



Natura Impact Report



For the Clongriffin - Belmayne Local Area Plan

**Prepared by
Planning and Economic Development
Dublin City Council**

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INTRODUCTION

The Appropriate Assessment (AA) has been undertaken for the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 in accordance with the European Commission Methodological Guidance on the provision of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (EC 2001) and the Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland (Guidance for Planning Authorities).

The purpose of the AA is to assess the impact of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan against the conservation objectives of the European Sites close to the Study Area and to ascertain if any cumulative effects from the Plan with any other plans and projects will affect the integrity of any of these sites.

It is the responsibility of the competent authority to complete the Appropriate Assessment. Therefore this document has been produced by Dublin City Council and reviewed by an ecologist Aebhin Cawley from Scott Cawley Environmental consultants to inform the Local Area plan strategy, policies and objectives in accordance with best practice and to meet the statutory requirements under the EU Habitats Directive.

The Clongriffin-Belmayne LAP has the potential to impact indirectly on Baldoyle Bay candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) therefore in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive, an AA was undertaken to assess the impact of the LAP on the conservation objectives of Baldoyle Bay cSAC and SPA. The AA was carried out in parallel with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as "The Habitats Directive", provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000. These are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/ECC).

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

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [Natura 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

The requirement to undertake an Appropriate Assessment has been integrated into Irish law through the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010, having specific regard to the implications of any proposed development or 'project'. Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08 issued by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government requires that, as a result of European Court of Justice Case 418/04 EC Commission v Ireland, any draft land use plan proposed under the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) must be screened for any potential impact on areas designated as Natura 2000 sites.

An Appropriate Assessment is comprised of 4 Stages as outlined in the European Commission Guidance document (2001) and the Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities:

Stage 1 Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or in combination with other projects upon a Natura 2000 site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment: In this stage, the impact of the project is considered on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site with respect to the conservation objectives of the site and to its structure and function.

Stage 3 Assessment of Alternative Solutions: This stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid any adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

Stage 4 Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: Where imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist, an assessment to consider whether compensatory measures will or will not effectively offset the damage to the Natura site will be necessary.

This Appropriate Assessment report covers stage 1 and stage 2.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

There was an Appropriate Assessment Stage one Screening exercise carried out to identify any Natura 2000 sites within a zone of influence (Zol) of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan and to review the elements of the Plan that have the potential to cause negative impacts on any sites.

Zone of Influence (Zol) is the 'effect area' over which changes could give rise to potentially significant impacts. The Zol over which significant impacts may occur will differ for sensitive ecological receptors depending on the pathway for any potential impacts, as well as the specific nature of different habitats/species (e.g. ability to move/disperse or absorb impacts).

In accordance with guidance from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009) a distance of 15km was used as a starting point for identifying potential impacts. It was found that this 15km distance was more than adequate for capturing all potentially significant impacts within the Zol of the LAP.

A desktop review was conducted of the identity, location and conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites within 15 km radius of the LAP boundary. The sites' were determined from information obtained from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). In addition, previous reports prepared for the planning process of significant applications granted within the LAP area were reviewed.

- (a) Environmental Impact Statement submitted for planning application 0132/02
- (b) Environmental Impact Statement submitted for planning application 354/02
- (c) Environmental Impact Statement submitted for planning application 4315/03

The Natura Impact Report of the City Development Plan 2011-2017 and the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan were also reviewed.

In addition to the desktop review, Investigative monitoring of the River Mayne was carried out between March and April 2012 to collect data information about water quality.

BirdWatch Ireland (including the local Fingal Branch) was consulted in relation to the proposed development and potential impacts on protected bird species in the area. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) was consulted in relation to designated areas and records of protected species within the vicinity of the study. The Parks Department, Planning Department, Water Services Department and Heritage Officer of Fingal County Council were also consulted as part of this study.

This assessment was prepared with regard to the guidance provided in Managing Natura 2000 Sites (European Commission, 2000) and Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities.

1.3 NATURA 2000 SITES

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are those sites that are deemed to be of European importance. They form part of a network of sites, known as Natura 2000 sites. SACs are designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), while SPAs are designated under the Birds Directive (79/4089/EEC).

There are no Natura 2000 Sites within the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan area. However, there are sixteen Natura 2000 sites within a 15km radius of the LAP area. These are listed in Table 1. The nearest Natura 2000 site to the study area is in the order of nine hundred metres to the east of the Clongriffin-Belmayne LAP boundary within Baldoyle Bay SPA.

2.0 STAGE ONE – SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

This is the Appropriate Assessment Screening of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan (hereafter referred to as CBLAP), in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

The CBLAP is intended to provide for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Clongriffin-Belmayne area for a duration of six years, from adoption in 2012 until 2018, unless amended. The objective of the CBLAP is to set out a vision that will guide the sustainable development of the Clongriffin-Belmayne area of Dublin City.

The CBLAP consists of a written statement, accompanying maps, Flood Risk Assessment Report and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

It should be noted that the CBLAP sits within a hierarchy of land use plans and is intended to provide a localised and focused planning framework for the sustainable regeneration and development of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Area, an outer urban area of Dublin City, within the context of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011 -2017, the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2004 – 2016 and the National Spatial Strategy 2002 – 2020. All of these policy documents support Brownfield urban regeneration and the minimisation of suburban sprawl. Planning & development issues of a regional and strategic nature, including, for example, wider wastewater treatment capacity, are assessed at a higher level of the planning hierarchy.

It should be noted at this point that as the CBLAP sits within the framework of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017, so does this Natura Impact Report sit within the framework of the Natura Impact Report of the Dublin City Council Development Plan 2011-2017 (Appropriate Assessment).

2.2 INTEGRATING AA INTO THE PLAN-MAKING PROCESS

Appropriate Assessment (AA) needs to be fully integrated with the various stages of the Local Area Plan process in order to ensure that the ecological implications of the plan do not impact upon any areas designated as Natura 2000 sites. Accordingly, Dublin City Council has adopted a pre-cautionary and comprehensive approach, undertaking a screening exercise of policies and or objectives throughout the LAP process. The list below shows the different stages of the LAP process where an Appropriate Assessment screening was carried out.

- Emerging Local Area Plan policies and objectives as per the recommendations in the Manager's Report on the Pre-Draft Consultations.
- Preparation of Draft Local Area Plan and Manager's Report on Member's motions
- Draft Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan.

- Manager’s Report on Draft Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan
- Amendments to Draft Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan

2.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES

The CBLAP area does not include any Natura 2000 sites within its defined boundary. A number of designated Natura 2000 sites are located in the wider vicinity of the CBLAP area, albeit at a considerable distance. The closest Natura 2000 sites are located within Baldoyle Bay and include a wide variety of inter-tidal, marine and coastal zoned habitats supporting a range of species including Annex 1 bird species. Below is a table of the Natura 2000 sites in the wider vicinity of the CBLAP and their qualifying features.

Table 1: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the Local Area Plan Administrative Boundary.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)			
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis	Qualifying Feature www.npws.ie , June 2012)
Baldoyle Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000199)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>), Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)
Howth Head SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000202)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian slates and quartzites, joined to the mainland by a post glacial raised beach. Limestone occurs on the north-west side while glacial drift is deposited against the cliffs in places. Howth Head contains sea cliffs and dry heaths, two habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive.
Lambay Island SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE000204)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Lambay Island has good examples of vegetated sea cliffs, a habitat listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive, and these cliffs hold internationally important populations of sea-birds. The site is also of conservation for the population of Grey Seal, a species listed on Annex II of the directive.
Malahide Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000205)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Fixed Coastal Dunes with Herbaceous Vegetation (Grey Dunes), Mudflats & Sand flats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic Salt Meadows, Spartina Swards, Mediterranean Salt Meadows, Salicornia & other annuals colonising mud and sand and Shifting

			Dunnes along the shore line with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (White Dunes).
North Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000206)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Annual vegetation of drift lines, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, <i>Spartina</i> swards, (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>), Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>), Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), Humid dune slacks
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0000208)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>), Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>), Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)
South Dublin Bay SAC	Special Area of Conservation (SAC 000210)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Tidal mudflats and sandflats.
Ireland's Eye SAC	Special Area of Conservation (IE0002193)	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Habitats listed on Annex I: Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts and Perennial Vegetation of Stony Banks.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)			
Name	Natura 2000 Designation	Basis	Qualifying Feature (www.npws.ie, June 2012)
North Bull Island SPA	Special Protection Area (SPA 004006)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Pintail, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Turnstone Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Teal, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Sanderling, Curlew, Black headed Gull and wetland & waterbirds.
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Special Protection Area (SPA 004015)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Light-bellied, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover and Knot. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Greylag Goose, Shoveler, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank and Wetland & Waterbirds.
Baldoyle Bay SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004016)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Ringed Plover and Bartailed Godwit. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Shelduck, Golden Plover, Grey Plover and Wetland & Waterbirds

South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004024)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Knot, Sanderling, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Artic Tern. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Black-headed Gull and Wetland & waterbirds.
Malahide Estuary SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004025)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Light-bellied Brent Goose, Golden eye and Black-tailed Godwit. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Great Crested Grebe, Shelduck, Pintail, Red Breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Bartailed Godwit, Redshank and Wetland & Waterbirds
Lambay Island SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004069)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Cormorant, Shag, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Kittiwake and Guillemot. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Razorbill, Fulmar, Greylag Goose and Puffin.
Howth Head Coast SPA	Special Protection Area (IE0004113)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Kittiwake
Ireland's Eye SPA	Special Protection Area (IE 0004117)	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Species: Cormorant. Additional Special Conservation Interests include: Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Guillemot and Razorbill

As a result of the Stage 1 screening, there are two Natura 2000 sites likely to be receivers of any potential impacts from the CBLAP 2012-2018 and its policies/objectives. Impacts can be direct, indirect and/or cumulative and the Assessment must account for this. Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts have been registered for these two sites in the Schedule in Table 2. As a result of the screening exercise (see Appendix I) of all the sixteen Natura 2000 sites, it has been found that the CBLAP could potentially impact, either directly or indirectly, on the following Natura 2000 sites.

1. Baldoyle Bay SPA
2. Baldoyle Bay SAC

The direct influence of CBLAP policies and objectives upon Natura 2000 sites beyond the LAP administrative boundary is limited, and mainly confined to Baldoyle Bay, as the receiver of impacts upon the river Mayne, which passes through the LAP area into Fingal County Council administrative area.

Figure 1 Map of Natura 2000 sites within 15km radius of the Local Area Plan Boundary

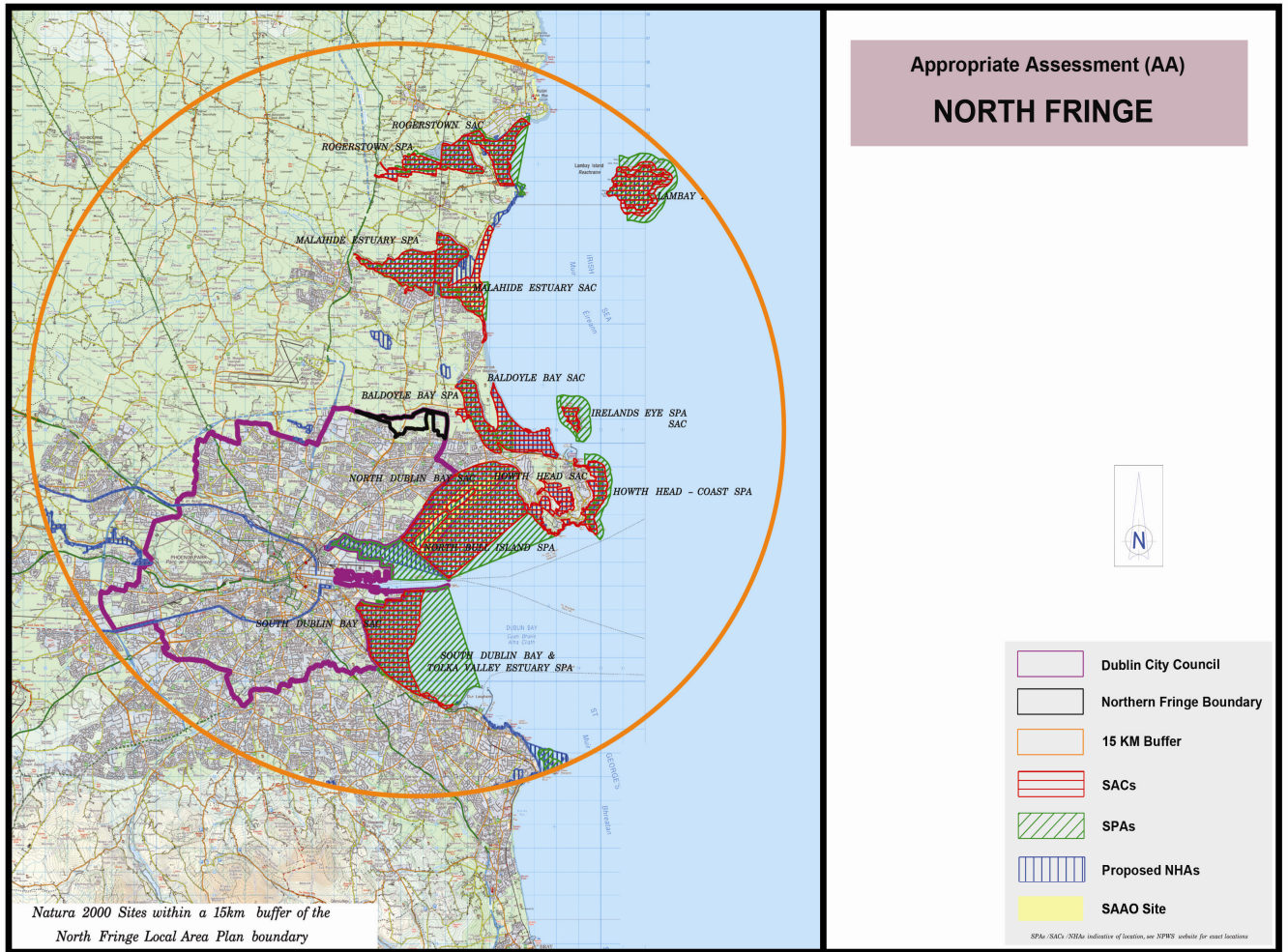


Table 2: Schedule of impacts for Natura 2000 sites

Policy/ Objective found to have the potential to affect Natura 2000 sites.	Baldoye Bay SAC (00199)			Baldoye Bay SPA (004016)			Avoidance/Mitigation Measures
	Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Policies/Objectives in the Local Area Plan, Dublin City Development Plan and Other Instruments
	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	
MTO2			X		X	X	See Section 3.5
MTO7		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
MTO8		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
MTP1		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
MTP2		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ESP1		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ESP3		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ESP4		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
EOSP2		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ISP2		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
UDO5		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ESO2		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
ESO10		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
EOSO3		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
EOSO4		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5
CTO1		X	X		X	X	See Section 3.5

3.0 STAGE TWO – APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

The Appropriate Assessment (AA) for the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan is an assessment, based on best scientific knowledge, by a person with ecological expertise, of the potential impacts of the plan on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site (including Natura 2000 sites not situated in the area encompassed by the plan) and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude significant negative effects. The impacts assessed include the indirect and cumulative impacts of approving the plan, considered with any current or proposed activities, developments or policies impacting on the site.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The CBLAP area comprises approximately 200ha (490 acres) of land and is located in the north eastern corner of the county Borough approximately 7km north of the city centre and c.1km west of the coastal village of Baldoyle. The area is within the hinterland of Dublin Airport, located c.2km to the North West and c.3km from Swords. The area is immediately adjacent to the boundary with Fingal County Council. This plan provides for the proper planning of the region and the sustainable development of communities and the overall economy.

As indicated above, there are no Natura 2000 sites within the CBLAP area. The sensitive regeneration of the CBLAP area is in accordance with the best principles of sustainable development and as set out in the Environmental Report, is likely to result in predominantly positive local and strategic environmental impacts.

This Appropriate Assessment therefore focuses on the potential long distance indirect and cumulative impact of River Mayne within the CBLAP boundary, in combination with a proposed Baldoyle–Stapolin Local Area Plan, on Natura 2000 sites in the wider vicinity of the CBLAP area.

3.1.1 Mayne River Characteristics

The Mayne River forms the northern boundary of the CBLAP area and a habitat for a wide range of species and a wide range of native flora. The river rises at Dublin Airport and flows in an easterly direction discharging into Baldoyle Estuary at Mayne Bridge. The Mayne River is approximately 10.3km long and drains an area of approximately 2,050 ha. Figure 2 shows the overall catchment area of the Mayne River.

The river flows into a candidate Special Area of Conservation and a Special Protection Area where there are Annexed habitats and species present. The water quality of the river is reflected by Biotic Indices (“Q value”). River Mayne has a Q value of 3 and is considered poor under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the condition of the river is unsatisfactory. The problems of the river are

- High Nutrients (Phosphorus)
- Oxygen Demand
- Low Ecological Rating
- Inferior Habitat

- And based on the recently completed monitoring report, Ammonia.

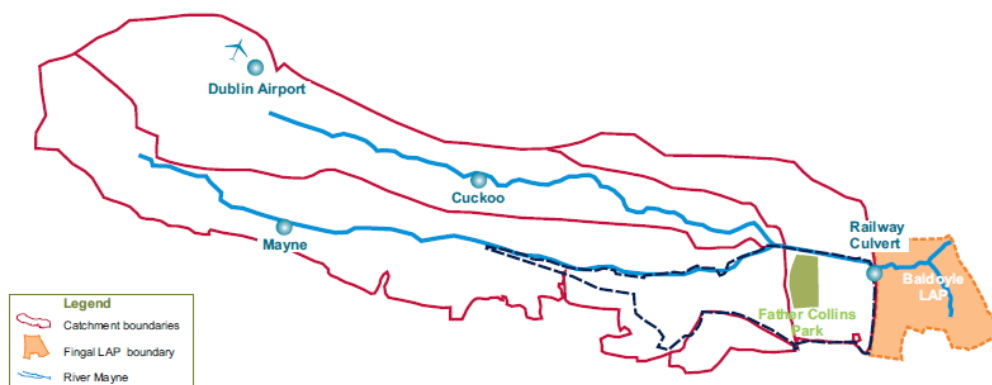


Figure 2 River Mayne catchment

The river is considered as urbanised and the principal pressures identified are wastewater & industrial discharges and misconnected foul sewers from houses and businesses, combined sewer overflows (wastewater discharges) and urban area pollution.

It is the principal objective of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) "to achieve good status in all waters by 2015 and [to] ensure that status does not deteriorate in any waters." The WFD recognises that in some cases it may not be possible to achieve all core objectives by 2015. The Mayne River Water Management Unit has therefore stated that "Good Status" in River Mayne will be achieved by 2027. It is the aim of the CBLAP to assist with implementation of measures to achieve this water quality status.

3.1.2 Monitoring Report on Mayne River

An investigative monitoring programme was carried out over four weeks between 22nd of March and the 25th of April 2012. Samples were taken at 12 locations between the M50/M1 junction and the railway bridge at Baldoyle. A round of sampling was taken during a rainfall event (25th of April). These samples provided information on the current water quality of the river.

Parameters analysed

All samples have been analysed at the Central Laboratory, which is fully certified and accredited to carry out this work. Samples were taken by staff of Dublin City Council's Water Pollution Control Section. The parameters to be analysed will be those routinely sampled under Dublin City Council's Routine River Water Quality Monitoring Programme. A total of 12 sampling locations were identified as shown in appendix II. Table 3 lists the parameters.

Ammonia mg/l as N	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) mg/l	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) mg/l
Conductivity µS/cm	Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	Dissolved Oxygen mg/l
E. coli MPN/100 ml	Nitrate mg/l as N	Nitrite mg/l as N
pH	Suspended Solids	Phosphorus

	mg/l	mg/l as P
Temperature °C	TON mg/l as N	Total Coliforms MPN/100 ml

Table 3 - list of parameters

The full suite of parameters was tested for, on each occasion. A number of pieces of legislation contain limits for many of these parameters, which are summarised in table 4 below:

Parameter	Limit	Governing Legislation
Ammonia	≤0.065 mg/l (mean) for Good Status*	S. I. 272 of 2009, European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations, 2009
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	≤1.5 mg/l (mean) or 2.5 mg/l (95%ile) – for Good Status*	S. I. 272 of 2009, European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations, 2009
Phosphorus (MRP)	≤0.035 mg/l (mean)* for Good Status	S. I. 272 of 2009, European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations, 2009
Total Coliform	≤5,000 MPN/100 ml in 80% of samples or ≤10,000 MPN/100 ml in 95% of samples	S.I. 155 of 1992, Quality of Bathing Water Regulations, 1992
E coli	< 2,000 MPN/100 ml	S.I. 155 of 1992, Quality of Bathing Water Regulations, 1992
Dissolved Oxygen	80≥95%ile≥120 for Good Status*	S. I. 272 of 2009, European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations, 2009

Table 4 – Governing legislative limits

*Note: the limits for High Status are more stringent but the current goal of the Eastern River Basin District River Basin Management Plan is to achieve good status.

As many of the limits imposed by these pieces of legislation are mean values or 95percentile values, it is difficult to interpret the data from a sampling programme containing only 5 sets of data. Therefore, this sampling programme only provides a snapshot of the water quality in the River Mayne.

With regard to Total Coliform and E coli, the River Mayne is not a designated bathing water. However, the Quality of Bathing Waters, 1992 is the most up to date Regulations imposing limits on Total Coliform and E coli in waters. It can be interpreted that if water meets the limits imposed by these Regulations, then it is of an acceptable standard for Total Coliform and E coli.

The monitoring concluded that three locations stood out as having significant impact on the quality of the water in the River Mayne:

- Between Belcamp and Burnell Green (P2&P3) – in every case, the concentration levels of Ammonia, Total Coliform and E coli all increased
- Cuckoo Stream (P4) – in every case, the concentration levels of Ammonia, Total Coliform and E coli increased immediately downstream of where the Cuckoo Stream joins the River Mayne

- Immediately upstream of the settlement tank (P6) – Ammonia, Total Coliform and E coli all dramatically increase at the location of the settlement tank.

The result of the sampling shows that, River Mayne does meet the requirement of good status under the Water Framework Directive for Ammonia, Phosphorus and possible Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). See appendix II for the result of sampling.

3.2 IMPACT PREDICTION

Indirect impacts on Baldoyle Bay cSAC/SPA arising from changes to water quality and quantity may occur during the implementation of the CBLAP. In the absence of mitigation, it is possible that the CBLAP could lead to some negative impacts on the conservation objectives of Baldoyle Bay cSAC/SPA Natura 2000 sites.

3.2.1 Cumulative Impacts

As the impacts of the CBLAP on Baldoyle Bay cSAC/SPA after implementing mitigation will be neutral or positive, the CBLAP will not contribute to cumulative impacts in conjunction with other plans and projects in terms of water quality and quantity. However, the plan supports physical and economic development of the Local Plan Area and thus leads to an increased population. Cumulative impacts may occur in conjunction with the proposed Fingal County Council Baldoyle-Stapolin Local Area Plan by reason of increased population.

3.3 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

According to the EU Habitats Directive, favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- Its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and
- The ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable futures, and
- The conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined below

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- Population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and
- The natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- There is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

The conservation objectives for the two Natura 2000 sites identified in section 2 above are set out below. A site's conservation objectives are a statement of the overall nature conservation requirements for a site, expressed in terms of the favourable condition required for the qualifying features.

Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016)

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA: *Branta bernicla hrota*, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Pluvialis squatarola*, *Limosa lapponica* and Wetlands

Baldoyle Bay SAC (00199)

Objective: 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: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) and Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)

3.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Dublin City Council recognises that the protection and future conservation of designated sites under EU legislation is an important issue for the Local Authority to address, both directly and indirectly. As a result, a comprehensive set of policies and objectives are contained within the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 which are aimed specifically at protecting the rich and diverse natural environment within the City development plan area.

The CBLAP is within the framework of the Dublin City Development Plan as the study area is designated as one of nine Key Developing Areas (KDA's) to deliver the Core Strategy of the city plan. Therefore the mitigatory policies and objectives in the Dublin City Development Plan would apply to the CBLAP.

Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 provided specific policies in relation to the protection and preservation of designated sites under the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Birds Directive. These policies are as follows:

Policy GC26

To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)

Policy GC27

To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

The following policies, which are set out in the Development Plan, are aimed specifically at protecting the natural environment within the Dublin City Council administrative area including LAP area.

Policy GC28

To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.

Policy GC29

To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.

Policy GC4

To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this

Policy GC6

To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.

Policy GC30

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

Policy GC31

That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

The Dublin City Development Plan also includes additional mitigation measures, in the form of additional policies and objectives. These additional policies are included in the following chapters (see also Table 5 Natura Impact Report of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017):

- Making Dublin the Heart of the City Region
- Shaping the City
- Providing Quality Homes in a Compact City
- Greening the City
- Connecting & Sustaining the City's Infrastructure

3.5 MITIGATORY POLICIES FOR CLONGRIFFIN-BELMAYNE LOCAL AREA PLAN

The screening process undertaken in Stage 1 is explained in detail in Appendix 1, which lists fully all policies and objectives in the CBLAP. The screening matrix includes the determination of whether or not each policy/objective has potential impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites, and the reasons for this determination. The majority of policies and objectives do not have an impact. Certain policies and objectives are deemed to have an impact which is positive on Natura 2000 sites, and some of these are determined to be mitigatory in Stage Two. Together with the mitigatory policies of the Dublin City Development Plan, these positive impacts policies and objectives in the LAP will be used to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites identified for consideration.

Table 5 below states the policies and objectives which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment following Stage 1 of the process. They represent 15.2% of the overall number of policies and objectives contained in the CBLAP. The table demonstrates the role in which specific mitigatory policies play in counteracting the policies screened in for potential impacts. For details of each policy which serves as a Mitigation Measure, refer to Table 6a and 6b.

Policies/objectives which may have potential impact on the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 sites.	Mitigation Measure (Policies and others actions)
<p>MTO2 To provide new patterns of pedestrian and cycle movement in both the east-west and north-south directions throughout the area that is coherent, direct, safe and convenient.</p>	<p>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSO1 EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC4 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC29 GC30 GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action</p>
<p>MTO7 To develop a pedestrian route along the River Mayne and access the potential to connect with amenity lands in Baldoyle Estuary and further amenities along the costal routes.</p>	<p>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSO1 EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC4 GC6 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC29 GC30 GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action</p>
<p>MTP1: To facilitate the completion of the existing road infrastructure network as identified in the movement and transport strategy.</p>	<p>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP5 UDO11 EOSO1 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action</p>
<p>MTP2: To promote co-ordination with Fingal County Council in the implementation of the trans-boundary road projects including completion of the Main Street into the Baldoyle-Stapolin LAP for public transport, walking and cycling priority, works to the junction of the R107/N32 and Drumnigh Cross re-alignment.</p>	<p>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC28 GC27 GC26 GC29 GC30 GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action</p>
<p>ESP1: For the interim economic strategy, it is a policy of this LAP to promote catalysts for economic activity that</p>	<p>Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 ISP4 ISP5</p>

includes short term uses.	UDO11 EOSO1 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC31 GC4 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
ESP3: To assist the implementation of regional and city economic strategies so that the local area is well positioned to perform and contribute to modern economic growth of the city and the region.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP4 ISP5 UDO11 EOSO1 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
ESP4: To promote the location as a strategically located resource for future sustainable economic growth in the city and region.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP4 ISP5 UDO11 EOSO1 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
EOSP 2: To protect and maximise the assets of natural heritage and costal amenity within and adjoining the LAP area and promote the development of green corridors between amenity areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council areas.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC4 GC26 GC29 GC30 GC31 GC27 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
ISP2: To actively seek the funding and delivery of key infrastructure including water supply and waste water management to enable development in the North Fringe area.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP4 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 EOSO1 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 polices GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
MT08 To seek well integrated design solutions for adequate car parking within the design and layout of schemes with particular attention to visitor parking and car storage.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP5 EOSO1 ISO2

	ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
UDO5 To design park spaces and all open spaces linkages to be part of the larger green network in particular from Father Collins Park to the surrounding area and along the River Mayne incorporating a dedicated network of cycle paths and pedestrian routes.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 GC4 GC6 GC26 GC27 GC28 GC29 GC30 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
ESO2 To seek delivery of important sections of the street network, including interim pedestrian and cyclist routes, to improve local movement between the developing areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 GC30 GC29 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC4 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
ESO10 To complete the urban design and spatial vision for the developing area (originally set out in the Action Area Plan in 2000) including the long term completion of two gateway town centre locations which will be attractive for enterprise and business opportunities.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives ISP4 ISP5 UDO11 EOSO1 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 ISO6 ISO7 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
EOSO3 To co-ordinate with Fingal County Council and other stakeholders on the completion of a phased plan and delivery of a linear park along the course of the River Mayne and enhancement of the biodiversity value of the riparian corridor.	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 GC30 GC29 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC6 GC4

	The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
EOSO4 To promote connections between existing amenity areas, proposed amenity areas and greenways including potential connections to an extended S2S route	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 GC30 GC29 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC6 GC4 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action
CTO1 To support the development and sustainable location of cultural and tourism related facilities within the area in particular the flagship Father Collin's Park and greenway connections to the coast, that is accessible by all	Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan policies/objectives EOSP2 EOSP3 ISO2 ISO3 ISO4 SSO1 Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 policies GC31 GC30 GC29 GC28 GC27 GC26 GC6 GC4 The objectives contained in the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action

Table 5: Policies and objectives Screened in under Stage 1 and Possible Mitigatory measures, policies and actions.

Mitigatory policies in the CBLAP and the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 provide the study area measures to avoid or reduce impact on the Natura 2000 sites. Numerous other higher-level measures further mitigate potential impacts of the plan. These measures include EU Directives, National legislation and various guidelines. Principal among these are the following:

- The Habitats Directive (HD): The European Council Directive on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (Habitats Directive)
- The Water Framework Directive (WFD): The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
- The National Biodiversity Plan (NBP): UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 - National Biodiversity Plan 2011 is as a result of this.
- The Wildlife Act (WA): Wildlife Act 1976 and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 (Wildlife Act)
- The Birds Directive (BD): The 1979 European Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (Birds Directive)

- The Ramsar Convention (R): Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- The Bathing Water Directive (BW): Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)
- The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (WW): (91/271/EEC) (amended by Directive 98/15/EEC)
- S.I. No. 275 of 2010 European Communities (Conservation of Wild Birds (Baldoyle Bay Special Protection Area 004016)) Regulations 2010

Table 6a and 6b sets out a brief description of each policy which serves as a Mitigation Measure and details how each mitigatory policy aims to either avoid or reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 Sites.

In accordance with EU guidelines (EC, 2001, 2007), a ‘Mitigation Measures’ table has been prepared outlining;

- The measures proposed;
- How the measures will avoid or reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the sites; and
- How and by whom they will be implemented.

Table 6a: Mitigation Measures – Part A

List Measures to be introduced	Explain how the measure will avoid the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Explain how the measure will reduce the adverse effects on the integrity of the site	Provide evidence of how they will be implemented and by whom
EOSO1 To achieve best practice and innovations in SuDS design as part of development schemes including the successful co-ordination of surface water management with ecology and amenity functions of open space and landscaped areas.	N/A	The regulation and control of runoff will have beneficial consequences for the receiving waters of Baldoyle Bay and its rivers. This measure will restrict sediment movement with positive results in terms of turbidity. They will also control erosion and flooding, and reduce the levels of contaminants through filtration and bioaccumulation. Habitat creation can enhance site integrity.	Through the planning consent process and by design and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans and Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study. Dublin City Council in co-operation with relevant adjoining Local Authorities.
EOSP 2 To protect and maximise the assets of natural heritage and costal amenity within and adjoining the LAP area and promote the development of green corridors between	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. The identification and prioritisation of each site	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.

amenity areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council areas.	and its values will aid in the setting of standards for proposed developments which could affect biodiversity. Threats to sites' Qualifying Interests, such as invasive species, are controlled.		
EO3P3 To protect the natural habitats and protected status of Baldoyle Estuary by ensuring protection of water quality and habitats along the riparian corridor of the River Mayne and ensure appropriate set back of developments, surface water management and park design along its course.	N/A	The use of a regional strategy to integrate our economic, recreational and environmental demands on water is in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. The River Basin Management System provides a GIS baseline database, monitoring system, programme, management system for Dublin City & Fingal Local Authorities and a public awareness programme.	Through the planning consent process and by implementation of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan. Dublin City Council will act as the lead authority for the Eastern River Basin District, in co-operation with ERFB, EPA, NGO's and relevant adjoining Local Authorities and governmental organisations.
ISO3 To seek to improve water quality and meet the objectives of the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan.	N/A	The use of a regional strategy to integrate our economic, recreational and environmental demands on water is in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. The River Basin Management System provides a GIS baseline database, monitoring system, programme, management system for Dublin City & Fingal Local Authorities and a public awareness programme.	Through the planning consent process and by implementation of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan. Dublin City Council will act as the lead authority for the Eastern River Basin District, in co-operation with ERFB, EPA, NGO's and relevant adjoining Local Authorities and governmental organisations
ISO6 To require all proposed developments to carry out a detailed Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the Departmental Guidelines on Flood Risk Management.	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.
ISO7 All new developments shall be required to comply with the standards set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.

(GDSDS).			
ISO2 To seek the rehabilitation of the Mayne River to good water status, it's restoration as a natural amenity and protection of the riparian corridor through the LAP area.	N/A	The use of a regional strategy to integrate our economic, recreational and environmental demands on water is in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. The River Basin Management System provides a GIS baseline database, monitoring system, programme, management system for Dublin City & Fingal Local Authorities and a public awareness programme.	Through the planning consent process and by implementation of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan. Dublin City Council will act as the lead authority for the Eastern River Basin District, in co-operation with ERFB, EPA, NGO's and relevant adjoining Local Authorities and governmental organisations.
ISO4 All planning applications shall be required to submit a surface water drainage plan which will include proposals for the management of surface water within sites, and runoff rates from sites, protecting the water quality of the River Mayne and retrofitting best practice SuDS techniques on existing sites where possible.	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.
ISP4: To manage development so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity existing in the waste water network and at the treatment works at Ringsend.	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.
ISP5 To require adherence to Flood Risk Management Policies for all future developments through the development management process in accordance with the guidance set out under Section 14.5.1 LAP Policies for the Local Area Plan for Flood Risk Assessment and Appendix 6 Flood Risk Assessment of the LAP.	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.

<p>SSO1 To seek best practice in sustainable design and incorporation of green technology for all future development proposals in the LAP area across the levels of the individual buildings, the overall scheme and overall neighbourhood.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable building design including the use of micro-renewables and improving energy efficiency will directly result in carbon emissions. This will in turn reduce the local impacts on climate change of new urban settlements.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process by Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council has prepared and is implementing a Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and is collaborating on the Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. National strategies are incorporated into these policies.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with the Dublin Regional Authority and relevant adjoining local authorities.</p>
<p>UDO11 To preserve and maintain good air quality in the plan area in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The effects of construction of major infrastructural projects and large scale developments will be minimised and cumulative effects addressed by increased planning controls. The primary threat of road traffic emissions requires monitoring and strategic measures.</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by approval and implementation of the Dublin Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2008-2012)</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with relevant adjoining local authorities and EPA (monitoring agency)</p>
<p>GC28 To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.</p> <p>The identification and prioritisation of each site and its values will aid in the setting of standards for proposed developments which could affect biodiversity. Threats to sites' Qualifying Interests, such as invasive species, are controlled.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and use of existing baseline data in GIS gathered by Dublin City Council surveys: Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006), Ecology of Graveyards (2006), Grasslands (2007), Hedgerows (2006) and by preparation and implementation of Biodiversity Plans as part of Local Area Plan</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGO's and all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
<p>GC30 To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.</p>	<p>The development of data and implementation of standards will ensure the protection of natural assets of local importance. Data will guide and inform proposals for new developments and potential for habitat enhancement.</p> <p>Non-designated areas have importance under Article 10 of the Habitats Directive to enhance biodiversity and provide connectivity to/from</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and use of existing baseline data in GIS gathered by Dublin City Council surveys: Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006), Ecology of Graveyards (2006), Grasslands (2007), Hedgerows (2006) and by preparation and implementation of Biodiversity Plans as part of Local Area Plan</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGO's and all bodies identified in the</p>

	designated sites. The standards will improve environmental quality overall.		Biodiversity Action Plan.
GC31 That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct, indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.	Protection of Natura 2000 site integrity will be a determinant of whether or not a plan or project can be progressed.	N/A	Through the planning consent process. Dublin City Council.
GC27 To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.	N/A	Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans. Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS and relevant adjoining Local Authorities.
GC4 To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.	N/A	The cycling network will complement the Natura 2000 network and support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive by ensuring that cycle routes, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure, support ecological coherence.	Dublin City Council will support the objectives of the Regional Planning Guidelines for green infrastructure planning for the 'development of targeted walkway and cycle ways, integrated as part of opportunities for other projects such as river restoration, biodiversity enhancement as part of process of strengthening connectivity between green spaces and strategic linkages between urban settlements and countryside'. Dublin City Council in co-operation with the Department of Transport, National Transport Authority and relevant adjoining Local Authorities and the Dublin Regional Authority.
GC6	If it cannot be shown conclusively that the		Through the planning consent process and conformity to the

<p>To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.</p>	<p>criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. Lands along waterways in private ownership will be managed to standards which enhance environmental quality of both designated and non-designated sites.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Dublin City Council Guidelines for Open Space Development and Taking in Charge (2009), and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with relevant Authorities.</p>
<p>GC26</p> <p>To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlined in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by preparation and implementation of Dublin City Council management plans.</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS and relevant adjoining Local Authorities.</p>
<p>GC29</p> <p>To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.</p>	<p>If it cannot be shown conclusively that the criteria outlines in this objective can be met, planning permission will not be forthcoming. Potential threats are identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan and proposed developments are screened to prevent habitat fragmentation/loss of areas which connect to Natura 2000 sites, particularly for mobile/migratory species</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Through the planning consent process and by implementation of Dublin City Management plans including the Biodiversity Action Plan (2008-2012)</p> <p>Dublin City Council in co-operation with NPWS, NGOs and all bodies identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

Table 6b: Mitigation Measures – Part B

List Measures to be introduced	Provide evidence of the degree of confidence in their likely success	Provide timescale, relative to the plan, when they will be implemented	Explain the proposed monitoring scheme and how any mitigation failure will be addressed
<p>EOS01 To achieve best practice and innovations in SuDS design as part of development schemes including the successful co-ordination of surface water management with ecology and amenity functions of open space and landscaped areas.</p>	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council has taken initiatives on this Policy already and is progressing now.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010 and the programme measures of the SantryMayneSluice Water Management Unit</p>
<p>EOSP 2 To protect and maximise the assets of natural heritage and costal amenity within and adjoining the LAP area and promote the development of green corridors between amenity areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council areas.</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010 and the programme measures of the SantryMayneSluice Water Management Unit</p>
<p>EOSP3 To protect the natural habitats and protected status of Baldoyle Estuary by ensuring protection of water quality and habitats along the riparian corridor of the River Mayne and ensure appropriate set back of developments, surface water management and park design along its course.</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010 and the programme measures of the SantryMayneSluice Water Management Unit</p>
<p>ISO3 To seek to improve water quality and meet the objectives of the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan.</p>	<p>Good-very good. The planning consent process allows for the control of development which may impact negatively on river. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on the river.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010 and the programme measures of the SantryMayneSluice Water Management Unit</p>

<p>ISO6 To require all proposed developments to carry out a detailed Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the Departmental Guidelines on Flood Risk Management.</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Drainage Section of DCC.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010</p>
<p>ISO7 All new developments shall be required to comply with the standards set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS).</p>	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council has taken initiatives on this Policy already and is progressing now.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the Water Management Unit as identified in WFD</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>ISO2 To seek the rehabilitation of the Mayne River to good water status, it's restoration as a natural amenity and protection of the riparian corridor through the LAP area.</p>	<p>Good-very good. The planning consent process allows for the control of development which may impact negatively on river. Proposed developments which are outside of Dublin City Council administrative authority may have potential to impact on the river.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Eastern River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010 and the programme measures of the SantryMayneSluice Water Management Unit</p>
<p>ISO4 All planning applications shall be required to submit a surface water drainage plan which will include proposals for the management of surface water within sites, and runoff rates from sites, protecting the water quality of the River Mayne and retrofitting best practice SuDS techniques on existing sites where possible.</p>	<p>Good-high. Dublin City Council has taken initiatives on this Policy already and is progressing now.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the Water Management Unit as identified in WFD</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>ISP4: To manage development so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity existing in the waste water network and at the treatment works at Ringsend.</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Drainage Section of DCC.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010</p>
<p>ISP5 To require adherence to Flood Risk Management Policies for all future developments through the development</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Drainage Section of DCC.</p>

management process in accordance with the guidance set out under Section 14.5.1 LAP			Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010
SSO1 To seek best practice in sustainable design and incorporation of green technology for all future development proposals in the LAP area across the levels of the individual buildings, the overall scheme and overall neighbourhood.	Good-high. Dublin City Council has taken initiatives on this objective already and is progressing now to regional level.	This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.	Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process, indicators set out in the Dublin City Council Climate Change Strategy (2008-2012) and any additional monitoring requirements under the forthcoming Dublin Region Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010
UDO11 To preserve and maintain good air quality in the plan area in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets	Good-high. The Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2008-2012) and Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress	This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan	Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and programme of the Environment Section of DCC. Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010
GC28 To seek the conservation and management of areas of natural environmental value.	Good-high. Use of GIS-based mapping is already in place.	This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.	Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and will compare against the baseline data of the survey of Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006) to ensure habitat loss, fragmentation and disturbance does not occur. Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.
GC30 To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.	Good-high. Use of GIS-based mapping is already in place.	This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.	Monitoring will be through the use of the planning application process and will compare against the baseline data of the survey of Habitats of High Biodiversity Value Areas in Dublin City (2006) to ensure habitat loss, fragmentation and disturbance does not occur. Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.
GC31 That any plan or project with the potential to give rise to significant direct,	Good-High	This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.	Monitoring for all spatial plans will be under existing structures within the Dublin City Council Planning Department. Monitoring for Dublin City Council projects will be by the

<p>indirect or secondary impacts on a Natura 2000 site(s) shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.</p>			<p>lead department in consultation with in-house expertise, including ecological expertise, from other Dublin City Council departments.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>GC27 To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas identified and designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. These designations will allow for protection in the event of any approved boundary changes by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators in management Plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>GC4 To improve both biodiversity and access connections with the strategic network at the level of local planning. Green corridors will be pivotal in achieving this.</p>	<p>Good-high. The Regional Planning Guidelines will further promote progress.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be GIS-based and will link with all the Dublin Local Authorities and the Dublin Regional Authority's indicators for green infrastructure.</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>GC6 To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways and other compatible recreational uses along them.</p>	<p>Good-high. Work is ongoing and will continue in subsequent plan revisions</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring will be through the programme of the Drainage Section of DCC and the Water Management Unit as identified in WFD</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
<p>GC26 To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997)</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators in management Plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>

<p>GC29</p> <p>To conserve priority species, habitats, and natural heritage features identified in the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2012 for priority conservation measures.</p>	<p>Good-very good.</p>	<p>This will be carried out for a 6-year period, commencing on adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring through the planning application process and using monitoring strategy and indicators in management Plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and any future conservation management plans by NPWS</p> <p>Mitigation failure would be identified addressed through the statutory Planning Enforcement as identified in the Planning and Development Act 2010.</p>
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3.6 OUTCOMES

The Assessment process for this report has resulted in a conclusion that mitigatory measures identified in Stage 2 are adequate to ensure that the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites will not be receiving significant effects as a result of potential impacts of the policies and objectives contained within the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan. Therefore, Stage 3 (Assessment of Alternative Solutions) and stage 4 (Where no alternatives exist, an assessment of compensatory issues) are not necessary.

Consultation has been undertaken directly with the Eastern Division of The National Parks and Wildlife Services in Dublin in the drafting of this Assessment Report with a series of meetings held between members of the Dublin City Council Development Plan Team including an ecologist from the Parks and Landscape Division of Dublin City Council. Additionally, independent advice was provided to Dublin City Council by external consultants with relevant expertise with regard to all stages of the preparation of the Assessment Report.

3.7 CONCLUSION

The AA process has informed the preparation of the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012 – 2018 so that it can be implemented successfully without having adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

The process of appropriate assessment has continued throughout the review period of the draft plan. It has been necessary to screen and analyse amendments to policies and objectives as a result of the stages of the plan preparation. Where necessary as a result of amendments to the draft plan as it has progressed, recommendations for changes to policies/objectives and/or inclusion of additional mitigation measures have been made to ensure a lack of adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

This Natura Impact Report has determined that, assuming the successful implementation of the Policies and Objectives contained within the Local Area Plan, there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites arising from the plan in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects acting in the same area.

Appendix I

Screening Assessment



Introduction

The purpose of this Appropriate Assessment Screening exercise is to determine whether the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012 – 2018 is likely to have any significant impacts on the conservation objectives or qualifying features of Natura 2000 sites.

1.0 Elements of the Plan Likely to Give Rise to Impacts on the Natura 2000 Sites

The local area plan is devised of a number of chapters and 17 policies and 78 objectives covering such topics as urban design, environment, community development, economic development, culture, movement and transport etc.

As part of the screening exercise all policies and objectives of the Clongriffin-Belmayne local area plan were screened for their potential to impact upon any of the identified Natura 2000 sites. In accordance with *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2009)* the reasons for 'screening in' of policies and objectives were based on the fact that the emerging policies could result in:

- (I) Potential negative changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc)
- (II) Potential disturbance to key species
- (III) Potential reduction of habitat area,
- (IV) Potential habitat or species fragmentation or
- (V) Have a potential negative influence on climate change.
- (VI) Reduction in species density.

Table 1 Final Habitats Directive Screening of Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 Policies

Policy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
Movement and Transport Strategy			
MTP1: To facilitate the completion of the existing road infrastructure network as identified in the movement and transport strategy.	yes	In	(II) Construction related
MTP2: To promote co-ordination with Fingal County Council in the implementation of the trans-boundary road projects including completion of the Main Street into the Baldoyle-Stapolin LAP for public transport, walking and cycling priority, works to the junction of the R107/N32 and Drumnigh Cross re-alignment.	yes	in	(II) Movement of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicular traffic towards the coast
MTP3: To promote increased cycling and pedestrian activity by the development of cycle and pedestrian network of routes that connect with local parks, community facilities, employment areas, retail areas and public transport facilities.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
Economic Development Strategy			
ESP1: For the interim economic strategy, it is a policy of this LAP to promote catalysts for economic activity that includes short term uses.	yes	in	(II) Policy promotes a compact, consolidated, local area to accommodate additional residential population,

			encourage economic growth and development in Clongriffin-Belmayne area which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites
ESP2: For the long term economic strategy, it is a policy of the LAP to promote progress in delivering key drivers for sustainable economic growth including successful movement, high quality urban design, high quality visual impact, high quality natural environment, access to high quality life long housing and access to social and community infrastructure.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESP3: To assist the implementation of regional and city economic strategies so that the local area is well positioned to perform and contribute to modern economic growth of the city and the region.	Yes	In	(II) Policy promotes a compact, consolidated, local area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Clongriffin-Belmayne area which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites
ESP4: To promote the location as a strategically located resource for future sustainable economic growth in the city and region.	Yes	In	(II) Policy promotes a compact, consolidated, local area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Clongriffin-Belmayne area which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites
Environment and Open Space Amenity Strategy			
EOSP1: To realise the potential of a high quality environment as a key driver in economic development, community development, bio diversity enhancement, improved sustainable movement and enhanced quality of life for the local			

area.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
EOSP 2: To protect and maximise the assets of natural heritage and costal amenity within and adjoining the LAP area and promote the development of green corridors between amenity areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council areas.	Yes	In	(II) Movement of people
EOSP3: To protect the natural habitats and protected status of Baldoyle Estuary by ensuring protection of water quality and habitats along the riparian corridor of the River Mayne and ensure appropriate set back of developments, surface water management and park design along its course.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
Infrastructure and Services Strategy			
ISP1: It is the policy of the Council that infrastructure delivery shall facilitate and enhance the development of the North Fringe LAP area to achieve its potential as a Key Developing Area of the City, as identified in the Dublin City Development Plan.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ISP2: To actively seek the funding and delivery of key infrastructure including water supply and waste water management to enable development in the North Fringe area.	Yes	In	(i) (II) Construction impact and positive impacts
ISP3: To ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and only where network capacity is available. New development must include details on water conservation measures and demand management measures.	yes	Out	Positive Impacts only

ISP4: To manage development so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity existing in the waste water network and at the treatment works at Ringsend.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts only
ISP5: To require adherence to Flood Risk Management Policies for all future developments through the development management process in accordance with the guidance set out under Section 14.5.1 LAP Policies for the Local Area Plan for Flood Risk Assessment and Appendix 6 Flood Risk Assessment of the LAP.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts only
Sustainability Strategy			
SSP 1: To support sustainable design and sustainable formats of development in the LAP area which will help Dublin City Council achieve its targets in reducing energy consumption and reducing carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the Dublin City Energy Action Plan	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
SSP2: To implement the principles of the Framework for Sustainable Dublin as set out under the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017 at the local level and Incorporate sustainable principles across all strategies for future development (both short term and long term) as identified in the LAP.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only

Table 2 Final Habitats Directive Screening of Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 Objectives

Chapter 6 Movement and Transport Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
MTO1 To develop routes through sites that are likely to remain vacant in the long term, as pedestrian/cyclists routes, eliminate barriers to movement and provide significantly enhanced permeability and through access to adjoining streets that are safe and pleasant to use by all.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
MTO2 To provide new patterns of pedestrian and cycle movement in both the east-west and north-south directions throughout the area that is coherent, direct, safe and convenient.	Yes	In	(I) (II) Movement of people
MTO3 To initiate a Local Smarter Travel Plan within years 1-2 of the LAP and pursue its implementation taking into account the Sustainable Movement and Transport principles outlined in the LAP.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
MTO4 To facilitate enhanced patronage and efficient utilisation of public transport and promote walking and cycling through a range of measures including a reduced provision of car parking for commercial development	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
MTO5 To liaise with Irish Rail and promote greater frequency and enhanced services at Clongriffin Rail Station for commuters as the area continues to grow.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
MTO6 To undertake an area wide traffic management plan including a review of the traffic operations of the N32/R107 Junction and Grange Road/Kilbarrack Road/Raheny Road Junctions.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
MTO7 To develop a pedestrian route along the River Mayne and access the potential to connect with amenity lands in Baldoyle Estuary and further amenities along the costal routes.	Yes	In	(I) (II) Movement of people
MTO8 To seek well integrated design solutions for adequate car parking within the design and layout of schemes with particular attention to visitor parking and car storage.	Yes	in	(i) (ii) Construction impacts

<p>MTO9 Implementation of the Movement and Transport Strategy for the LAP will be considered in the context of the wider Northern Fringe region's development and transportation infrastructure requirements across both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council. Consultation between both authorities, the NRA and NTA through the Trans-boundary Transportation Strategy Steering Group, including the identification of trans-boundary transportation priorities, will guide the phasing and implementation of development and phasing and implementation of transport infrastructure over the timescale of the LAP</p>	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
<p>MTO10 That the design of all streets fully comply with the design standards and requirements of the Roads and Traffic Department of Dublin City Council to facilitate the orderly taking in charge process for all public roads. Requirements of Dublin City Council for street design including public lighting, traffic and pedestrian control signalling, street signage and traffic calming shall be ascertained at the design stages and completed if requested before taking in charge.</p>	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
<p>MTO11 Consultation to be undertaken with existing retail, commercial and other service providers at the junction of the R107/R139 (in particular Northern Cross businesses and Clare Hall Shopping Centre) to ensure that customer access to important local services is not unduly severed during construction and access is fully considered in design and traffic movement options</p>	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
<p>MTO12 To liaise with Dublin Bus and the NTA on the operation of bus services and alignment of bus routes through the area having regard to the location of new housing, community facilities and other services and new street completions (offering the potential for new route options) as they occur in the LAP area.</p>	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
<p>Chapter 7 Urban Design Strategy</p>	<p>Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?</p>	<p>Screen In / Out</p>	<p>Reason for Screening In / Out</p>
<p>UD01 To achieve high quality and sustainable densities to consolidate the area, maximise access for residents and employees to public transport and successfully define important locations and routes including the Main Street access and town centres (KDC designated zones).</p>			<p>Objective promotes a compact, consolidated, local area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Clongriffin-Belmayne area which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on water quality</p>

	No	Out	as the city's wastewater treatment infrastructure city is at capacity / very close to capacity. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse it is screened out as these potential significant adverse impacts can be mitigated against with the Dublin City Development Plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the city
UDO2 To promote the development of family orientated, high quality, adaptable, life long homes within the LAP area through creative design that still delivers a sustainable density to support the provision of services.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO3 To promote public spaces that provides both passive and active recreation and a connection to those forms of activities in the surrounding area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO4 To ensure high quality streetscapes are achieved through distinctive high quality street furniture, lighting, paving and public artwork that creates a distinctive character associated with the North Fringe.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO5 To design park spaces and all open spaces linkages to be part of the larger green network in particular from Father Collins Park to the surrounding area and along the River Mayne incorporating a dedicated network of cycle paths and pedestrian routes.	Yes	In	(ii) Movement of people
UDO6 To achieve creative and unique character through public realm enhancements in all key development sites through development contribution levies and partnership with the divisions of Dublin City Council.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO7 The height strategy for the LAP will seek positive integration of new building height with established character. Locations identified for special height character are the designated Key District Centres (in general 5 storeys minimum) and the Main Street Boulevard axis (in general four to five storeys). Heights of 2-6 storeys (including a set back at the top floor of a 5/6 storey building) may be facilitated subject to quality design criteria and set back requirements along the river corridor to complete the urban form of pavilion buildings to complete Marrsfield, One location for a landmark profiled building (10-14 storey office height equivalent) is designated adjacent to Clongriffin Rail Station. In other locations, where 4 storeys residential height is proposed, some flexibility will be allowed on the			

height equivalent (13m) to achieve design improvements to the façade.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO8 To seek full compliance within all permitted developments on planning conditions, completion of infrastructure, adherence to phasing policy, taking in charge standards building control and fire regulations and seek more effective mechanisms for Dublin City Council to seek confirmation of full compliance on all planning, design and build stages for future developments in the LAP area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO9 To seek and assess the satisfactory arrangements for the future management of multiple unit developments as a integral part of a scheme planning proposal to ensure that residential amenities are protected in the management of completed developments in accordance with city policy of encouraging lifetime homes.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
UDO10 To minimise the adverse impacts of noise and promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Plan Area.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
UDO11 To preserve and maintain good air quality in the plan area in accordance with national and EU policy directives on air quality and where appropriate promote compliance with established targets	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
Chapter 9 Economic Development Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
ESO1 To improve the physical and visual environment of the LAP area, in particular where vacant sites exist, to provide positive first impressions that market the area for business investment.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO2 To seek delivery of important sections of the street network, including interim pedestrian and cyclist routes, to improve local movement between the developing areas in both Dublin City Council and Fingal.	Yes	in	(II) Movement of people
ESO3 To encourage co-operation between stakeholders to help prepare vacant sites for future development in a well ordered phasing sequence and facilitate the creative temporary uses .	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO4 To co-ordinate with the Economic Development Unit, Dublin City Enterprise Board and State Agencies including the Department of Social Protection which is creating a new			

employment agency (NEES) in promoting the LAP area for economic investment and occupancy.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO5 As part of the implementation and review of the LAP, an implementation strategy for addressing the issue of commercial vacancy and progressing initiatives in consultation with key stakeholders, as outlined in the Economic Development Strategy of the LAP, shall be undertaken.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO6 To co-ordinate with stakeholders, through the economic agencies that work within the city and region, to promote the LAP area for strategic economic investment, particularly in growth sectors.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO7 To co-ordinate with stakeholders, in particular the adjoining local authority of Fingal, to promote synergies between the LAP area, existing and future economic zones in close proximity to the LAP area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO8 To co-ordinate with stakeholders to help to achieve delivery of key transportation infrastructure improvements, in particular public transport, serving the LAP area	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO9 To co-ordinate with stakeholders for the completion of a high quality broadband infrastructure to service commercial and enterprise locations within the LAP area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ESO10 To complete the urban design and spatial vision for the developing area (originally set out in the Action Area Plan in 2000) including the long term completion of two gateway town centre locations which will be attractive for enterprise and business opportunities.	Yes	in	(II) Objective promotes a compact, consolidated, local area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Clongriffin-Belmayne area which could potentially have a significant adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites
Chapter 10 Environment and Open Space Amenity Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
EOSO1 To achieve best practice and innovations in SuDS design as part of development schemes including the successful co-ordination of surface water management with ecology and amenity	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only

functions of open space and landscaped areas.			
EOSO2 To prioritise and seek the early completion of the original network of open spaces throughout the developing area in the LAP.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
EOSO3 To co-ordinate with Fingal County Council and other stakeholders on the completion of a phased plan and delivery of a linear park along the course of the River Mayne and enhancement of the biodiversity value of the riparian corridor.	Yes	in	(ii) Movement of people
EOSO4 To promote connections between existing amenity areas, proposed amenity areas and greenways including potential connections to an extended S2S route	Yes	In	(ii) Movement of people
EOSO5 To prepare a specific local biodiversity action plan and landscape character assessment study within the life time of the LAP.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
EOSO6 To assess the feasibility of establishing a pilot project site(s) for allotments and/or other growing initiatives on vacant sites within the LAP area as a priority action.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
EOSO7 To promote improvements of vacant sites for the interim period pending their development within the LAP area and promote progress towards the completion of final stages of Fr Collins Park.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
Chapter 11 Community and Social Infrastructure Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
CSO1 To promote well designed, accessible and sustainable urban neighbourhoods throughout the LAP area that are well served by local facilities and public transport.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO2 To ensure access for all to community and social infrastructure for community integration			

	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO3 To ensure that buildings intended for community related facilities are designed as adaptable flexible spaces that accommodate a range of uses.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO4 To assess the feasibility of providing a Dublin City Council Library facility to service the future population within the LAP area, include this feasibility within the next five year city library strategy and consider optimal locations that co-locate a facility and integrate it with other community uses.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO5 To encourage community integration through such examples as creative recreational space, allotments and markets (the concept of "third spaces" for community interaction).	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO6 To seek to create safe and useable open spaces with each residential development for play through overlooking and passive surveillance.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO7 To make provision for the completion of key routes and access points for all to the permanent primary school site within the LAP lands.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO8 To promote and encourage a socially inclusive community that cater for all age groups, that accord with the principles of universal design and that offer quality of opportunity and good services to all.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO9 To assess the feasibility and support the medium-long term provision of public sports facilities in combination with the completion of Fr Collin's Park south of the Main Street on lands zoned Z9 for recreation and amenity and to facilitate interim use of these lands for recreation and community purposes.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO10 To encourage the provision of accessible sports, recreation and community facilities as part of a sustainable mix of uses for future development proposals within the LAP area	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO11 To facilitate the development of two co-located primary schools in Belmayne, facilitate ease of access and connectivity to the school location and to reserve specially designated sites, of appropriate size and configuration to fulfil both the school's space requirements and integrate	No	Out	No Potential Impacts

successfully with adjoining development, for educational uses to service the future population of the LAP area.			
CSO12 To encourage the provision of health care services within the LAP area in accessible locations to cater for the needs of the existing and future population of the growing neighbourhood and to co-ordinate with the HSE, through the implementation and review process of the LAP, on the future planning for such facilities under HSE investment plans.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CSO13 Commercial facilities such as local supermarkets, restaurants, cafes and public houses are encouraged in the town centre and main street locations to provide opportunities for local employment, for the community to meet, interact and socialise and to assist community development.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
Chapter 12 Culture and Tourism Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
CTO1 To support the development and sustainable location of cultural and tourism related facilities within the area, in particular the flagship Fr Collin's Park and greenway connections to the coast, that is accessible by all.	Yes	in	(II) Movement of people
CTO2 To facilitate the provision of fit-for-purpose, sustainable cultural infrastructure incorporated into developments	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CTO3 To ensure that a cultural impact assessment accompanies all larger planning applications which identifies the contribution(s) the proposed development will make to culture and tourism in the area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CTO4 To promote the priorities of the Dublin Cultural Strategy 2009-2017 through the support for established and emerging artists, opportunities to participate in cultural events, support for sustainable cultural infrastructure, recognise its vitality and viability.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts

CTO5 To ensure the provision of local cultural spaces, performance and entertainment spaces, while protecting the existing amenities of the area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
CTO6 To encourage the alternative use of vacant commercial space to allow use for creativity and cultural use on a temporary basis .	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
Chapter 13 Built Heritage Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
BHO1 To protect and enhance the character of built heritage within and in close proximity to the LAP lands.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
BHO2 To preserve and enhance the setting and character of Grange Abbey and ensure future development has regard to the historical value of heritage sites.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
BHO3 To promote the in-situ preservation of archaeology as the preferred option where development would have an impact on zones of archaeological interest.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
BHO4 To assess the feasibility of a local heritage trail in conjunction with Fingal County Council to promote awareness, appreciation and potential tourism benefits from local heritage features in the locality between both Council areas.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
BHO5 To encourage good integration, in particular walking and cycling, between the LAP area and grounds of Belcamp College in Fingal County Council and value the significant architectural heritage of these grounds as an asset for communities in both council areas within future proposals.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
BHO6 Name proposals for new streets and/or public spaces should relate as best possible to the local history and historic townland names of the local area to create special identity, character and heritage awareness within the developing communities.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts

Chapter 14 Infrastructure and Services Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
ISO1 To protect existing and future infrastructure through the protection of wayleaves and co-ordination of developments with the requirements of infrastructure service providers.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ISO2 To seek the rehabilitation of the Mayne River to good water status, it's restoration as a natural amenity and protection of the riparian corridor through the LAP area.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
ISO3 To seek to improve water quality and meet the objectives of the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
ISO4 All planning applications shall be required to submit a surface water drainage plan which will include proposals for the management of surface water within sites, and runoff rates from sites, protecting the water quality of the River Mayne and retrofitting best practice SuDS techniques on existing sites where possible.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
ISO5 To encourage provision of suitable high quality strategic telecommunications including fibre optic, broadband links and utilities (gas and electricity) infrastructure is provided for within the LAP area.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
ISO6 To require all proposed developments to carry out a detailed Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the Departmental Guidelines on Flood Risk Management.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
ISO7 All new developments shall be required to comply with the standards set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS).	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
ISO8 Dublin City Council will engage in consultations with the Greater Dublin Drainage Initiative to ensure that the optional locations emerging for the proposed Regional Wastewater Plant in North Dublin including any EIS and any environmental assessment done do not negatively impact on Dublin City Council neighbourhoods, including the implementation of policies and objectives of the Clongriffin-Belmayne (North Fringe) LAP.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only

Chapter 15 Sustainability Strategy	Potential Impact on the integrity of the Identified Natura 2000 sites?	Screen In / Out	Reason for Screening In / Out
SSO1 To seek best practice in sustainable design and incorporation of green technology for all future development proposals in the LAP area across the levels of the individual buildings, the overall scheme and overall neighbourhood.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
SSO2 To encourage the development of exemplary projects within the LAP area that demonstrate best practice in energy efficiency (both residential and commercial) and sustainable design.	Yes	Out	Positive Impacts Only
SSO3 To prioritise actions under the LAP through an effective phasing programme that help to complete the development of sustainable neighbourhoods with particular emphasis on, promotion of public transport, promotion of sustainable movement, promotion of consolidating areas of development with sustainable densities and enhancement of the environment and open space.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
SSO4 To facilitate the provision of employment uses in close proximity to residential areas to increase the opportunity for working close to the home (and thereby reducing the extent of work related commuter journeys).	No	Out	No Potential Impacts
SSO5 To ensure that the phasing, implementation and monitoring strategy of the LAP will contribute to indicator projects for Dublin City including the Sustainability Indicators Framework that measures progress and assists policy making towards improving the quality of the environment and creating a highly sustainable city.	No	Out	No Potential Impacts

1.1 OUTCOME OF SCREENING EXERCISE

Following this preliminary screening exercise, it has been found that a significant majority, i.e., 84.8%, of the policies and objectives will have either no impact or a positive impact on Natura 2000 sites. These policies have, therefore, been 'screened out' at this stage.

It is considered that the remaining 15.2% of policies and objectives could potentially impact upon the identified Natura 2000 sites by reason of potential negative changes in water quality as the proposed increase in populations living, working, visiting or studying in the LAP area will place increased demands on the existing wastewater treatment infrastructure. This infrastructure is already operating at capacity. Furthermore, with increased population levels in the study area, potential for disturbance of species could result as more people seek to visit and / or take part in a wide range of land and water-based recreational activities on, or close to, the identified Natura 2000 sites.

1.2 DIRECT, INDIRECT OR SECONDARY IMPACTS

The screening exercise must describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts on the plan (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 site by virtue of:

Size and scale

Land take

Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key features of the site

Resource requirements

Emissions

Excavation requirements

Transportation requirements

Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc

The following table (Table 3) is a summary of the screening process of 16 no. Natura 2000 sites identified within a 15km radius of Clongriffin-Belmayne area boundary. The table identifies the likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the plan (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 sites.

Table 3 Potential Direct, Indirect and Secondary Impacts

Site Name	Land take	Distance from Plan area	Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.)	Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air)	Excavation Requirements	Transportation Requirements	Duration of Construction & Operation
Baldoye Bay SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	Potential to directly impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Howth Head SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
Lambay Island SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Malahide Estuary SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
North Dublin Bay SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
South Dublin Bay SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Ireland's Eye SAC	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
North Bull Island SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
Baldoye Bay SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	Potential to directly impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
South Dublin Bay & River Tolka Estuary SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	No impact on qualifying habitat	
Malahide Estuary SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
Lambay Island SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	

Howth Head Coast SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	
Ireland's Eye SPA	N/A	Outside Plan Area	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	No impact on qualifying species	

As a result of the above screening of the 16 Natura 2000 sites, it has been considered that the CBLAP 2012-2018 could potentially impact, on the following two Natura 2000 sites due to the presence of and water discharge into River Mayne and the movement of people

1. Baldoyle Bay SPA
2. Baldoyle Bay SAC

1.3 Likely effects to the Natura 2000 Sites

This section establishes any likely changes to the potentially affected Natura 2000 sites as a result of:

- Reduction of habitat area
- Habitat or species fragmentation
- Reduction in species density
- Changes in key indicators of conservation value
- Climate change

Table 4: Likely effects to Natura 2000 Sites

Site Name	Reduction of Habitat Area	Disturbance to Key Species	Habitat or Species Fragmentation	Reduction in Species Density	Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.)	Climate Change
Baldoyle Bay SPA	Potential Impacts	Potential Impacts	None	Potential Impacts	Potential Impacts	N/A
Baldoyle Bay SAC	Potential Impacts	Potential Impacts	None	Potential Impacts	Potential Impacts	N/A

1.4 INDICATORS OF SIGNIFICANCE

It must be determined if the changes brought about by the LAP is going to be measurable in terms of:

- Loss of habitat area
- Fragmentation
- Disturbance
- Species population Density
- Water resource
- Water Quality

Table 5: Indicators of Significance

Impact Type	Significance Indicator	Baldoyle SPA	Baldoyle SAC
Loss of habitat area	Percentage of loss	Potential change due to alteration of flooding regime	Potential change due to alteration of flooding regime
Fragmentation	Duration or permanence, level in relation to original extent	Fragmentation due to severance of SPA from permanent loss of surrounding supporting habitats	None
Disturbance	Duration or permanence, distance from site	Movement of people towards the coast	Potential change due to permanent loss of surrounding supporting habitats
Species population Density	Timescale for replacement	Potential change due to permanent loss of supporting habitats	Potential change due to permanent loss of supporting habitats
Water resource	Relative change	Potential change due to outflow into River Mayne	Potential change due to outflow into River Mayne
Water Quality	Relative change in key indicative chemicals and other elements.	Potential change due to outflow into River Mayne	Potential change due to outflow into River Mayne

1.4 ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN WHERE IMPACTS ARE LIKELY

Population

The CBLAP provides a framework for sustainable planning and development of the study area and this would lead to increased population. The LAP will promote a more compact, consolidated, higher density city area to accommodate additional residential population, encourage economic growth and development in Dublin city. However, the city is at capacity / very close to capacity with regard to its wastewater infrastructure. While the impact could potentially be significant and adverse, it can be mitigated against with the Dublin City Development Plan's policies to upgrade existing, and provide a new regional, wastewater treatment infrastructure which will be capable to supporting additional population and economic growth in the whole city.

Furthermore, with increased population levels in the study area, potential for disturbance of species could result as more people seek to visit and / or take part in a wide range of land and water-based recreational activities on, or close to, the identified Natura 2000 sites.

Surface Water Runoff

It is considered that surface water drainage from the LAP lands may have indirect impact on water quality and quantity at Baldoyle Natura 2000 sites. New developments within the area could have a potential adverse impact on the structure and the function of the habitats in Baldoyle Natura sites.

A sustainable urban drainage system (SuDs) technique will be used as part of any development proposal within the LAP area and will include on-site storage and attenuation areas. The discharge of surface waters will be designed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS) requirements. The use of green roofs and permeable pavements will also be used as a means of reducing and slowing the rate of the surface water runoff from the sites and more importantly, enhancing water quality.

Flooding

There is a history of flooding both fluvial and coastal along river Mayne and this has potential to impact on the Natura 2000 site at Baldoyle. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impact can be reduced through good planning and management. It should be noted that total prevention of flooding is not advocated as some sites rely on periodic flooding and some on permanent flooding from an ecological context. However, a flood risk assessment has been undertaken as part of the SEA accompanying the CBLAP.

Baldoyle – Stapolin Local Area Plan 2012-2018

Fingal County Council is starting the process of preparing a Local Area Plan for Baldoyle-Stapolin. This will provide a statutory framework for the proper planning and sustainable development of the remaining undeveloped residential lands at Stapolin (also known as the Coast) and the associated High Amenity lands. These lands comprise of lands with the following zoning objectives in the Fingal Development Plan:

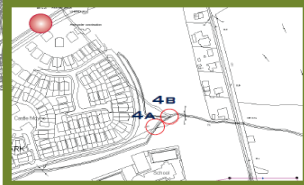
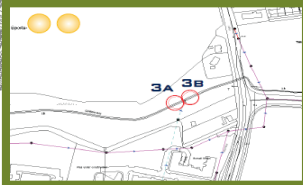
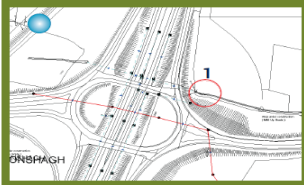
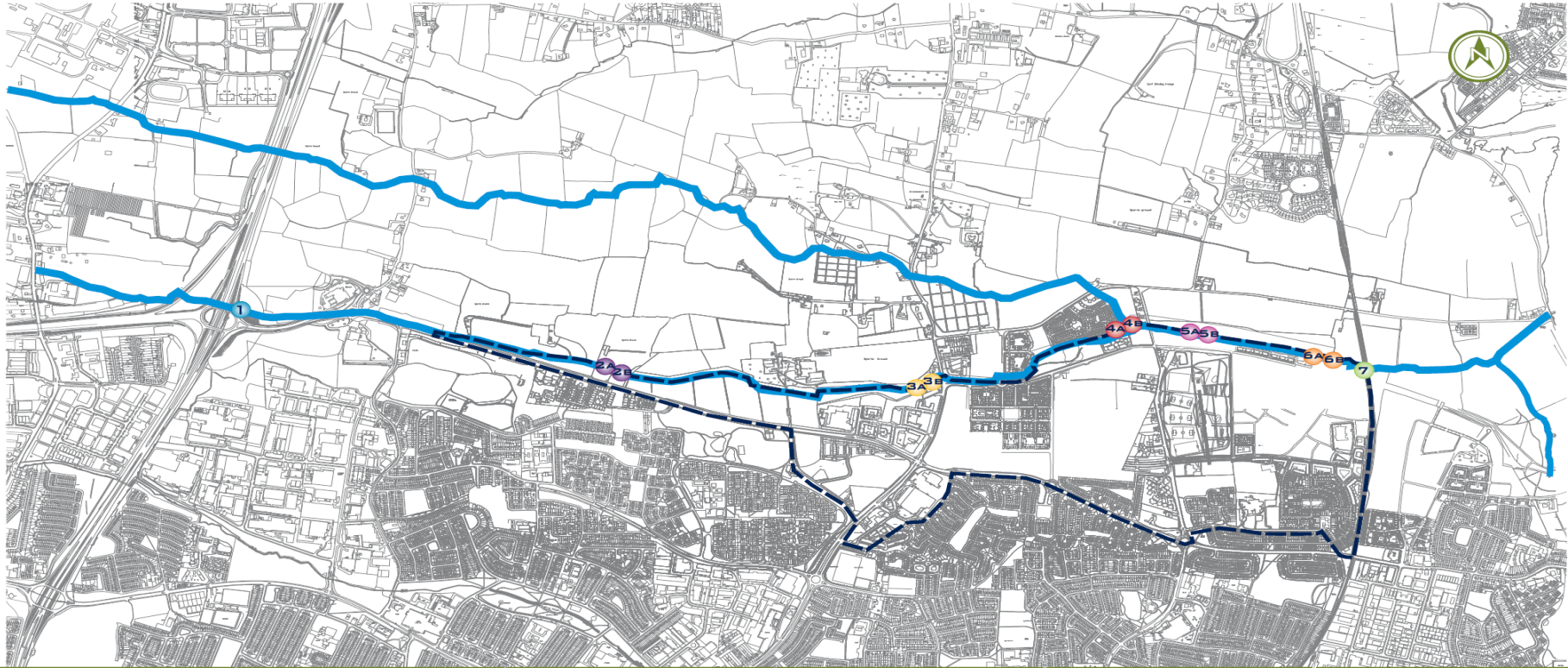
- c. 35 hectares of land zoned Objective RA – ‘Provide for new residential communities in accordance with approved local area plans and subject to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure’. This area includes the existing residential communities of Myrtle and Red Arches.
- c. 81 hectares of land zoned Objective HA – ‘Protect and enhance high amenity areas’.

Appendix II

Results of analysis of sample



RIVER MAYNE INVESTIGATIVE MONITORING MAP



Report for Samples Taken During the Period: 22/03/2012 - 22/03/2012																			
Customer: Dublin City Council																			
Results by Customer and Test List		Sample Type:	118_IM_DCC																
Sampling Point	Sampled Date	Received Date	Sample Number	Location	Ammonia	B.O.D.	C.O.D.	Conductivity (20°C)	Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	E. coli	Nitrate	Nitrite	pH	Phosphorus (React)	Suspended Solids	Temperature	TON	Total Coliforms
					mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	µS/cm	% Sat.	mg/l	MPN/100ml	mg/l as N	mg/l as N	pH	mg/l as P	mg/l	°C	mg/l as N	MPN/100ml
(00002) Surface Water Investigation Sample	22/03/2012 11:00	22/03/2012 14:35	615018	(P1) SP1 D/S of M50/M1 Junction	0.06	3	28	886	102	11.9	441	1.67	0.040	8.2	0.09	73	9.0	1.71	2851
	22/03/2012 11:20	22/03/2012 14:35	615019	(P2a) SP2 U/S of S/W Pipe,Belcampe	0.03	<2	12	897	101	11.4	246	1.67	0.017	8.2	0.06	<10	10.2	1.69	3255
	22/03/2012 11:30	22/03/2012 14:35	615020	(P2b) SP3 D/S of S/W Pipe,Belcamp	<0.03	<2	11	950	101	11.4	318	1.75	0.012	8.2	0.06	10	10.3	1.76	3448
	22/03/2012 11:40	22/03/2012 14:35	615021	(P3a) SP4 U/S of S/W pipe,Burnell Green	<0.03	<2	11	754	103	11.4	1039	1.77	0.008	8.3	0.07	10	10.4	1.78	6488
	22/03/2012 11:50	22/03/2012 14:35	615022	(P3b) SP5 D/S of S/W pipe,Burnell Green	0.19	<2	13	736	97	11.0	4884	1.89	0.027	8.1	0.08	<10	10.2	1.91	>24196
	22/03/2012 12:00	22/03/2012 14:35	615023	(P4a) SP6 U/S Cuckoo Stream	0.03	<2	15	765	106	12.0	450	3.48	0.026	8.3	0.06	12	10.0	3.50	4106
	22/03/2012 12:10	22/03/2012 14:35	615024	(P4b) SP7 D/S of Cuckoo Stream	0.25	<2	<10	732	99	11.2	1989	2.04	0.047	8.2	0.09	<10	10.6	2.09	>24196
	22/03/2012 12:20	22/03/2012 14:35	615025	(P5a) SP8 Hole in the Wall U/S	0.17	<2	<10	733	103	11.5	2098	2.18	0.041	8.3	0.08	<10	10.8	2.22	24196
	22/03/2012 12:30	22/03/2012 14:35	615026	(P5b) SP9 Hole in the Wall D/S	0.15	<2	<10	736	103	11.6	1842	2.22	0.043	8.2	0.08	<10	10.6	2.26	>24196
	22/03/2012 12:40	22/03/2012 14:35	615027	(P6a) SP10 U/S of inflow of Settlement Tank	1.52	7	26	617	79	8.8	5475	1.53	0.107	8.4	0.14	201	11.1	1.63	>24196

	22/03/2012 12:50	22/03/2012 14:35	615028	(P6b) SP11 D/S of inflow of Settlement Tank	1.19	5	26	631	89	9.9	8664	1.63	0.087	8.4	0.12	183	11.3	1.72	>24196	
	22/03/2012 13:00	22/03/2012 14:35	615029	(P7) SP12 At the railway Line	0.03	<2	<10	683	108	11.9	677	2.03	0.020	8.3	0.06	11	11.3	2.05	10462	

Report for Samples Taken During the Period: 28/03/2012 - 28/03/2012																				
Customer: Dublin City Council																				
Results by Customer and Test List	Sample Type:	118_IM_DCC																		
Sampling Point	Sampled Date	Received Date	Sample Number	Location	Ammonia	B.O.D.	C.O.D.	Conductivity (20°C)	Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	E. coli	Nitrate	Nitrite	pH	Phosphorus (React)	Suspended Solids	Temperature	TON	Total Coliforms	
					mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	µS/cm	% Sat.	mg/l	MPN/100ml	mg/l as N	mg/l as N	pH	mg/l as P	mg/l	°C	mg/l as N	MPN/100ml	
(00002) Surface Water Investigation Sample	28/03/2012 10:00	28/03/2012 14:27	616511	(P1) SP1 D/S of M50/M1 Junction	<0.03	<2	22	886	107	12.1	20	1.47	0.009	8.3	0.10	<10	10.6	1.48	2481	
	28/03/2012 10:10	28/03/2012 14:27	616512	(P2a) SP2 U/S of S/W pipe Belcamp	0.06	<2	20	1087	102	11.7	241	1.58	0.009	8.2	0.06	<10	10.0	1.58	4352	
	28/03/2012 10:30	28/03/2012 14:27	616513	(P2b) SP3 D/S of S/W pipe Belcamp	0.03	<2	13	901	102	11.7	173	1.52	<0.005	8.2	0.05	<10	9.6	1.52	15531	
	28/03/2012 10:40	28/03/2012 14:27	616514	(P3a) Sp4 U/S of S/W pipe Burcell Green	0.15	<2	12	726	97	11.0	9208	2.00	0.020	8.1	0.07	<10	10.4	2.02	>24196	
	28/03/2012 10:50	28/03/2012 14:27	616515	(P3b) SP5 D/S of S/W pipe Burnell Green	0.14	<2	<10	726	95	10.7	8164	1.99	0.023	8.1	0.08	<10	10.5	2.01	>24196	

	28/03/2012 11:30	28/03/2012 14:27	616516	(P4a) Sp6 U/S of Cuckoo Stream	0.04	<2	12	827	110	12.3	2603	3.10	0.023	8.3	0.06	<10	9.6	3.12	15531	
	28/03/2012 11:40	28/03/2012 14:27	616517	(P4b) SP7 D/S of Cuckoo Stream	0.13	<2	10	703	102	11.8	4884	2.19	0.040	8.2	0.08	<10	10.1	2.23	>24196	
	28/03/2012 12:00	28/03/2012 14:27	616518	(P5a) SP8 Hole in the Wall U/S	0.10	<2	10	718	108	12.1	1968	2.27	0.036	8.3	0.07	<10	10.9	2.30	19863	
	28/03/2012 12:10	28/03/2012 14:27	616519	(P5b) Sp9 Hole in the Wall D/S	0.10	<2	12	718	107	12.0	1935	2.28	0.035	8.3	0.07	<10	11.0	2.32	17329	
	28/03/2012 12:20	28/03/2012 14:27	616520	(P6a) SP10 U/S of inflow of Settlement Tank	0.95	3	<10	543	81	8.9	4106	1.66	0.109	8.8	0.11	17	12.0	1.77	>24196	
	28/03/2012 12:25	28/03/2012 14:27	616521	(P6b) SP11 D/S of inflow of settlement Tank	0.28	<2	10	649	103	11.5	1470	1.91	0.036	8.5	0.08	14	11.1	1.94	>24196	
	28/03/2012 12:30	28/03/2012 14:27	616522	(P7) Sp12 At the Railway Line	<0.03	<2	<10	689	114	12.9	554	2.02	0.010	8.4	0.05	<10	10.4	2.03	12997	

Report for Samples Taken During the Period: 03/04/2012 - 12/04/2012																				
Customer: Dublin City Council																				
Results by Customer and Test List	Sample Type:	118_IM_DCC																		
Sampling Point	Sampled Date	Received Date	Sample Number	Location	Ammonia	B.O.D.	C.O.D.	Conductivity (20°C)	Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	E. coli	Nitrate	Nitrite	pH	Phosphorus (React)	Suspended Solids	Temperature	TON	Total Coliforms	
					mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	µS/cm	% Sat.	mg/l	MPN/100ml	mg/l as N	mg/l as N	pH	mg/l as P	mg/l	°C	mg/l as N	MPN/100ml	
(00002) Surface Water Investigation Sample	03/04/2012 10:40	03/04/2012 14:49	617916	(P1) SP1 D/S of M50/M1 Junction	0.03		36	844	103	11.8	345	1.73	0.024	8.2	0.09	236	8.9	1.75	24196	
	03/04/2012 10:50	03/04/2012 14:49	617917	(P2a) SP2 U/S of S/W pipe Belcamp	0.04		14	877	96	11.0	959	2.05	0.022	8.1	0.06	14	8.8	2.08	>24196	
	03/04/2012 11:00	03/04/2012 14:49	617918	(P2b) SP3 D/S of S/W pipe Belcamp	0.03		15	1006	101	11.5	833	1.98	0.018	8.2	0.06	<10	9.2	2.00	11199	
	03/04/2012 11:20	03/04/2012 14:49	617919	(P3a) SP4 U/S of S/W pipe Burnell Green	0.19		14	696	96	10.8	6131	2.83	0.040	8.0	0.08	<10	9.7	2.87	>24196	
	03/04/2012 11:30	03/04/2012 14:49	617920	(P3b) SP5 D/S of S/W pipe Burcell Green	0.18		14	693	97	10.9	3255	1.92	0.034	8.1	0.07	<10	9.7	1.95	>24196	
	03/04/2012 12:00	03/04/2012 14:49	617921	(P4a) SP6 U/S of Cuckoo Stream	<0.03		14	893	110	12.4	2098	4.00	0.033	8.3	0.05	<10	9.3	4.04	14136	
	03/04/2012 12:10	03/04/2012 14:49	617922	(P4b) SP7 D/S of Cuckoo Stream	0.08		10	673	102	11.4	2247	2.02	0.042	8.2	0.07	<10	10.0	2.06	>24196	
	03/04/2012 12:20	03/04/2012 14:49	617923	(P5a) SP8 Hole in the Wall U/S	0.08		13	722	105	11.9	1935	2.41	0.042	8.3	0.07	<10	9.7	2.45	>24196	

	03/04/2012 12:25	03/04/2012 14:49	617924	(P5b) SP9 Hole in the Wall D/S	0.08		11	724	105	11.8	2142	2.39	0.044	8.2	0.07	11	9.6	2.43	>24196	
	03/04/2012 12:35	03/04/2012 14:49	617925	(P6a) SP10 U/S of inflow of settlement tank	1.39		18	522	88	9.6	8164	1.55	0.095	8.6	0.15	21	11.1	1.64	>24196	
	03/04/2012 12:40	03/04/2012 14:49	617926	(P6b) SP11 D/S of inflow of settlement tank	0.38		15	628	111	12.4	1918	2.05	0.040	8.3	0.08	21	10.1	2.09	>24196	
	03/04/2012 12:50	03/04/2012 14:49	617927	(P7) SP12 At the Railway Line	<0.03		<10	670	109	12.3	1956	2.19	0.023	8.3	0.05	10	9.7	2.22	>24196	

(45842) Mayne River D/S M50/M1 Junction (P1)	12/04/201 2 09:00	12/04/201 2 11:29	61968 5		0.03	<2	24	877	88	10.0	63	2.10	0.011	8. 2	0.07	<10	7.9	2.1 1	3076	
(45847) Mayne River U/S of S/W pipe, Belcamp (N of Cara Park) (P2a)	12/04/201 2 09:10	12/04/201 2 11:29	61968 6		0.05	<2	19	1125	90	10.3	131	1.38	0.011	8. 3	0.05	10	8.0	1.3 9	14136	
(45848) Mayne River D/S of S/W pipe, Belcamp (N of Cara Park) (P2b)	12/04/201 2 09:20	12/04/201 2 11:29	61968 7		<0.03	<2	15	887	93	10.6	97	3.26	<0.00 5	8. 0	0.06	<10	8.1	3.2 7	4352	
(45852) Mayne River U/S of S/W pipe, Burnell Green (P3a)	12/04/201 2 09:30	12/04/201 2 11:29	61968 8		0.19	<2	13	741	90	10.3	4611	3.25	0.022	7. 9	0.08	<10	8.8	3.2 7	>24196	
(45853) Mayne River D/S of S/W pipe, Burnell Green (P3b)	12/04/201 2 09:40	12/04/201 2 11:29	61968 9		0.19	3	19	732	90	10.3	5475	2.50	0.022	8. 0	0.08	<10	8.8	2.5 3	>24196	
(45857) Mayne River U/S of Cuckoo Stream Inflow (P4a)	12/04/201 2 10:10	12/04/201 2 11:29	61969 0		<0.03	<2	21	713	97	11.4	110	1.19	<0.00 5	8. 1	<0.03	<10	7.9	1.1 8	6488	

(45858) Mayne River D/S of Cuckoo Stream Inflow (P4b)	12/04/2012 10:30	12/04/2012 11:29	61969 1		0.03	<2	12	675	97	11.6	1112	2.51	0.020	8.1	0.06	<10	9.4	2.53	>24196	
(45873) Mayne River Hole in the Wall, U/S of CSO (P5a)	12/04/2012 10:40	12/04/2012 11:29	61969 2		<0.03	<2	14	683	97	11.5	683	1.87	0.014	8.2	0.05	<10	10.1	1.89	17329	
(45874) Mayne River Hole in the Wall, D/S of CSO (P5b)	12/04/2012 10:50	12/04/2012 11:29	61969 3		<0.03	<2	15	684	103	12.0	520	1.51	0.015	8.2	0.05	<10	10.1	1.52	>24196	

Sampling Point	Sampled Date	Received Date	Sample Number	Ammonia	B.O.D	C.O.D	Conductivity (20°C)	Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	E. coli	Nitrate	Nitrite	pH	Phosphorus (React)	Suspended Solids	Temperature	TO N	Total Coliforms
				mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	µS/cm	% Sat.	mg/l	MPN/100 ml	mg/l as N	mg/l as N	pH	mg/l as P	mg/l	°C	mg/l as N	MPN/100 ml
(45842) Mayne River D/S M50/M1 Junction (P1)	25/04/2012 10:30	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 0	0.07	2	13	816	99	11.2	355	1.39	0.023	8.0	0.06	16	8.1	1.41	9804
(45847) Mayne River U/S of S/W pipe, Belcamp (N of Cara Park) (P2a)	25/04/2012 10:50	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 1	0.06	<2	<10	802	97	11.0	295	1.48	0.021	8.1	0.05	<10	8.2	1.50	3654
(45848) Mayne River D/S of S/W pipe, Belcamp (N of Cara Park) (P2b)	25/04/2012 10:55	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 2	0.05	<2	11	789	100	11.3	350	1.51	0.019	8.1	0.05	12	8.3	1.53	3255
(45852) Mayne River U/S of S/W pipe, Burnell Green (P3a)	25/04/2012 11:10	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 3	0.39	3	10	656	96	10.7	24196	1.72	0.031	8.3	0.09	11	8.9	1.75	>24196
(45853) Mayne River D/S of S/W pipe, Burnell Green (P3b)	25/04/2012 11:20	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 4	0.35	3	12	667	94	10.6	24196	1.72	0.031	8.2	0.08	11	8.7	1.75	>24196
(45857) Mayne River U/S of Cuckoo	25/04/2012 11:30	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 5	<0.03	2	13	613	105	11.8	211	1.53	0.018	8.2	<0.03	14	8.3	1.54	3654

Stream Inflow (P4a)																				
(45858) Mayne River D/S of Cuckoo Stream Inflow (P4b)	25/04/2012 11:40	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 6		0.57	3	12	649	96	10.7	7701	1.81	0.048	8.2	0.12	12	8.9	1.86	>24196	
(45873) Mayne River Hole in the Wall, U/S of CSO, SP 8 (P5a)	25/04/2012 11:50	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 7		0.19	4	<10	645	98	10.9	6488	1.92	0.037	8.1	0.06	13	8.9	1.96	>24196	
(45874) Mayne River Hole in the Wall D/S of CSO (P5b)	25/04/2012 12:00	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 8		0.18	2	11	642	98	10.9	5794	1.74	0.039	8.1	0.07	13	8.9	1.78	>24196	
(45875) Mayne River U/S of Inflow from Settlement Tank (P6a)	25/04/2012 12:10	25/04/2012 13:58	62334 9		1.22	10	26	612	86	9.4	19863	1.53	0.076	8.5	0.14	71	9.6	1.60	>24196	
(45876) Mayne River D/S of Inflow from Settlement Tank (P6b)	25/04/2012 12:20	25/04/2012 13:58	62335 1		0.47	3	10	618	95	10.5	5794	1.64	0.048	8.5	0.08	18	9.5	1.68	>24196	
(45877) Mayne River @ Railway Line (P7)	25/04/2012 12:30	25/04/2012 13:58	62335 2		0.05	2	<10	619	100	11.1	1989	1.68	0.027	8.3	0.05	13	9.3	1.71	24196	



Mr. Kehinde Oluwatosin
Dublin City Council
Forward Planning Section
Block 4, Floor 3
Civic Office
Wood Quay
Dublin 8

19th November 2012

Dear Mr. Oluwatosin

Re.: Appropriate Assessment of the Clongriffen – Belmayne Local Area Plan Natura Impact Report

I can confirm that I have provided independent advice and peer review services to the Forward Planning Section of Dublin City Council for the Appropriate Assessment of the Clongriffen – Belmayne (North Fringe) Draft Local Area Plan.

I have worked closely with the planning team in Dublin City Council undertaking the Appropriate Assessment and have provided advice which has helped inform the development of the final LAP. This has included providing assistance in identifying and assessing potentially significant impacts at both screening and Appropriate Assessment stage, as well as proposing appropriate mitigation measures.

I have been involved throughout the development of the plan and where necessary as a result of amendments to the draft plan as it has progressed, have made recommendations for changes to policies/objectives and/or inclusion of additional mitigation measures to ensure a lack of adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

I am happy that the content and conclusions of the Natura Impact Report are correct and that the process has been undertaken in accordance with current legislative requirements as well as national and international guidance and best practice.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Aebhin Cawley', written in a cursive style.

Aebhin Cawley