plant is currently accommodating 1.9m PE), recent water quality assessment undertaken in Dublin Bay (published by the EPA and available on the EPA online mapping database³ confirms that Dublin Bay is classified as "unpolluted" and there is no evidence that the over-capacity issues at Ringsend are affecting the conservation objectives of the European sites in Dublin Bay.

A Pre-Connection enquiry was submitted to Irish Water in 2019 for the entire Tandy's Lane Development Area 6. The application included 750 Domestic Units, 13583m² Offices and Retail Space and a 500 Pupil School. Subsequently, the Irish Water Confirmation of Feasibility Letter was received on the 31st of October 2019 with Ref CDS19007055. By providing a Confirmation of Feasibility Letter, Irish Water has confirmed that, subject to a valid connection agreement being put in place, the proposed connection to the Irish Water networks can be facilitated.

There will be no operational phase impacts related to foul water management, on European sites or otherwise, as a result of the proposed development.

There is no possibility of any other potential direct, indirect or secondary impacts on any European site once the proposed development is operational. There will be no loss, fragmentation, disruption, disturbance or other change

³ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPA/Maps/default>

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to any element of any European site as a result of the operation of the proposed development, and no interference with the key relationships that define the structure or function of any European site.

Significant effects as a result of the operation of the proposed development, on European sites or otherwise, can therefore be excluded.

Full details of the potential impacts of the proposed development on European sites are presented in **Table 1**.

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Table 1 lists relevant European sites and outlines their Qualifying Interests/Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives

European Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 06 April 2022) (* denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
<p>Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (site code 001398), c.2.8km to the north west</p>	<p>7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)* 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) 1014 Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)</p> <p>According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 22 December 2021), for each of the listed QIs, the Conservation Objectives are to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitats and the Annex II species for which the SPA has been selected.</p>	<p>There is no hydrological link or any other pathway between the proposed development site at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 and this SAC. It is almost 3km distant and is completely unconnected. Furthermore there will be no loss of habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the qualifying interests of this SAC as a result of the proposed development.</p>
<p>Glenasmole Valley SAC (Site code 001209), c.11.3km to the south east</p>	<p>6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (*important orchid sites) 6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) 7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*</p> <p>According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 10 December 2021), for each of the listed QIs, the Conservation Objectives are to restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitats for which the SPA has been selected.</p>	<p>There is no hydrological link or any other pathway between the proposed development site at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 and this SAC. It is over 11km distant and is completely unconnected. Furthermore there will be no loss of habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the qualifying interests of this SAC as a result of the proposed development.</p>
<p>Wicklow Mountains SAC (site code 002122), c.13.1km to the south</p>	<p>3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> 4030 European dry heaths 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths 6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> 6230 Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)* 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) 8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>There is no hydrological link or any other pathway between the proposed development site at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 and this SAC. It is over 13km distant and is completely unconnected. Furthermore there will be no loss of habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the qualifying interests of this SAC as a result of the proposed development.</p>

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European Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 06 April 2022) (* denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
<p>South Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000210), c.16.5km to the east</p>	<p>8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles 1355 Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 31 July 2017), for the listed QIs, the Conservation Objectives are to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat and the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected.</p> <p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide The following habitats are listed as Qualifying Interests on the NPWS website, but are not included in the Conservation Objectives document: (1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes) According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 22 August 2013), for the listed QI, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat for which the SAC has been selected.</p>	<p>No significant effects on water quality, and therefore on the site's QIs, are predicted.</p> <p>Surface/ground water arising during the site clearance, construction and operation of the proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 could contain pollutants (foul water, silt, hydrocarbons and other chemicals). Such contaminated water could potentially discharge to the ground or the local surface water drainage network or the Laraghcon Stream/Griffeen River and from there, eventually, to the River Liffey and Dublin Bay.</p> <p>There would be no significant effects on the conservation objectives of the European site should this occur, given the nature, size and location of the proposed development, as described in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. Even in the event of a pollution incident (such as a fuel or cement spill) significant enough to impact upon surface/ground water quality in the proposed development site, any pollution from the construction site would be minimal in quantity and if it entered any watercourse it would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay and would not be perceptible in South Dublin Bay SAC.</p> <p>This is due to the very significant separation between the proposed development site and the European site – the proposed development site is almost 17km (straight line distance) from the SAC and any pollution arising during construction would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay. In addition, significant dilution and mixing of surface and sea water would occur. Upon reaching the bay any pollutants would be even further diluted and dissipated by the receiving waters. Furthermore, the construction of the proposed development will take place over a comparatively short period and there is no possibility of long-term impacts arising as a result of the construction elements of the proposed development given the nature and scale of the proposed development at a remove from the European sites.</p> <p>There will be no loss of habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the qualifying interests of this site as a result of the proposed development.</p>

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European Site	Reasons for designation (Information correct as of 06 April 2022) (* denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000206), c.18.7km to the east	<p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</p> <p>1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <p>1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)</p> <p>1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)</p> <p>2110 Embryonic shifting dunes</p> <p>2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)</p> <p>2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)*</p> <p>2190 Humid dune slacks</p> <p>1395 Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsirii</i>)</p> <p>According to this SAC's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 06 November 2013), for each of the listed QIs, the Conservation Objective is 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.</p>	<p>No operational impacts on this European site will occur as a result of the proposed development.</p> <p>No significant effects on water quality, and therefore on the site's QIs, are predicted.</p> <p>Surface/ground water arising during the site clearance, construction and operation of the proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 could contain pollutants (foul water, silt, hydrocarbons and other chemicals). Such contaminated water could potentially discharge to the ground or the local surface water drainage network or the Laraghcon Stream/Grieffeen River and from there, eventually, to the River Liffey and Dublin Bay.</p> <p>There would be no significant effects on the conservation objectives of the European site should this occur, given the nature, size and location of the proposed development, as described in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. Even in the event of a pollution incident (such as a fuel or cement spill) significant enough to impact upon surface/ground water quality in the proposed development site, any pollution from the construction site would be minimal in quantity and if it entered any watercourse it would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay and would not be perceptible in North Dublin Bay SAC.</p> <p>This is due to the very significant separation between the proposed development site and the European site – the proposed development site is almost 19km (straight line distance) from the SAC and any pollution arising during construction would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay. In addition, significant dilution and mixing of surface and sea water would occur. Upon reaching the bay any pollutants would be even further diluted and dissipated by the receiving waters. Furthermore, the construction of the proposed development will take place over a comparatively short period and there is no possibility of long-term impacts arising as a result of the construction elements of the proposed development given the nature and scale of the proposed development at a remove from the European sites.</p> <p>There will be no loss of habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the qualifying interests of this site as a result of the proposed development.</p> <p>No operational impacts on this European site will occur as a result of the proposed development.</p>
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code	<p>A144 Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)</p> <p>A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)</p> <p>A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)</p>	<p>No significant effects on water quality, and therefore on the site's SCIs, are predicted.</p>

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European Site	Reasons for designation (Information correct as of 06 April 2022) (* denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
004024), c.15.5km to the east	<p>A162 Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) A179 Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) A143 Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) A192 Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) A141 Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) A130 Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) A194 Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) A193 Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) A137 Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) Wetlands</p> <p>According to this SPA's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 9 March 2015), for each of the listed SCIs, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the species and wetland habitat for which the SPA has been selected.</p>	<p>Surface/ground water arising during the site clearance, construction and operation of the proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 could contain pollutants (foul water, silt, hydrocarbons and other chemicals). Such contaminated water could potentially discharge to the ground or the local surface water drainage network or the Laraghcon Stream/Grieffeen River and from there, eventually, to the River Liffey and Dublin Bay.</p> <p>There would be no significant effects on the conservation objectives of the European site should this occur, given the nature, size and location of the proposed development, as described in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. Even in the event of a pollution incident (such as a fuel or cement spill) significant enough to impact upon surface/ground water quality in the proposed development site, any pollution from the construction site would be minimal in quantity and if it entered any watercourse it would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay and would not be perceptible in South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA.</p> <p>This is due to the very significant separation between the proposed development site and the European site – the proposed development site is almost 16km (straight line distance) from the SPA and any pollution arising during construction would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay. In addition, significant dilution and mixing of surface and sea water would occur. Upon reaching the bay any pollutants would be even further diluted and dissipated by the receiving waters. Furthermore, the construction of the proposed development will take place over a comparatively short period and there is no possibility of long-term impacts arising as a result of the construction elements of the proposed development given the nature and scale of the proposed development at a remove from the European sites.</p> <p>There will be no loss of wetland habitat or species, fragmentation or disturbance to the special conservation interests of this site as a result of the proposed development.</p> <p>No operational impacts on this European site will occur as a result of the proposed development.</p>
North Bull Island SPA (site code 004006), c.18.7km to the east	<p>A160 Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) A149 Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) A162 Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) A179 Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) A144 Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) A156 Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) A143 Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)</p>	<p>No significant effects on water quality, and therefore on the site's SCIs, are predicted.</p> <p>Surface/ground water arising during the site clearance, construction and operation of the proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 could contain pollutants (foul water, silt, hydrocarbons and other chemicals). Such contaminated water could potentially discharge to the ground or the local surface water drainage network or the Tobermaclugg Stream and from there, eventually, to the River Liffey and Dublin Bay.</p>

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European Site	Reasons for designation (information correct as of 06 April 2022) (* denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
	<p>A169 Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) A054 Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) A048 Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) A052 Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) A141 Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) A056 Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) A130 Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) A140 Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) Wetlands</p> <p>According to this SPA's site Conservation Objectives document (Version 1, dated 9 March 2015), for each of the listed SCIs, the Conservation Objective is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the species and wetland habitat for which the SPA has been selected.</p>	<p>There would be no significant effects on the conservation objectives of the European site should this occur, given the nature, size and location of the proposed development, as described in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. Even in the event of a pollution incident (such as a fuel or cement spill) significant enough to impact upon surface/ground water quality in the proposed development site, any pollution from the construction site would be minimal in quantity and if it entered any watercourse it would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay and would not be perceptible in North Bull Island Estuary SPA.</p> <p>This is due to the very significant separation between the proposed development site and the European site – the proposed development site is almost 19km (straight line distance) from the SPA and any pollution arising during construction would be so diluted as to be undetectable by the time the water enters the bay. In addition, significant dilution and mixing of surface and sea water would occur. Upon reaching the bay any pollutants would be even further diluted and dissipated by the receiving waters. Furthermore, the construction of the proposed development will take place over a comparatively short period and there is no possibility of long-term impacts arising as a result of the construction elements of the proposed development given the nature and scale of the proposed development a remove from the European sites.</p> <p>There will be no loss of wetland habitat or species; fragmentation or disturbance to the special conservation interests of this site as a result of the proposed development.</p> <p>No operational impacts on this European site will occur as a result of the proposed development.</p>

*For completeness, this table includes sites in Dublin Bay, downstream of the site via the River Liffey. As confirmed in Section 5.1, only the offshore sites associated with Dublin Bay (North Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA) are linked in any way to the proposed development site. None of the other listed sites (Red Bog, Kildare SAC, Wicklow Mountains SPA and Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA), and no sites further afield, are remotely linked to the proposed development site, by virtue of distance, lack of a pathway and the reasons for their designation.

5.2 Summary of potential impacts of the proposed development

There will be no loss of any habitat or species listed as a QI or SCI of any designated site as a consequence of the proposed development. There is, therefore, no potential for the effects of habitat loss or fragmentation to occur.

There will also be no significant effects on any European sites as a result of:

- Land-take;
- Resource requirements such as water abstraction;
- Impacts to habitat structure;
- Mortality to species (such as roadkill);
- Noise pollution/vibration impacts;
- Light pollution;
- Air pollution.

6 Other issues

No invasive plant species (*i.e.* those species listed on Schedule 3 of the *Birds and Habitats Regulations, 2011-2015*, such as Japanese knotweed or giant hogweed) were identified on site.

Additionally, for the reasons outlined in this report for the European sites, no impacts on any other designated sites including proposed Natural Heritage Areas, will occur.

7 Mitigation specific to European sites

This screening assessment is consistent with the judgment of the European Court in Case C-323/17, *People Over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte* (Judgment of the Court (Seventh Chamber) of 12 April 2018) and the recent case-law of the High Court, including *Heather Hill Management Company CLG v An Bord Pleanála* [2019] IEHC 450 and *Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála* [2020] IEHC 39. It is also consistent with the judgment in *Eco Advocacy CLG v An Bord Pleanála* [2021] IEHC 265. In that case, Humphreys J identified a core legal principle, being that regard should not be had to mitigation measures at AA screening stage. Humphreys J decided in that case that clarification was required from the CJEU on the matter (as it related to the consideration of SUDs and whether these represented mitigation measures) and the decision of the CJEU is currently awaited. Regardless of the outcome of that case however, in relation to European sites, there will be no impacts as a result of the proposed development. Therefore no mitigation is necessary or proposed for the protection of European sites or which was intended to avoid or reduce impacts on any European sites.

In accordance with the GSDS and the requirements of South Dublin County Council SuDS measures will be provided. However as is made clear in this report, even if no SuDS measures were to be incorporated into the design and surface water arising at the site were to be diverted in its entirety to the existing sewer system there would be no impacts on any European sites. The natural characteristics of the coastal waters ensure rapid mixing of water such that there is no appreciable effect on water quality in European sites in any event.

8 In-combination effects

It is a requirement of Section 177U of the Planning Acts that when considering whether a plan or project will have a significant effect on a European site the assessment must take into account in-combination effects with other plans and projects. The assessment should consider plans and projects that are completed, approved but uncompleted, or proposed (but not yet approved).⁴ If there are identified effects arising from the plan or project

⁴ *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting European sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* (European Commission Environment Directorate-General, 2001)

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even if they are perceived as minor and not likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European site alone, then these effects must be considered 'in-combination' with the effects arising from other plans and projects.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 has a series of objectives intended to protect and enhance the natural environment. For example the CDP contains significant objectives to protect and enhance green infrastructure within the county. It also includes policies for to protect water bodies and watercourses, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and natural floodplains, within the County from inappropriate development.

The Environmental report of the Draft Amendments to the Approved Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme (published in 2014) contains a number of Strategic Environmental Objectives in relation to biodiversity, in order to sustain and enhance ecological habitats, avoid significant adverse impacts and to sustain and enhance key ecological networks.

The CDP and Planning Scheme aims have been achieved in so far as is practicable within the proposed development at Tandy's Lane Village.

A number of other plans were considered when assessing in-combination effects, but it was determined that there would be no in-combination effects with these:

- National Planning Framework;
- Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy;
- Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study;
- Greater Dublin Transport Strategy;
- Climate Action and Mitigation Plan;
- The South Dublin County Council Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design & Evaluation Guide, 2022;
- National Biodiversity Plan; and,
- River Basin Management Plan.

Screening for appropriate assessment has been undertaken for proposed developments, now permitted, at a number of sites within Adamstown SDZ in recent years. In each case, significant effects on European sites were excluded. There are no elements of this development, or any other development, that could act in-combination with any potential effects of the proposed development of Tandy's Lane Village to give rise to significant effects.

9 Screening conclusion

In view of best scientific knowledge this report concludes that the proposed development of Phase 2 at Tandy's Lane Village, individually or in combination with another plan or project, will not have a significant effect on any European sites. This conclusion was reached without considering or taking into account mitigation measures or measures intended to avoid or reduce any impact on European sites.

It is considered that this report provides sufficient relevant information to allow the Competent Authority (South Dublin County Council) to carry out an AA Screening, and reach a determination that the proposed development will not have any likely significant effects on European sites under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive in light of their conservation objectives.

Appendix I: Background

The European⁵ network is a Europe-wide network of ecologically important sites (SPAs and cSACs – also known as 'European Sites' or 'Natura 2000 sites') that have been designated for protection under either the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds) or the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna).

The main aim of the Habitats Directive is *"to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the treaty applies"*. Any actions taken must be designed to *"maintain or restore, at a favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest"*. Under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, an assessment is required where a plan or project may give rise to significant effects upon a European site.

In addition, it is a matter of law that candidate SACs (cSACs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCI) are considered in this process;

Article 6 (paragraphs (3) and (4)) of the Habitats Directive states that:

(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have 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.

(4) 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 social or economic nature, the Member State 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 the Habitats Directive are transposed into Irish law by means of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations and by the Planning Acts.

In Ireland, the statutory agency responsible for the designated areas is NPWS.

Stages in the assessment

European Commission guidance (2001)⁶ sets out the principles on how to undertake decision making in applying the Habitats Directive. The requirements of the Habitats Directive comprise four distinct stages:

Stage 1: Screening is the process which initially identifies the likely significant effects upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts may be significant. It is important to note that the burden of evidence is to show, on the basis of objective information, that there will be no significant effect; if the effect may be significant, or is not known, that would trigger the need for an Appropriate Assessment. There is European Court of Justice case law to the

⁵ The EU Habitats Directive, Article 3.1, states "A Coherent European ecological network of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC shall be set up under the title European"

⁶ European Commission (2001) *Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting European Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*

effect that unless the likelihood of a significant effect can be ruled out on the basis of objective information, then an Appropriate Assessment must be made.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment is the detailed consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's conservation objectives and its structure and function. This is to determine with scientific certainty whether or not there will be adverse effects on the integrity of the site in light of its conservation objectives. This stage also includes the development of mitigation measures to avoid or reduce any possible impacts.

Stage 3: Assessment of alternative solutions is the process which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that would avoid impacts on the integrity of the European site, should avoidance or mitigation measures be unable to cancel out adverse effects.

Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain. At Stage 4 an assessment is made with regard to whether or not the development is necessary for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) and, if so, of the compensatory measures needed to maintain the overall coherence of the European network.

Conservation Objectives of European sites

The conservation objectives for a European Site are intended to represent the aims of the Habitats and Birds Directives in relation to that site. To this end, habitats and species of European Community importance should be maintained or restored to 'favourable conservation status' (FCS), as defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive below:

The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as 'favourable' when:

- Its natural range and the area it covers within that range are stable or increasing;
- The specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future;
- Conservation status of typical species is favourable as defined in Article 1(i).

The conservation status of a species will be taken as favourable when:

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

Guidance from the European Commission⁷ indicates that the Habitats Directive intends FCS to be applied at the level of an individual site, as well as to habitats and species across their European range. Therefore, in order to properly express the aims of the Habitats Directive for an individual site, the conservation objectives for a site are essentially to maintain (or restore) the habitats and species of the site at (or to) FCS.

The European Commission guidance recommends that screening should fulfil the following steps:

1. Determine whether the plan (or policy) is directly connected with or necessary for the management of European sites;
2. Describe the plan and describe and characterise any other plans or projects which, in combination, have the potential for having significant effects on European sites;
3. Identify the potential effects on European sites;

Assess the likely significance of any effects on European sites.

⁷ Managing European sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. (European Commission 2000)

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