

Adamstown Boulevard Phase 1,
Adamstown SDZ
Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

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**Brady Shipman
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Client:

Adamstown Station & Boulevard Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Adamstown Station & Boulevard Ltd is seeking permission and outline permission from South Dublin County Council for a proposed residential development within the Adamstown Boulevard tile 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,

¹ SI No. 477 of 2011

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- (ba) a candidate special area of conservation,
- (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 April 2022 of the site at Adamstown Boulevard 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. These include habitat and botanical (hedgerow appraisal) surveys, as well as large mammal, breeding bird and bat surveys. These were undertaken by the author and other specialist ecologists (Mr Brian Keeley, bat ecologist; Dr Joanne Denyer MCIEEM, botanist; and Mr John Fox, ornithologist). These surveys covered the entire site at Adamstown Boulevard. Preliminary and scoping surveys were first undertaken by the author in the summer of 2018. Specialist field surveys were then undertaken in 2021, on multiple occasions between July and October.

A final site survey was undertaken by the author in the preparation of this report 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;

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- *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 PNO1 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.

Given the amount of information available, including from the developer, NPWS and other sources, it has been possible to gather adequate information on the site and the adjacent area (in particular, the European sites), in order to make an informed, sound judgement as to the potential impacts of the proposed development on the qualifying interests of the European sites.

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 the Adamstown Boulevard site. 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 proposed development site is located in the Adamstown Boulevard Tile (Development Area 10), in the south western corner of Adamstown Strategic Development Zone (SDZ). It comprises the first phase of proposed development at Adamstown Boulevard, in the western and central parts of the tile.

The Adamstown Boulevard tile has a total area of c.14.6ha, and the proposed development has a total area of approximately 9.76ha. The site is bounded by the Aderrig Tile and Adamstown Way to the north and the future Adamstown Boulevard Phase 2 development to the east. Station Road bounds the site to the south, and farmlands border the west of the site.

Much of the site comprises heavily disturbed land, formerly in agricultural use. There is a car park in the south eastern corner and the south western portion of the proposed development site is overgrown and scrubby. The centre of the proposed development site comprises a playing field (a GAA pitch, in active use). There is a mature tree line and hedgerow along the western boundary. There are two other hedgerows, incorporating ditches, one in the southern part of the site and one in the northern part, both of which are connected to the western boundary. A drainage ditch is present along the southern boundary and to the west of the car park. This is the heavily modified channel of the Lucan Stream/Tobermaclugg Stream, which is linked to the Backstown Stream to the north. This stream eventually flows into the River Liffey near Lucan Village, according to the EPA water features database². It is now heavily vegetated, and periodically contains standing water, with minimal flow.

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

² <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

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Figure 1a: The location of Adamstown Boulevard (Tile 10) within Adamstown SDZ (Source: Planning Scheme documentation).

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Figure 1b: Adamstown Boulevard – proposed development layout (Source: Architect's documents).

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

- Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC (site code 001398), c.2.9km to the north west;
- Glenasmole Valley SAC (site code 001209), c.11.3km to the south east;
- Wicklow Mountains SAC (site code 002122), c.13.0km to the south;
- Red Bog, Kildare SAC (site code 000397), c.16.1km to the south;
- Wicklow Mountains SPA (site code 004040), c.16.1km to the south;
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code 004024), c.16.5km to the east;

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- Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA (site code 004063), c.17.4km to the south;
- South Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000210), c.17.4km to the east;
- North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000206), c.19.6km to the east;
- North Bull Island SPA (site code 004006), c.19.6km to the east;

The European sites are shown in **Figure 2**.

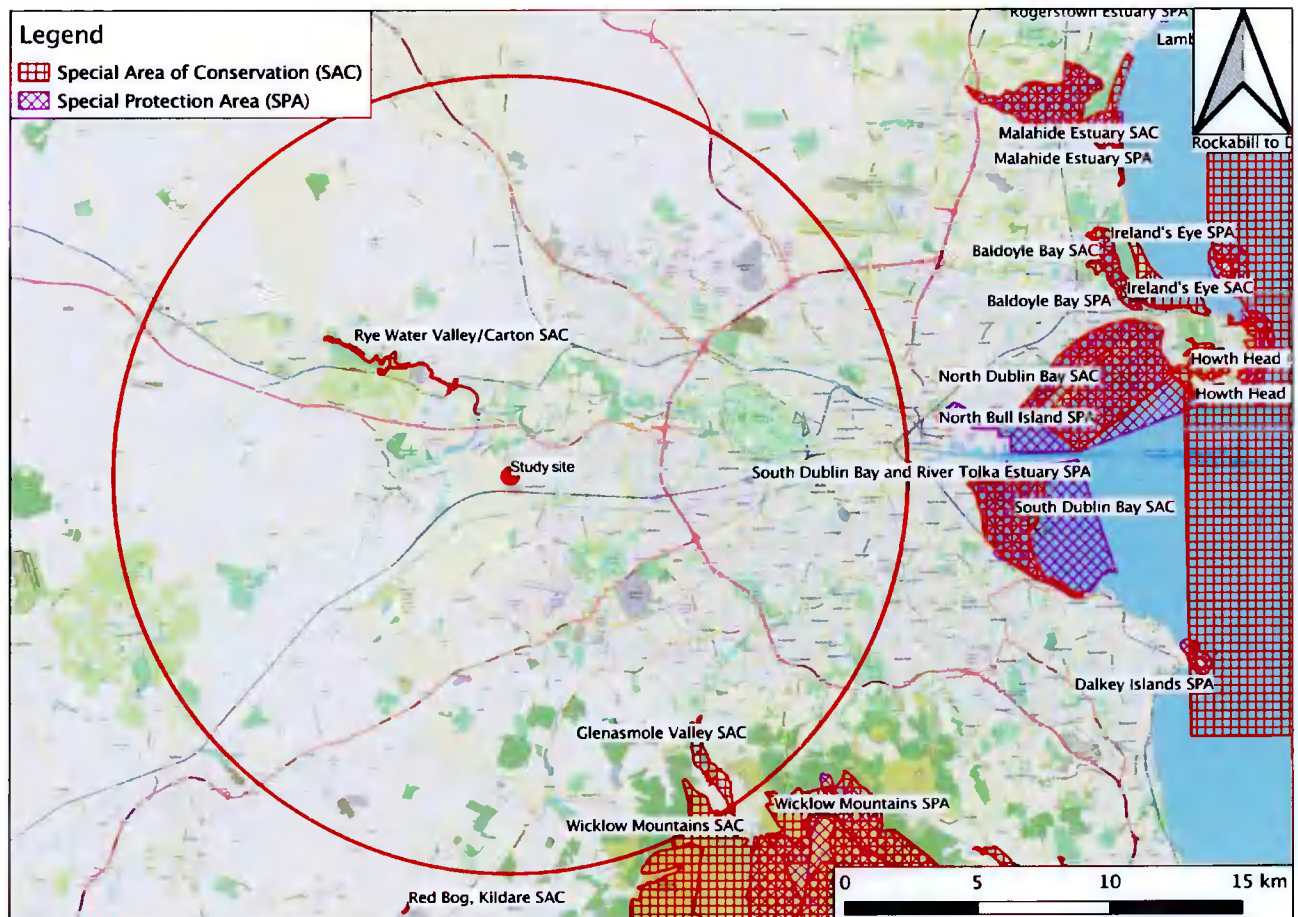


Figure 2: Proposed Adamstown Boulevard development site showing European sites (Source: OpenStreetMap)

3.3.2 Other designated areas (other than European sites)

The nearest such sites designated for nature conservation, not otherwise designated as European sites, are Grand Canal proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA site code 002104), c.0.9km to the south, Liffey Valley pNHA (site code 000128), c.2.0km to the north and Royal Canal pNHA (site code 002103), c.3.6km 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

Each element of the development under appraisal is required to comply with the Approved Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme (amended in 2014). This 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. In addition, 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

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protect water bodies and watercourses, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and natural floodplains, within the County from inappropriate development.

The CDP and Planning Scheme aims have been achieved in so far as is practicable within the Adamstown Boulevard development.

Phase 1 of the Adamstown Boulevard development seeks Permission for 257no. terraced and semi-detached housing units ranging from 2 to 3-storeys in height; open space is proposed including a Pocket Park, and also a Linear Park which stretches from Adamstown Way to Station Road; all associated ancillary site development and landscape works, including internal roads and services, ESB Sub-Stations, landscaping and boundary treatment works. Outline Permission is also being sought for 166no. apartment units in a block ranging from 6 to 9-storeys in height which will deliver a range of unit types. All on a site of c.9.76Ha (including lands for Outline Permission). The lands subject of the application for Outline Permission are clearly identified on the Architects Site Layout Plans.

The development is accessed from roads already approved or under construction. The existing Adamstown Way (permitted under Reg Ref SDZ06A/5) bounds the site to the north and 3 No access points are proposed onto this road. The Station Road (permitted under Reg Ref. SDZ04A/1) bounds the site to the south and 3 No access points are proposed onto this road. 1 No access point to the east of the site is proposed for future use into Phase 2 of the Boulevard and 1 No access point to the west of the site for the potential future development of the open lands.

The site is served by existing infrastructure constructed under the ASDZ Strategic Drainage Scheme and the Overall Adamstown Watermain Network Scheme. The existing infrastructure includes wastewater drainage, stormwater drainage and watermains built within the existing roads around the subject site.

The proposed development will provide for roads, drainage (wastewater and stormwater), water supply and utilities.

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 (approximately 45 plants) 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 to the north east of the site, within the boundary of a proposed park (Airlie Park) which is currently under construction. A second, smaller population, of approximately three plants, was recorded within the development boundary of Aderrig Phase 1, again to the north east of Adamstown Boulevard, within the alignment of a proposed (and permitted) linear park. The presence of rare plants is outside the scope of this AA Screening report. No legally protected plant species are known to occur within the site, however there are several mature specimens of the rare black poplar (*Populus nigra*) within the site. These are in Fair condition as stated in the Tree Survey Report that accompanies the planning application. The mature ash trees on the site, particularly in the western boundary tree line, are affected by ash dieback.

No evidence of badgers or other protected large mammals was recorded on the site during any of the surveys undertaken on the site. There are no buildings within the proposed development site. A number of the trees within the site have moderate bat roost potential. Bat activity was moderate during the survey and was mostly concentrated around areas with good vegetation cover. However no bats exited or returned to any trees within the site during the bat survey and bat activity was absent prior to sunrise. The vegetation on the site is of local ecological value for breeding birds.

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 (unmanaged agricultural 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, with the exception of the hedgerows which are of local importance (higher value) the site is of local importance (lower 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)). The hedgerows within the site have not been scheduled for retention in the SDZ Planning Scheme documentation.

No evidence of any habitats or species with links to European sites was recorded during either the field surveys or desk study undertaken in 2020 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.

The drainage ditches and Lucan Stream/Tobermaclugg Stream are linked to the Backstown Stream to the north. A theoretical potential surface water pathway, via the local surface water drainage network, exists between the proposed development site and coastal European sites associated with Dublin Bay (i.e. South Dublin Bay SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, North Bull Island SPA and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA). There is also a potential groundwater pathway between the proposed development site and the European sites should indirect discharges (i.e. spillages to ground) occur, or should any contamination on the site enter the ground water.

Despite the presence of these theoretical indirect pathways, 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

Once operational, **surface water** flows from the proposed development site will be restricted in accordance with the requirements of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Strategy (GDSDS). The GDSDS addresses the issue of sustainability by requiring designs to comply with a set of drainage criteria which aim to replicate the run-off characteristics of the greenfield site. The criteria provide a consistent approach to addressing the increase in both rate and volume of run-off. The calculations are set out in the Engineering Assessment Report prepared by Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers and submitted separately. It is proposed to use a sustainable urban drainage system (SuDS) approach to storm water management throughout the overall site. SuDS are a requirement of South Dublin County Council under the GDSDS and the Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.

A **flood risk assessment** has been carried out by Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers, in accordance with the OPW publication "*The Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines for Planning Authorities*". The report concluded that the proposed development is acceptable in terms of flood risk.

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

It is proposed to discharge **foul water** from the Adamstown Boulevard Phase 1 development directly to the existing foul water system. On 25 November 2021, in response to a Pre-Connection Enquiry (PCE) submission, Irish Water confirmed (customer reference no. 9540800086) that the current capacity available within the system can facilitate the overall Adamstown Boulevard Tile, including both Phases 1 and 2. The Irish Water Confirmation of Feasibility Letter is contained in Appendix A of the accompanying Engineering Assessment Report, prepared by Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers.

Foul water 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 = 12.9l/s) 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.

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 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**.

³ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default>

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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 25 April 2022) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
<p>Rye Water Valley/Carlton SAC (site code 001398), c.2.9km 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 Adamstown Boulevard 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 Adamstown Boulevard 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.13.0km 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 (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>There is no hydrological link or any other pathway between the proposed development site at Adamstown Boulevard and this SAC. It is approximately 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 25 April 2022) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
	<p>8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p> <p>91A0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p> <p>1355 Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)</p> <p>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>South Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000210), c.17.4km to the east</p>	<p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>The following habitats are listed as Qualifying Interests on the NPWS website, but are not included in the Conservation Objectives document:</p> <p>(1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</p> <p>1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <p>2110 Embryonic shifting dunes)</p> <p>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 Adamstown Boulevard 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 Tobermaciugg Stream 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 over 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 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 25 April 2022) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
<p>North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 000206), c.19.6km to the east</p>	<p>1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)* 2190 Humid dune slacks 1395 Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</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 Adamstown Boulevard 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 Tobermacnugg Stream 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 20km (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 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>
<p>South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code</p>	<p>A144 Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) A157 Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) 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 25 April 2022) (*denotes a priority habitat)	Source – Pathway – Receptor link
004024), c.16.5km 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 Adamstown Boulevard 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> <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 over 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 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.19.6km 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 Adamstown Boulevard 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 25 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 over 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, 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 Adamstown Boulevard development.

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;
- 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 Adamstown Boulevard to give rise to significant effects.

9 Screening conclusion

In view of best scientific knowledge this report concludes that the proposed development at Adamstown Boulevard, 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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