

Dublin City Development Plan 2022- 2028

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement

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1 Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement for the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

1.1 Introduction

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement for the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (the 'Plan') which was adopted on the 2 November 2022 and is effective from the 14 December 2022.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is derived from European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (also known as the 'SEA Directive'). SEA is a process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental quality and consequences of Plans or Programmes (P/Ps). The purpose is to ensure that the environmental consequences of Plans or Programmes are assessed both during their preparation and prior to their adoption. The SEA process also gives specified environmental authorities, interested parties and the general public, an opportunity to comment on the environmental impacts of the proposed Plans or Programmes and to be kept informed during the decision-making process.

The SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) was transposed into national legislation by the:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004) as amended by European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 200 of 2011), and
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004) as amended by Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 201 of 2011).

The latter Regulations (i.e. S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011) provide for SEA for development plans such as the Dublin City Development Plan. The requirement to carry out SEA for such plans is set out in Article 13A(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2022, which states that SEA is required where it applies to a development plan for an area the population or the target population of which is less than 10,000 persons. The 2016 Census records the population of Dublin City at 554,554 persons and therefore, SEA was a mandatory requirement for the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028.

Article 13I of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2022 requires that the plan-making authority must make available a SEA Statement summarising how the SEA, environmental considerations, the Environmental Report and consultations have been taken into account in the making of the Plan. In addition, the plan-making authority has to detail the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and the measures decided for monitoring of implementation of the plan on the environment.

This SEA Statement is a reflective document that looks back on the SEA process, what has been achieved and it also sets out what monitoring will be done in the future.

1.2 Content of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement

In accordance with Article 13I of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2022 the SEA Statement shall summarise the following:

- (a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan (Chapter 2);
- (b) how:
 - (i) the environmental report prepared pursuant to article 13C,
 - (ii) submissions and observations made to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 12(1) or (7) of the Act, and
 - (iii) any consultations under article 13F.have been taken into account during the preparation of the plan (Chapter 2),
- (c) the reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with (Chapter 3), and
- (d) the measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with article 13J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan (Chapter 4).

1.3 Key Stages of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process

A summary of the key stages of the SEA process are set out in the Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Key Stages of the SEA Process for the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

SEA Stage	SEA Actions
<p>1. Screening</p>	<p>The requirement to undertake a SEA is mandatory for certain Plan / Programme (P / P). Where SEA is not a mandatory requirement, the P / Ps is subject to a ‘Screening process’, to consider if it is <i>likely to have significant effects</i> on the environment, and therefore, if SEA is required.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 13A(1) Screening of the Dublin City Development Plan is not required as SEA is mandatory requirement based on the population or target population for the Plan not being less than 10,000 persons.</p>
<p>2. Scoping</p>	<p>Dublin City Council undertook consultation with the environmental authorities specified in article 13A(4) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 as amended on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ methods of assessment for the SEA; ▪ contents and level of detail in the Plan / Programme; ▪ the stage in the Plan or Programme-making process; and ▪ the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the decision-making process in order to avoid duplication of environmental assessment. <p>A SEA Scoping Report was prepared and issued to the environmental authorities in April 2021 with an invitation to return submissions or observations on the Scoping Report. Submissions / observations were received from the following environmental authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); ▪ Geological Survey, Ireland (GSI) - under the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC); and ▪ Development Applications Unit (Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, now Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage). <p>The submissions / observations provided information on legislation, guidance, sources of information, the baseline environment, and on key considerations for the Draft Plan and the environmental assessment.</p> <p>These assisted, guided and informed the preparation of the Draft Plan and the Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p>

SEA Stage	SEA Actions
<p>3. Environmental Assessment and Environmental Report</p>	<p>An assessment of the likely significant impacts on the environment as a result of the Plan through the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report. This was an iterative process with various rounds of environmental assessment as the Draft Plan was prepared.</p> <p>The Environmental Report went out on public display with the Draft Plan from 29 November 2021 to 14 February 2022. A total of 4,323 submissions and observations were received on the Draft Plan and some related directly to the SEA Environmental Report.</p> <p>The Proposed Material Alterations (amendments) (PMA) originated from the consideration of the submissions received on the Draft Plan. The Chief Executive prepared a report on the submissions and observations and the Elected Members considered the report at Special Council Meetings in July 2022, where they resolved to amend the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The PMA, which were subject to screening and assessment for AA, SEA and Flood Risk, together with an updated SEA Environmental Report, Natura Impact Report (NIR), and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) were placed on public display from 27 July 2022 to 1 September 2022. A further 1,096 submissions and observations on the PMA were received.</p> <p>The submissions and observations were addressed in the Chief Executive’s Report of 21 September 2022 and the Members of Dublin City Council formally adopted the new Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 on the 2 November 2022.</p>
<p>4. SEA Statement</p>	<p>Along with the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 coming into effect the SEA process includes the finalisation of the SEA Environmental Report and the preparation of the SEA Statement (this report) in accordance with Article 13I of Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2022, summarising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan; ▪ how the environmental report; submissions and observations made to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 12(1) or (7) of the Act, and any consultations under article 13F of the Regulations have been taken into account during the preparation of the plan; ▪ the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and ▪ the measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with article 13J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.

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SEA Stage	SEA Actions
5. SEA Monitoring	The Plan is adopted and implemented, and the environmental effectiveness of the implementation of the Plan is monitored and reported on through the 6 years of the life of the Plan.

1.4 Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

In addition to the SEA, there is a requirement under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (as transcribed into Irish law) to assess whether the Development Plan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have significant effect on a European site, which includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), in view of the site's conservation objectives. The requirement for an assessment derives from Article 6 of the directive, and in particular Article 6(3) which requires that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the conservation of a site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.”

In accordance with this requirement, an Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening was carried out, in parallel with the SEA process. It was determined that AA was required and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) was prepared to inform an AA. The AA took a precautionary approach and assessed the impacts that would be anticipated from the Development Plan providing the necessary inclusion of mitigation measures and guiding principles at the strategic level of the plan.

The Development Plan was also subject to an assessment / identification of flood risk for the plan area in accordance with *“The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities”*, 2009, published by the Department for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works (OPW). This addresses the assessment and management of flood risk and surface water in the plan area and assisted Dublin City Council in making informed strategic land-use planning decisions. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was prepared in parallel with the plan-making and SEA processes.

The plan-making, SEA, SFRA and AA teams worked closely together throughout the Development Plan process. As a precautionary approach, the Development Plan included environmental protection criteria which require avoidance of European Sites in the first instance and reiterated the legislative requirement for AA screening and full AA where potential for effects exists. The findings of the AA and SFRA were integrated into the SEA process.

2 Integration of Environmental Considerations in to the Plan

2.1 Introduction

This section details how both the SEA Environmental Report and submissions and observations made to the planning authority on the Environmental Report and SEA process have been taken into account during the preparation of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028.

2.2 SEA Consultation

A number of opportunities are integrated into the plan-making process to allow for consultation with the environmental authorities and the general public on the plan and SEA:

- Pre-draft, including consultation on SEA Scoping;
- Draft Plan; and
- Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Plan.

Submissions and observations were made at each of these stages and these informed the preparation and finalisation of the plan and the SEA process.

2.3 Pre-draft Consultation

In accordance with Section 11(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) Dublin City Council commenced the review of the Dublin City Development Plan and the preparation of a new Plan for the City and gave notice to this effect on 15 December 2020.

At this initial stage Dublin City Council prepared an Issues Paper for public consultation on the review of the existing Development Plan and the preparation of the new Development Plan. The Strategic Issues Paper set out information in relation to:

- Shaping the City
- Climate Action
- Quality Housing and Sustainable Neighbourhoods
- The City Economy
- The City, Urban Villages and Retail
- Sustainable Movement and Transport
- Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Recreation and Natural Heritage
- Built Heritage and Archaeology
- Culture

- Sustainable Environmental Infrastructure and Flood Risk

The Council circulated the issues paper to the prescribed authorities and environmental authorities set out in Part 3, Article 13 and 13A respectively of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) as well as to key infrastructure providers and stakeholders. The Council made the Issues Paper available to the public and convened a number of public consultation events in the city. A total of 752 submissions and observations were received in relation to the Strategic Issues Paper. These submissions were summarised in the Chief Executive's Report (19 April 2021) and informed the preparation of the SEA scoping report for consultation with the Environmental Authorities.

2.4 SEA Scoping Consultation

In accordance with Article 13D of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 as amended, a SEA Scoping Report was prepared to allow for scoping on the content of the SEA environmental report with the specified environmental authorities¹. The scoping report provided information in relation to:

- the current knowledge and methods of environmental assessment;
- the contents and level of detail in the plan;
- the stage of the plan in the decision-making process; and
- the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the decision-making process in order to avoid duplication of environmental assessment.

SEA scoping ensures that the environmental assessment process is focused on the relevant environmental issues and examines issues at the appropriate level of detail and allows for the incorporation of the views of the environmental authorities within the Plan and the SEA Environmental Report.

Scoping with the environmental authorities was initiated in April 2021. Submissions and observations on SEA Scoping were received from the following Environmental Authorities:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);

¹ The following environmental authorities were notified for the purposes of SEA Scoping: Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media; Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Environment, Climate and Communications; Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning; Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council; Fingal County Council; and South Dublin County Council.

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) - under the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC); and
- Development Applications Unit (Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, now Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage).

The submissions provided information on sources of guidance and useful resources and aspects for consideration and incorporation in the Plan and in the SEA Environmental Report. A summary of the submissions is provided in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: SEA Scoping Submissions and Responses

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
1	EPA	<p>Submission noted the role of the EPA as one of the Environmental Authorities and provided a list of recommended guidance and resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEA process guidance and checklists. ▪ Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA. ▪ Topic specific SEA guidance (including Good practice guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment (EPA, 2020), Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring (EPA, 2020), Integrating climatic factors into SEA (EPA, 2019), Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA (EPA, 2015), and Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (EPA, 2012)). Available at: www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/ ▪ Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool. Available at: www.enviromap.ie ▪ EPA SEA Web GIS Tool. Available at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA ▪ EPA WFD Application. Available at: https://wfd.edenireland.ie/ ▪ EPA AA Geo Tool. Available at: http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/AppropAssess/index.jsp ▪ SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources'. 2021 Version 1.12. ▪ Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020'. Identifies thirteen Key Messages for Ireland which align with many of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental protection goals will require a concerted effort by government departments to address these key actions. ▪ Sustainable Development Goals. UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Relevant targets and actions in Ireland's SDG Implementation Plan (DCCAIE, 2018) should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan. ▪ Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
2	<p>Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) Under DECC</p>	<p>Geoheritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GSI welcomes the mention and listing of the 12 Geological Sites (CGSs) within the SEA scoping report under Table 5.4, Section 5.4.4 Geology. ▪ As a minimum, Geological Survey Ireland would like the Local Authority to include a policy objective like to protect from inappropriate development the scheduled list of geological heritage sites [Appendix X]." Or "to protect from inappropriate development the following list of County Geological Sites. ▪ Listing in the Plan provides protection of the sites against potentially damaging developments that normally require planning permission, such as building, quarrying, landfilling or forestry. ▪ National Heritage Plan - major strand of geological nature conservation. ▪ It would also be necessary to include a policy objective to protect geological NHAs as they become designated. <p>Geothermal Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 5.9.5.1 ‘Renewable Energy Potential’ of the Scoping Report. Geothermal maps, datasets and reports which will be of benefit to the Renewable Energy Potential section of the Plan. ▪ Ireland has widespread shallow geothermal resources. ▪ Geothermal Suitability maps could also be considered. ▪ Assessment of Geothermal Resources for District heating in Ireland. (GSI, 2020). ▪ Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy (DECC, 2020), was launched at the Geoscience 2020 Conference in November 2020. <p>Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Note reference to coastal flooding in Section ‘Flooding’ in the SEA scoping report. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological Survey Ireland is undertaking a new coastal vulnerability mapping initiative. The CVI data for Dublin is due to be published in 2021. <p>Database Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes. 	
3	<p>Development Applications Unit (Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media – now Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)</p>	<p>Outlined below are heritage-related observations / recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.</p> <p>Nature Conservation</p> <p>When this data is fully compiled and set out in the SEA Environmental Report, it should allow the prediction, evaluation and mitigation of the environmental impacts of the Draft Development Plan.</p> <p>The SEA Draft Scoping Report which has been prepared therefore appears to provide a sound basis for the drawing up of a final SEA Scoping Report with regards to the content of SEA Environmental Report to accompany the Draft City Development Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Section 5.2.2 Overview of Biodiversity, the Common Pipistrelle Bat is mentioned as one of the range of fauna occurring in the city. In fact seven other bat species have also been recorded within the DCC administrative area, these are: the Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, the Long-eared Bat, Leisler's Bat, Natterer's Bat, the Whiskered Bat and Daubenton's Bat. See the distribution maps in Irish Bats in the 21st Century, Niamh Roche, Tina Aughney, Ferdia Marnell and Mathieu Lundy, Bat Conservation Ireland (2014). ▪ In Section 5.2.2 it is mentioned that (plant) species protected by the Flora Protection Order include Hairy St. John's Wort which is found in in the Phoenix Park and Hairy Violet. Other plant species protected by the Plant (Protection) Order, 2015, (Statutory Instrument S.I. No. 356 of 2015) recently recorded from the DCC administrative area are 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<p>the Opposite-leaved Pondweed, from the Grand and Royal Canals, Lesser Centaury from the North Bull Island, and the Threadmosses Bryum intermedium, B. uliginosum and B. warneum, and Petalwort, a liverwort, all also from the North Bull Island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Section 5.2.13.4 Flora Protection Order the North Bull Island is mentioned as being listed under this order as a protected site for lesser centaury, hemp nettle and meadow meadow saxifrage. However, the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, like previous similar orders, does not list protected sites for plants, but only the actual plant species protected under the order, which protects them and the sites where they occur at any location within the state (see above.) The Red Hemp-nettle, which is protected under the 2015 order has not recently been recoded from the North Bull Island, while the Meadow Saxifrage is not protected under this order. ▪ In Section 5.9.4.1 Public Lighting there is a reference to how excessive light pollution can arise when external lighting is not properly designed or managed. As this service has previously commented concerning light pollution in relation to the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 Strategic Issues Paper, it should be noted that high artificial lighting levels can have detrimental impacts on the occurrence of bat species, particularly light sensitive species such as those species associated with woodland like the Long-eared and Whiskered Bats, or the Daubenton’s Bat, which forages over water bodies. In the case of any lighting proposals in the vicinity of woodlands or waterbodies their potential impacts on bat species should therefore always be carefully assessed. ▪ In Section 5.9.7.2 Cycling & Walking there is mention of the 7km section of the Royal Canal Greenway within the DCC area between Samuel Beckett Bridge and Ashtown. It should be noted that planning approval for the section of this greenway it is intended to build from Drumcondra west to Ashtown has not yet been applied for. In this area the section of the Royal Canal west from Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, to Broome Bridge, is particularly important for flora and fauna, such as for instance the otter, a species 	

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No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		afforded strict protection under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). A thorough environmental assessment of the potential impacts of the extension of the greenway along this stretch of the Royal Canal will therefore be required.	

2.5 Selection of Strategic Environmental Objectives for Assessment of the Plan

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures derived from environmental protection objectives established at international and / or national level (e.g. through EU Directives). SEOs are used as standards against which the provisions of the Plan can be evaluated, in order to identify areas in which significant adverse impacts are likely to occur, if unmitigated.

Therefore, the primary objective of the SEA is to provide for a high level of environmental protection and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028. The SEOs assist in the prediction, description and monitoring of impacts on the environment as a result of the Plan. Indicators allow impacts to be assessed and highlighted in a simple and effective manner. Indicators can also be used to form the basis of a monitoring programme for the Plan, see Section 4 (Monitoring Measures and Reporting). The SEOs are set out in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) for the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

Theme	SEO
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.
	(B_2) Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function.
	(B_3) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	(B_4) Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	(PHH_1) Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection.
	(PHH_2) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.
	(PHH_3) Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services.
	(PHH_4) Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.
Soils & Geology (SG)	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation.
	(SG_2) Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the city.
	(SG_3) Safeguard designated geological sites.

Theme	SEO
Water Quality (W)	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater and coastal waters in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive objectives and measures.
	(W_2) Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion.
	(W_3) Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	(AN_1) To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating and industry.
	(AN_2) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.
	(AN_3) Aim to meet Air Quality Directive standards for the protection of human health - Air Quality Directive.
	(AN_4) Significantly decrease noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise related industry <i>etc.</i>
Climate Change (CC)	(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.
	(CC_2) Integrate sustainable design solutions into the city's infrastructure (<i>e.g.</i> energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure).
	(CC_3) Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets.
	(CC_4) Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change.

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Theme	SEO
	(CC_5) Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape & Visual (LV)	(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character of Dublin City, especially with regard to areas of high amenity - River Liffey, Royal Canal, Grand Canal and coastline.
Material Assets (MA)	(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure to match population distribution and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of Dublin City's population.
	(MA_2) Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies.
	(MA_3) Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development.
	(MA_4) A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.

2.6 Draft Plan Consultation

The Draft Plan was subject to SEA and to AA and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The SEA Environmental Report included the following key sections:

- **Environmental Baseline** – Including information gathered during consultation with the environmental authorities at the SEA Scoping Stage, was collated and expanded upon. This included a review of the findings of the consultation submissions received during consultation on the pre-draft plan stage. This was used to identify environmental sensitivities and existing environmental problems relevant to the plan area.
- **Policies, Plans & Programmes Review** - A review of relevant international, European, national and regional policies, plans and programmes was undertaken both to identify the key environmental issues and to ensure that the objectives set out in the Plan meet the requirements of all relevant plans and policies.
- **Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs)** – A number of SEOs were identified having regard to the above and the issues most relevant and of significance to the Plan area.
- **Environmental Assessment** - Using the strategic environmental objectives (SEOs), the assessment of the potential significant environmental effects of the Plan (objectives, projects and alternatives to the Plan) was undertaken.
- **Mitigation Measures** - Based on this assessment, potential adverse or uncertain environmental impacts were identified and recommendations in relation to mitigation were proposed.
- **Monitoring Programme** – A Programme for Monitoring of the Plan throughout its lifetime was proposed to ensure that any potential adverse environmental impacts, that may be unforeseen at this stage, are identified early, so that remedial action may be taken to prevent any deterioration of the environment.

It is the Plan considered as a whole, which contributes towards environmental protection and management, and towards sustainable development and that complies with the various legislative requirements. This is identified throughout the SEA documentation. The environmental assessment included recommendations for changes to policies and objectives for the mitigation of potential negative environment effects, and for the inclusion of protective environmental policies

and objectives within the Plan. Specifically the Plan included the following in relation to environmental assessments:

The following will apply to all plans:

To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European Site, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.

Plans will also be subject to screening for the requirement for environmental assessment, and to environmental assessment if required, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) as transposed into national legislation.

The following will apply to all development proposals:

To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European site(s), or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development

proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.

Development proposals will also be subject to screening for the requirement for environmental impact assessment, and to environmental impact assessment if required, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2011/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU (the EIA Directive) as transposed into national legislation.

In accordance with SEA Regulations, the Draft Plan, together with the SEA Environmental Report, Natura Impact Report (NIR) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) were placed on public display between 29 November 2021 and 14 February 2022 during which written submissions and observations were invited.

A total of 4,323 submissions and observations were received. A summary of the submissions and observations in relation to the Environmental Report is provided in the Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Submissions / Observations received on the Environmental Report (ER) for Draft Plan Stage

Agency	Summary Comment	SEA Issues identified	Draft Response
OPR	<p>The submission notes that the SEA Environmental Report does not include any analysis or discussion of the Council’s deliberations of the draft Plan prepared by the executive, or any analysis of the directions or motions of the Elected Members in the process of preparing the draft Plan for public display. The submission continues to say that the planning authority should ensure that as / when material amendments stage arise, the environmental reporting is iterative and transparent with the decision-making process at that stage.</p> <p>The submission provides detailed comments across the Draft Plan.</p>	<p>Provide analysis / discussion of iterative / transparent approach of material amendments stage.</p>	<p>The iterative and transparent nature of the analysis of decision-making process of the material amendments and there assessments have been described in the updated Environmental Report.</p> <p>In addition, the environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.</p>
EMRA	<p>Comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report (and AA and SFRA) provided under section 15 of submission.</p> <p>The Assembly welcomes the preparation of the Draft Plan in tandem with the required environmental processes, namely Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Appropriate</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to capture new / updated information and references (e.g. Urban centres most exposed to economic disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and Economic analysis of co-working spaces to inform targeted supports and investment...to be found at www.emra.ie).</p>

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Agency	Summary Comment	SEA Issues identified	Draft Response
	<p>Assessment (AA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).</p> <p>The SEA environmental report sets out the iterative process to date including an assessment of the overall environmental effects arising from the Draft Plan provisions.</p> <p>The submission provides detailed comments across all chapters of the Draft Plan.</p>		
<p>Development Applications Unit of Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p>	<p>No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides comments in relation to European sites, nature conservation and Appropriate Assessment.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.</p>
<p>Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (especially Geological Survey Ireland)</p>	<p>Welcomes inclusion of the County Geological Sites at Table 5.4 of the SEA Environmental Report.</p> <p>Commends inclusion of GSI groundwater datasets, geothermal datasets, natural resources data</p> <p>Submission provides additional information and links to further data, including in relation to</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.</p>

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Agency	Summary Comment	SEA Issues identified	Draft Response
	geochemistry of soils, surface waters, and sediments.		
NTA	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides comments in relation to an integrated land use and transport perspective including around Climate Change and recovery from the Covid-19 Pandemic.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
Department of Transport	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission includes comments in relation to sustainable movement and transport, smarter travel, alternative fuels, micro-renewable energy production, ‘Whole Journey Approach’, accessibility, inclusion and the 2020 DMURS Interim Advice Note – Covid-19 Pandemic Response.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
Department of Education	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides detailed comments in relation to existing, planned and likely future education needs in the city.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
Department of Public Health	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides detailed comments in relation to human health, communities and sustainable	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take

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Agency	Summary Comment	SEA Issues identified	Draft Response
	neighbourhoods, active transport and sustainable movement, quality housing, and environment and climate change.		account of information provided in the submission.
OPW	<p>No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission includes detailed comments in relation to built and cultural heritage, SuDS, flood risk and climate, and coastal protection.</p> <p>Reference has been made in the written statement and the SFRA to the Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS) 2013 as a source of information on coastal flood risk. This has been updated by the Irish Coastal Wave and Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS) 2018, and the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021.</p>	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to include the Irish Coastal Wave and Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS) 2018, and the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021.
Fáilte Ireland	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides detailed comments in relation to existing and future tourism potential in the city.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
EPA	Submission includes the following comments on / in relation to SEA / the SEA Environmental Report: Consider attaching the Non-Technical Summary for the Dublin City Council Development Plan 2022-2028 to Volume 5 SEA (Environmental Report) and	Attach NTS to Volume 5	NTS has been provided.

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	<p>to highlighting, in the contents / Introduction section as relevant, where the NTS can be easily accessed.</p> <p>Where you have identified the potential for likely significant effects, you should provide appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these. You should ensure that the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Monitoring Programme should be flexible to take account of specific environmental issues and unforeseen adverse impacts should they arise. It should consider and deal with the possibility of cumulative effects. Monitoring of both positive and negative effects should be considered. The monitoring programme should set out the various data sources, monitoring frequencies and responsibilities.</p> <p>If the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, should ensure that suitable and effective remedial action is taken.</p>	<p>Mitigation of likely significant effects</p> <p>Flexible monitoring Programme to address unforeseen impacts</p> <p>Remedial action for adverse impacts</p>	<p>Mitigation has been provided for likely significant effects in Chapter 9 of the SEA Environmental Report. Mitigation has been reviewed and updated where required during the plan-making process.</p> <p>The monitoring programme with data sources, frequencies and responsibilities is set out in Chapter 10 of the SEA Environmental report. The programme is set up to capture both positive and negative effects. The section has been reviewed to ensure flexibility and to incorporate possibility of cumulative effects. Changes required are included in the updated Environmental Report.</p> <p>The monitoring section has been reviewed to allow for the taking of suitable and effective remedial action should adverse impacts arise during implementation. Changes required are included in the updated Environmental Report.</p>

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Agency	Summary Comment	SEA Issues identified	Draft Response
	The submission also provides links to SEA-related guidance on the EPA website and to the State of the Environment Report (2020).	Guidance	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
TII	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission includes comments in relation to TII assets, national road schemes, strategic development regeneration areas, mapping, etc.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report will be updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
Irish Water	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides comments in relation to foul and surface water, water supply and distribution, and wastewater treatment and networks.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.
An Taisce	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report.	None	N/A
ESB	No specific comments in relation to SEA Environmental Report. However, the submission provides detailed comments in relation to existing and future electricity market from generation to transmission and distribution to supply of customers.	None	Environmental baseline and environmental references in the Environmental Report have been updated, where appropriate, to take account of information provided in the submission.

The Chief Executive prepared a report (29 April 2022) summarising the submissions and observations and recommending that the Members of Dublin City Council make material alterations to the Draft Plan. Having considered the submissions and observations and the Chief Executive's Report, the Members proposed material alterations (PMA) to the Draft Plan. The PMA were screened and assessed for AA and SEA. The SEA Environmental Report was subsequently updated to take account of:

- Submissions received;
- Emerging data and the changes as a result of iterative nature of SEA.
- Screening and assessment of the amendments;
- Updating of interactions with NIR and SFRA; and
- To fully document the assessment which took place for the Plan and the PMA.

2.7 Proposed Material Alterations Consultation

The Proposed Material Alterations, SEA Environmental Report and NIR were placed on public display from 27 July 2022 to 1 September 2022 during which a further 1,096 submissions and observations were received on the PMA.

The submissions and observations were addressed in the Chief Executive's Report of 21 September 2022.

The Members of Dublin City Council formally adopted the new Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 at special meetings on the 1 and 2 November 2022. The Development Plan comes into effect on the 14 December 2022.

2.8 Mitigation Measures

Article 5 of the SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures be proposed for all significant adverse effects on the environment as a result of the implementation of the Plan. The SEA is an iterative process prepared in tandem with the formulation of policies and objectives of the Plan. While not always possible to achieve, it is the aim of the process to ensure that sensitive environmental receptors are given adequate and appropriate consideration throughout.

Mitigation measures are measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse impacts on the environment of implementing the development objectives. Mitigation has taken place throughout the plan-making process.

Having regard to the baseline and existing environmental problems relevant to the Plan area, mitigation took place through the consideration of alternatives, as environmental considerations communicated to the plan-making team allowed them to make an informed choice as to which alternative to put before the Members of the Council. Mitigation also took place in the detailed assessment of the policies and objectives of the Plan and the identification, amendment or drafting of policies and / or objectives required to mitigate any uncertain and / or potentially negative aspects. A number of protective objectives were included in the Plan and a full list of protective objectives included in the Plan is provided in Table 2.4 below.

2.9 Monitoring

Monitoring of the Plan and its implications on the environment is paramount to ensure that the environment is not adversely affected through the implementation of the Plan. In accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive, and Article 13J of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, monitoring must be carried out of the significant environmental effects directly related to the implementation of the Plan *“in order to, inter alia, identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.”* Article 13J also acknowledges that existing monitoring arrangements may be used with a view to avoiding duplication of monitoring.

While considerable environmental data is directly available to the Council, other sources of information will be accessed to provide a comprehensive view of the impact of the implementation of the Plan. In this regard the local authority will work with other agencies with environmental mandates to gather data for the purposes of monitoring the Plan. Therefore, while monitoring specific elements of the environment is not strictly the preserve of the Council, Dublin City Council will continue to liaise and work with the Environmental Protection Agency, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Central Statistics Office and others in the pursuit of environmental conservation and protection through existing environmental monitoring procedures. Monitoring details are set out at Section 4 of this SEA Statement.

Table 2.4: Environmental Protective Policies and Objectives included in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

No.	Policy / Objective
SCV1 United Nations Sustainability Goals	It is the policy of Dublin City Council to contribute, via this Development Plan, towards achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as per link https://sdgs.un.org/goals .
Chapter 1: Section 1.5 The following will apply to all plans	To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European Site, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation. Plans will also be subject to screening for the requirement for environmental assessment, and to environmental assessment if required, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) as transposed into national legislation.
Chapter 1: Section 1.5 The following will apply to all development proposals	To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European site(s), or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in

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No.	Policy / Objective
	<p>exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p> <p>Development proposals will also be subject to screening for the requirement for environmental impact assessment, and to environmental impact assessment if required, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2011/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU (the EIA Directive) as transposed into national legislation.</p>
CA1 National Climate Action Policy	To support the implementation of national objectives on climate change including the ‘Climate Action Plan 2021: Securing Our Future’ (including any subsequent updates to or replacement thereof), the ‘National Adaptation Framework’ 2018 and the ‘National Energy and Climate Plan for Ireland 2021-2030’ and other relevant policy and legislation.
CA4: Improving Mobility Links in Existing Areas	To support retrofitting of existing built-up areas with measures which will contribute to their meeting the objective of a low-carbon city, such as reopening closed walking and cycling links or providing new links between existing areas.
CA21 Sustainable Energy Communities	To support, encourage and facilitate the ongoing efforts and future development of Sustainable Energy Communities in Dublin City through the SEAI ‘Sustainable Energy Communities’ Initiative.
CA23 The Circular Economy	To support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in ‘a Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 to 2025, Ireland’s National Waste Policy, as updated together with The Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023. https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b542d-whole-of-government-circular-economy-strategy-2022-2023-living-more-using-less/
SC13 Green Infrastructure	To recognise and promote Green Infrastructure and landscape as a key mechanism to address climate change and as an integral part of the form and structure of the city, including streets and public spaces.
QHSN13 Healthy Dublin City Framework and the Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025	To support the Healthy Dublin City Framework and the Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025 in promoting a long-term vision of improving the physical and mental health and well-being of the population at all stages of life.

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No.	Policy / Objective
QHSN15 Dublin City Council's Integration Strategy 2021-2025	Having regard to the Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2020 and any subsequent review, to support minority groups, including non-Irish nationals and Travellers in relation to their social, cultural and community needs in an integrated manner through the implementation of Dublin City Council's Integration Strategy 2021-2025 and promote active participation consistent with the objectives of the RSES.
QHSN16 Accessible Built Environment	To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces which are accessible to all. New developments must be in accordance with the seven principles of Universal Design as advocated by the National Disability Authority, Building For Everyone: A Universal Design Approach 2012 and consistent with obligations under Article 4 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.
QHSN17 Sustainable Neighbourhoods	To promote sustainable neighbourhoods which cater to the needs of persons in all stages of their lifecycle, e.g. children, people of working age, older people, people living with dementia and people with disabilities.
QHSN18 Needs of an Ageing Population	To support the needs of an ageing population in the community with reference to housing, mobility and the public realm having regard to Age Friendly Ireland's 'Age Friendly Principles and Guidelines for the Planning Authority 2020', the Draft Dublin City Age Friendly Strategy 2020-2025 and Housing Options for our Aging Population 2019.
QHSN22 Adaptable and Flexible Housing	To ensure that all new housing is designed in a way that is adaptable and flexible to the changing needs of the homeowner as set out in the Lifetime Homes Guidance contained in Section 5.2 of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities – Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities' (2007) and the Universal Design Guidelines for Homes in Ireland 2015.
QHSN25 Housing for People with Disabilities	To support access, for people with disabilities, to the appropriate range of housing and related support services, delivered in an integrated and sustainable manner, which facilitates equality of outcome, individual choice and independent living. To support the provision of specific purpose-built accommodation, including assisted/supported living units, lifetime housing, and adaptation of existing properties.
QHSN26 Dublin City Council's Strategic Plan for Housing	To support and facilitate the implementation of Dublin City Council's Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability 2016 or any subsequent review.

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People with a Disability 2016	
QHSN27 Homeless Action Plan 2022 – 2024, a Framework for Dublin	To support the implementation of the Homeless Action Plan 2022 – 2024 a Framework for Dublin or any subsequent review and the Housing First National Implementation Plan 2022-2026 and support related initiatives to address homelessness.
QHSN31 Traveller Culture	To recognise and support the separate identity, culture, tradition and history of the Travelling people and to reduce the levels of disadvantage that Travellers experience.
QHSN34 Social, Affordable Purchase and Cost Rental Housing	To promote the provision of social, affordable purchase, cost rental and rental housing in accordance with the Council’s Housing Strategy, Part V of the Planning and Development Act, as amended by the Affordable Housing Act 2021 and government policy as outlined in the DHPLG ‘Social Housing Strategy 2020’ and support the realisation of public housing.
QHSN37 Houses and Apartments	To ensure that new houses and apartments provide for the needs of family accommodation with a satisfactory level of residential amenity in accordance with the standards for residential accommodation.
QHSN50 Inclusive Social & Community Infrastructure	To support the development of social and community infrastructure that is inclusive and accessible in its design and provides for needs of persons with disabilities, older people, migrant communities and children and adults with additional needs including the sensory needs of the neurodiverse.
QHSNO20 Corpus Christi Parochial Hall, Drumcondra	To protect and retain the Corpus Christi Parochial Hall as an important and necessary community amenity in Drumcondra.
CCUV08 Review of Architectural Conservation Areas / Areas of Special Planning Control	To review the Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) pertaining to the retail core so that they reflect the approach for Category 2 Streets with particular regard to complementary non-retail uses. To prepare / update Areas of Special Planning Control for the city as and where appropriate and necessary.
CCUV34 Moore Street Market	To recognise the unique importance of Moore Street Market to the history and culture of the city and to ensure its protection, renewal and enhancement in cooperation with the traders and taking account of the contents and

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	relevant recommendations of the Moore Street Advisory Group Report, the OPW and other stakeholders including the response of the Minister for Heritage and Electoral Reform.
SMT6 Mobility Management and Travel Planning	To promote best practice mobility management and travel planning through the requirement for proactive mobility strategies for new developments focussed on promoting and providing for active travel and public transport use while managing vehicular traffic and servicing activity.
SI2 Integrating Water Services with Development	To ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and wastewater treatment and to manage development, so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity or resources exist or will become available within the life of a planning permission.
SI4 Drainage Infrastructure Design Standards	To require new private development sewers which are intended to connect to the public drainage system to comply with the requirements of the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and / or Irish Water foul sewer specification (where applicable).
SI6 Water Conservation	To require all developments to incorporate best practice water conservation and demand management measures in order to promote water conservation by all water users and minimise the pressure for water drawdown, wastage of water supply and reduced availability of water resources.
SI7 Water Quality Status	To promote and maintain the achievement of at least good status in all water bodies in the city.
SI9 Groundwater Pollution	To promote the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater.
SIO4 River Basin Management Plan	To implement the EU Water Framework Directive through the implementation of the appropriate River Basin Management Plan and Programme of Measures and individual river restoration strategies where available.
SIO9 Planning for Surface Water Management	To undertake Surface Water Management Plans for each river catchment and as part of this, include a study of relevant zoned lands within the city in order to ensure that sufficient land is provided for nature-based surface water management, SuDS and green infrastructure.
SI14 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	To implement and comply fully with the recommendations of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared as part of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, including all measures to mitigate identified climate change and flood risks, including those recommended under Part 3 (Specific Flood Risk Assessment) of the Justification Tests,

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	<p>and to have regard to the Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009), as revised by Circular PL 2/2014, when assessing planning applications and in the preparation of statutory and non-statutory plans.</p>
<p>SI15 Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment</p>	<p>All development proposals shall carry out, to an appropriate level of detail, a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) that shall demonstrate compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (2009), as revised by Circular PL 2/2014 and any future amendments, and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as prepared by this Development Plan. • The application of the sequential approach, with avoidance of highly and less vulnerable development in areas at risk of flooding as a priority and / or the provision of water compatible development only. Where the Justification Test for Plan Making and Development Management have been passed, the SSFRA will address all potential sources of flood risk and will consider residual risks including climate change and those associated with existing flood defences. The SSFRA will include site-specific mitigation measures, flood-resilient design and construction, and any necessary management measures (the SFRA and Appendix B of the above mentioned national guidelines refer). Attention shall be given in the site-specific flood risk assessment to building design and creating a successful interface with the public realm through good design that addresses flood concerns but also maintains appealing functional streetscapes. Allowances for climate change shall be included in the SSFRA. • On lands where the Justification Test for Plan Making has been passed and where a small proportion of the land is at significant risk of flooding, the sequential approach to development will be applied, and development will be limited to Minor Development (Section 5.28 of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009) on the portion at significant risk of flooding. There will be a presumption against the granting of permission for highly or less vulnerable development which encroaches onto or results in the loss of the flood plain. Water compatible development only will be considered in such areas at risk of flooding which do not have existing development on them.

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SI17 Catchment-Based Flood Risk Management Plans	To assist the OPW in implementing catchment-based Flood Risk Management Plans for rivers, coastlines and estuaries in the Dublin City area, including planned investment measures for managing and reducing flood risk, and have regard to their provisions / recommendations.
SI22 Sustainable Drainage Systems	To require the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments, where appropriate, as set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (Vol 2: New Development)/ Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works and having regard to the guidance set out in Nature Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas, Water Sensitive Urban Design Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2021). Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should incorporate nature-based solutions and be designed in accordance with the Dublin City Council Sustainable Drainage Design and Evaluation Guide (2021) which is summarised in Appendix 12. SuDS should protect and enhance water quality through treatment at source while enhancing biodiversity and amenity.
SI23 Green Blue Roofs	To require all new developments with roof areas in excess of 100 sq. metres to provide for a green blue roof designed in accordance with the requirements of Dublin City Council’s Green and Blue Roof Guide (2021) which is summarised in Appendix 11.
SI24 Control of Paving of Private Driveways / Vehicular Entrances / Grassed Areas	To require that all surface water run-off from new / extended domestic driveways, repaired/ replacement driveways and vehicular entrances (where such development is not exempted from the requirement to obtain planning permission) is managed through the use of SuDS, ensuring no increase in surface water discharges to the public drainage network (for further guidance please refer to Appendices 5 and 12).
SI25 Surface Water Management	To require the preparation of a Surface Water Management Plan as part of all new developments in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 13 – the Council’s Surface Water Management Guidance.
SI26 Taking in Charge of Private Drainage Infrastructure	To require that all new surface water infrastructure within public or private developments be constructed in accordance with the standards set out within the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works, irrespective of the management and maintenance regime proposed for the development or whether or not the development is intended to be taken in charge, in full or in part (i.e. infrastructure shall be to designed to taking in charge standards).

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No.	Policy / Objective
SI27 Sustainable Waste Management	To support the principles of the circular economy, good waste management and the implementation of best practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin City and the Region to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to provide a waste management infrastructure that supports this objective. To support opportunities in the circular resource efficient economy in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Bioeconomy (2018).
SIO16 Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan	To support the implementation of the Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015–2021 and any subsequent plans in order to facilitate the transition from a waste management economy towards a circular economy.
SI32 Litter Management Plan	To support the implementation of the Dublin City Council Litter Management Plan 2020-2022 and subsequent plans through enforcement of the litter bye-laws, street cleaning and education and awareness campaigns.
SIO19 Consultation with Regional Waste Management Office	To liaise with the Regional Waste Management Office when considering proposals for the development of brownfield sites that require the offsite disposal of contaminated waste.
SI34 Management of Air Quality	To monitor, pro-actively manage and improve air quality in the city through integrated land use and spatial planning measures to avoid, mitigate and minimise unacceptable levels of air pollution in accordance with national and EU policy Directives on air quality and, where appropriate, drive compliance with established targets.
SIO21 Air Quality Data Collection	To reduce harmful emissions and to achieve and maintain good air quality in the city by working with the Dublin local authorities and relevant agencies in the collection of local data through the Dublin City ambient air quality monitoring network.
SIO22 City Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network	To maintain and manage a Dublin City ambient air quality monitoring network in conjunction with the EPA and to commit to make available to the public the resulting air quality measurements through the https://dublincityairandnoise.ie/ website in real time, where feasible.
SI35 Ambient Noise Quality	To seek to preserve and maintain noise quality in the city in accordance with good practice and relevant legislation.

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No.	Policy / Objective
SI36 Noise Management	To support pro-active management of noise in the city through measures such as appropriate road surfaces to avoid, mitigate, minimise noise in accordance with good practice, relevant legislation and in line with the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023 and subsequent plans.
SI37 Noise Sensitive Development	To give careful consideration to the location, design and construction of noise-sensitive developments, including the horizontal and vertical layout of apartment schemes, so as to ensure they are protected from major noise sources, where practical, and to minimise the potential for noise disturbance.
SI39 Protection of Designated Quiet Areas	To protect the designated Quiet Areas within the city from increased exposure to noise.
SI40 Dublin Airport Noise Zones and other Noise Plans	To take account of the Dublin Airport Local Area Plan (2020) and Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023 as part of the development management process in order to ensure the protection / prevention of noise sensitive uses within this zone whilst facilitating the continued operation of Dublin Airport; and to develop similar appropriate plans for areas adjacent to Dublin Port.
SIO23 Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan	To support the implementation of the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018–2023 and subsequent plans in co-operation with the other Dublin local authorities.
SIO24 Noise Monitoring and Enforcement	To support and facilitate the monitoring and enforcement by the environmental health department of noise reduction measures in areas experiencing excess noise.
SI42 Light Pollution	To not allow unnecessary, inappropriate or excessive artificial lighting and to ensure that the design of public and external lighting proposals minimises light spillage or pollution and has due regard to the character, environmental sensitivity and residential amenity of the surrounding area.
SI44 COMAH Establishments / SEVESO	To have regard to the provisions of the SEVESO III Directive (2012/18/EU) relating to the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances and its objectives to prevent major accidents and limit the consequences of such accidents. Dublin City Council will have regard to the provisions of the Directive and recommendations of the HSA in the assessment of all planning applications located on, or impacted by, COMAH establishments in

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	accordance with Guidance on Technical Land-use Planning Advice: for planning authorities and operators of COMAH establishments (2021).
GI1 Green Infrastructure Assets	To identify and protect the integrity of the city’s GI assets, as appropriate, and to enhance and expand the connectivity, multi-functionality, and accessibility of the city’s green infrastructure network, while addressing gaps in the network.
GI6 New Development / New Growth Areas	To integrate Green Infrastructure and an ecosystem services approach into new developments / new growth areas in the city that contributes to the city’s green infrastructure network by its extension and enhancement and that provides for the environmental resilience of new development.
GI7 Connecting Greening Elements in Site Design	To avoid the fragmentation of green spaces in site design and to link green spaces /greening elements to existing adjacent green infrastructure / the public realm where feasible and to provide for ecological functions.
GIO3 Current and Future Greening Strategies	To expand the preparation and implementation of urban greening strategies, with particular focus on key streets in the city area between the Royal and Grand Canals. To support the implementation of the: ‘Liberties Greening Strategy’ (2015), the ‘North East Inner City Greening Strategy’ (2018) and the ‘Stoneybatter Green Strategy’ (2021) and to implement the greening strategies in the Council’s Public Realm Strategies programme.
GIO5 Design Guide for Public Open Space	To implement the forthcoming Dublin City Council Parks, Public Open Space Design Guide.
GI9 European Union Natura 2000 Sites	To conserve, manage, protect and restore the favourable conservation condition of all qualifying interest/special conservation interests of all European sites designated, or proposed to be designated, under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (European / Natura 2000 sites).
GI10 Flora and Fauna Protected under National & European Legislation	To adequately protect flora and fauna (under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, the Wildlife Acts 1976 (as amended), To protect and enhance the ecological functions and connectivity of habitats and species of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) to be designated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), the Fisheries Acts 1959 (as amended) and the Flora (Protection) Order 2022 S.I. No. 235 of 2022 wherever they occur within Dublin City, or have been identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites.

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Located Outside Designated Areas	
GI11 Proposed Natural Heritage Areas	To protect and enhance the ecological functions and connectivity of habitats and species of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) to be designated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).
GI12 National and International Sites for Nature Conservation	To protect sites for nature conservation as designated under the Ramsar Treaty for wetland sites, National Special Amenity Areas, National Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas and Flora Protection Order Sites.
GI13 Areas of Ecological Importance for Protected Species	To ensure the protection conservation and enhancement of all areas of ecological importance for protected species, and especially those listed in the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, including those identified as supporting the favourable conservation condition of any European sites, in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.
GI14 Ecological / Wildlife Corridors	To maintain and strengthen the integrity of the city’s ecological corridors and stepping stones which enable species to move through the city, by increasing their connectivity [to be shown in the proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy] under Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive. Development proposals should not compromise their ecological functions and should realise opportunities to contribute to enhancing the nature conservation value of them by landscaping that provides complementary habitats. An Ecological Impact Assessment will be required for any proposed development likely to have a significant impact on habitats and species of interest on or adjacent an ecological corridor.
GI15 Inland and Sea Fisheries	To protect inland and sea fisheries and take full account of Inland Fisheries Ireland Guidelines ‘Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment’ 2020, when undertaking, approving or authorising development or works which may impact on rivers, streams, watercourses, estuaries, shorelines and their associated habitats. To protect sea angling sites designated by Inland Fisheries Ireland at the North and South Bull Walls and at Dollymount and Sandymount Strands.

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GI18 Minimise Impact – Light and Noise	To minimise the environmental impact of external lighting and noise at sensitive locations to achieve a sustainable balance between the needs of an area, the safety of walking and cycling routes and the protection of sensitive species such as bats (see also Section 9.5.9 Public & External Lighting).
GIO7 National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	To support the management targets for nature conservation sites set out in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017 (and as updated) and the objectives for local authorities to address threats to biodiversity.
GIO8 Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025	To support the implementation of the ‘Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021–2025’ (or as updated), which sets out key themes and objectives for biodiversity conservation and restoration and measurable targets and actions, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders.
GIO10 All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021 - 2025	To have regard to the all-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021 – 2025 in the management of the Council’s open spaces, parks and roadside verges and to encourage the pollination of vacant, derelict and temporary sites through measures to protect and increase the populations of native wild bees and other pollinators.
GIO11 North Bull Island Nature Reserve Action Plan 2020 - 2025	To manage and maintain the North Bull Island National Nature Reserve (Recognition Order, 1988) in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and to support the implementation of the North Bull Island Nature Reserve Action Plan 2020-2025 for the implementation of Management Objectives.
GIO12 Geological Sites	To recognise the importance of City Geological Sites and to protect the character and integrity of these sites / features.
GIO13 Dublin City Habitat Map and Database	To protect and improve connectivity of habitats and to prevent habitat loss and fragmentation through urban land use change, development and management through the use of the Dublin City Habitat Map and Database (2020, and updates) to inform planning decisions.
GIO14 Further Nature Reserves	To liaise and work with and support the National Parks and Wildlife Service in the designation of additional nature reserves and Natural Heritage Areas, and in the identification of opportunities for nature development.
GI19 Protect and Enhance Landscapes	To continue to protect and enhance the city’s landscape and seascape, the amenities of places and features of natural beauty and interest, through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the National Landscape Strategy 2015 – 2025 and any updated strategy.

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GI20 Views and Prospects	To protect and enhance views and prospects which contribute to the appreciation of landscape and natural heritage.
GI21 Promote City Landscape	To promote the city landscapes, including rivers, canals, Dublin Mountains and Dublin Bay, as a major resource for the city and forming core areas of the green infrastructure network.
GI23 European Landscape Convention	To continue to protect and enhance landscape, including existing green spaces through sustainable planning and design for both the existing community and for future generations in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.
GIO15 National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025	To support and implement the objectives of the National Landscape Strategy 2015 – 2025 (and updates).
GIO16 Landscape Character Assessment	To prepare a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Dublin City, during the lifetime of the plan in accordance with the National Landscape Strategy 2015 – 2025 and the forthcoming National Landscape Character Map and national guidance on local landscape character assessments.
GIO17 Views and Prospects Study	To undertake a ‘Views and Prospects’ study to identify and protect the key views and prospects of the city. Additional views and prospects may be identified through the development management process and local area plans.
GIO18 Landscape Conservation Areas Review	To investigate the suitability of designating St. Anne’s Park as a Landscape Conservation Area and to prepare a review to examine the potential for other Landscape Conservation Areas as appropriate during the timeframe of the Development Plan.
GIO22 Dublin City Parks Strategy	To support the implementation of the Dublin City Parks Strategy 2019 or as updated.
GIO24 Public Open Space Audit	To support the preparation of a Public Open Space Audit for the City Centre Area.
GIO27 Phoenix Park Management Plan	To support the implementation of the Phoenix Park Management Plan by the Office of Public Works so as to protect and conserve the historic landscape of the Phoenix Park and its archaeological, architectural and natural heritage whilst facilitating visitor access, education and interpretation, facilitating the sustainable use of the park’s

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	resources for recreation and other appropriate activities, encouraging research and maintaining its sense of peace and tranquillity.
GI30 Maintain and Improve Connectivity of Freshwater and Estuarine Habitats/ EU Birds & Habitats Directives	To conserve, maintain and restore freshwater and estuarine habitats which are of importance for species listed in the annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and to ensure connectivity of these in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.
GI31 Protect and Improve Ecological Status of Rivers under the EU Water Framework Directive	To support the improvement of the ecological status of all rivers / waterbodies within the administrative area of Dublin City Council and those rivers identified in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018 – 2021 and the next management plan to be produced under the 3rd river basin planning cycle (2022-2027), as required under the EU Water Framework Directive (see Chapter 9, Section 9.5.2 Urban Watercourses and Water Quality).
GI37 Protection and Management of Dublin Bay	To ensure a co-ordinated approach to the protection of management of Dublin Bay with other State and Semi-State agencies through the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership in line with its management plan for the sustainable development of Dublin Bay and the Lima Action Plan of the UNESCO MAB World Network of Biosphere Reserves.
GI38 Marine Pollution and MSF Directive	To support initiatives to reduce marine pollution in Dublin Bay in partnership with other organisations and to raise awareness by Bay users and the general public and also to have regard to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EU).
GI39 Interpretation, Awareness and Public Engagement	To raise awareness of the international importance for nature conservation of Dublin Bay by improving information and interpretation of its biodiversity for recreational users and visitors. To increase public engagement and actions to conserve nature in line with the objectives of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.
GIO37 Bathing Beaches and Blue Flag Status	To ensure all bathing areas, including Dollymount and Sandymount, are maintained to a high standard and to protect and improve water quality and bathing facilities at designated and other monitored waters in order to bring them to designated bathing waters as far as is possible and/or 'Blue Flag' standard.

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GI41 Protect Existing Trees as Part of New Development	To protect existing trees as part of new development, particularly those that are of visual, biodiversity or amenity quality and significance. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining and safeguarding trees that make a valuable contribution to the environment.
GI42 Tree Management	To adopt a pro-active and systematic good practice approach to tree management with the aim of promoting good tree health, condition, diversity, public amenity and a balanced age-profile and as per Dublin City Tree Strategy 2016.
GIO42 Trees as Wildlife Corridor or 'Stepping Stones'	To protect trees, hedgerows or groups of trees which function as wildlife corridors or 'stepping stones' in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.
GIO43 Urban Tree Canopy Plan	To support the preparation of an Urban Tree Canopy Plan for the City Centre Area and Inner City in the lifetime of this plan. To increase the tree canopy cover to a minimum of 10% in all areas with an emphasis in increasing the tree canopy cover in areas where there is a deficit, and a minimum of 5% each year in the city centre (a minimum of 5% per year over 6 years = a minimum of 30% over the life time of the plan).
GI45 National Physical Activity Plan 2016	To improve the health and well-being of communities by increasing access to participation in sports, recreation and healthy activity in line with the National Physical Activity Plan 2016, the Healthy Ireland Framework 2019 – 2025 and the Sport Ireland Participation Plan 2021 – 2024.
GI49 Protection of Existing and Established Sport and Recreational Facilities	To protect existing and established sport and recreation facilities, including pitches, unless there is clear evidence that there is no long term need for the facility; unless the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity or quality in an accessible and suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, or required to meet other open space deficiencies, the benefits of which would clearly outweigh the loss of the former or current use.
GI50 Fenced Playing Pitches on Existing Open Space	To protect public open space and to generally restrict the development of fenced playing pitches on existing open space areas where it would exclude the use of the open space for other amenity related purposes when matches are not in progress.

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GIO45 Active Cities Project	To support the work of the Dublin City Sports & Wellbeing Partnership and the Dublin Active Cities Project in creating, maintaining and increasing the numbers of people, of all ages, gender and ability, participating in sport and physical activity in the city.
GIO49 Dublin City Play Strategy 'Pollinating Play' 2021	To support the implementation of the Dublin City Play Strategy 'Pollinating Play' 2021 – 2025 which aims to provide inclusive and accessible play opportunities for children and young people and the integration of play provision and child friendly neighbourhoods.
GIO50 Play Friendly Communities	To support and encourage the development of play-friendly communities that provide time and space and permission for 'everyday street play', opportunities and experiences and play in urban public space.
BHA1 Record of Protected Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To include those structures that are considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest in the Record of Protected Structures, and to remove those structures where protection is no longer warranted. (b) To maintain and review the RPS whilst having regard to recommendations for additions to the RPS made by the Minister under Section 53 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).
BHA2 Development of Protected Structures	<p>That development will conserve and enhance protected structures and their curtilage and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' 2011 published by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. (b) Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance. (c) Ensure that works are carried out in line with best conservation practice as advised by a suitably qualified person with expertise in architectural conservation. (d) Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout and materials.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and ensure that new development does not adversely impact the curtilage or the special character of the Protected Structure. (f) Respect the historic fabric and the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, structure and architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials. (g) Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the architectural character and special interest(s) of the Protected Structure. (h) Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features. (i) Ensure historic landscapes, gardens and trees (in good condition) associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development. <p>Have regard to ecological considerations for example, protection of species such as bats.</p>
BHA3 Loss of Protected Structures	That the City Council will resist the total or substantial loss of protected structures in all but exceptional circumstances.
BHA01 Buildings-at-Risk Register	To continue to maintain and proactively manage the Buildings-at-Risk Register of Protected Structures that are considered to be endangered or have the potential to become endangered through neglect, decay, damage and harm.
BHA7 Architectural Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To protect the special interest and character of all areas which have been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Development within or affecting an ACA must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting wherever possible. Development shall not harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns, archaeological sites, historic boundaries or features, which contribute positively to the ACA. Please refer to Appendix 6 for a full list of ACAs in Dublin City. (b) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness of the area and have full regard to the guidance set out in the Character Appraisals and Framework for each ACA.

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	<p>(c) Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA or immediately adjoining an ACA is complementary and/or sympathetic to their context , sensitively designed and appropriate in terms of scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials and that it protects and enhances the ACA. Contemporary design which is in harmony with the area will be encouraged.</p> <p>(d) Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.</p> <p>(e) Promote sensitive hard and soft landscaping works that contribute to the character and quality of the ACA.</p> <p>(f) Promote best conservation practice and encourage the use of appropriately qualified professional advisors, tradesmen and craftsmen, with recognised conservation expertise, for works to buildings of historic significance within Conservation Areas.</p> <p>All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area, in the public realm, will be safeguarded, except where the tree is a threat to public safety, prevents universal access or requires removal to protect other specimens from disease.</p>
BHA02 Designation of ACAs	To identify and designate further ACAs, within the identified priority areas in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines, (2011).
BHA9 Conservation Areas	<p>To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin’s Conservation Areas – identified under Z8 and Z2 zoning objectives and denoted by red line conservation hatching on the zoning maps. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible.</p> <p>Enhancement opportunities may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement or improvement of any building, feature or element which detracts from the character of the area or its setting. 2. Re-instatement of missing architectural detail or important features. 3. Improvement of open spaces and the wider public realm and reinstatement of historic routes and characteristic plot patterns. 4. Contemporary architecture of exceptional design quality, which is in harmony with the Conservation Area.

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	<p>5. The repair and retention of shop and pub fronts of architectural interest.</p> <p>6. Retention of buildings and features that contribute to the overall character and integrity of the conservation area.</p> <p>7. The return of buildings to residential use.</p> <p>Changes of use will be acceptable where in compliance with the zoning objectives and where they make a positive contribution to the character, function and appearance of the Conservation Areas and its setting. The Council will consider the contribution of existing uses to the special interest of an area when assessing change of use applications and will promote compatible uses which ensure future long-term viability.</p>
BHA12 Industrial, Military and Maritime, Canal-side and Rural Heritage	To promote the awareness of Dublin’s industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers’ dwellings locks and graving docks), rail and rural (vernacular) heritage.
BHA15 Twentieth Century Buildings and Structures	<p>(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised.</p> <p>(b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work) considered worthy of retention.</p>
BHA06 Twentieth Century Buildings, Structures and the RPS	To identify and protect exemplar buildings of the twentieth century; to categorise, prioritise, and, where appropriate, add to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); to produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment of such structures.
BHA16 Industrial Heritage	To have regard to the City’s industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR in accordance with Ministerial Recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City.

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BHA08 Industrial Heritage and the RPS	To identify and protect further sites of industrial heritage; to categorise, prioritise and where, appropriate, add to the RPS.
BHA18 Historic Ground Surfaces, Street Furniture and Public Realm	<p>(a) To protect, conserve and retain in situ historic elements of significance in the public realm including milestones, jostle stones, city ward stones, bollards, coal hole covers, gratings, boot scrapers, cast iron basement lights, street skylights and prisms, water troughs, street furniture, post boxes, lampposts, railings and historic ground surfaces including stone kerbs, pavement flags and setts and to promote conservation best practice and high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character, having regard to the national Advice Series on 'Paving: The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces' (2015).</p> <p>(b) To maintain schedules of stone setts, historic kerbing and historic pavers/flags, and associated features in the public realm, to be protected, conserved or reintroduced (Appendix 6) and to update and review these schedules during the period of this plan.</p>
BHA19 Historic Street Furniture and the RPS	To maintain a schedule of features in the public realm identified for protection in Appendix 6 whilst also having regard to recommendations for additions to the RPS made by the Minister for such structures under Section 53 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).
BHA22 Upgrading Environmental Performance	<p>To ensure a sustainable future for historic and other buildings subject to heritage protection, the City Council will encourage and support works to upgrade the environmental performance of the existing building stock that incorporates good standards of design and appearance. Where these works involve historic buildings subject to protection (this includes buildings referenced on the Record of Protected Structures and non-protected structures in an Architectural Conservation Area), the works shall not adversely affect the special interest of the structure and thus a sensitive approach will be required, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The significance of the structure, and ▪ The extent of intervention, including impact on historic fabric, the technical requirements of a traditionally constructed building, visibility, siting and design.

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	The installation of renewable energy measures and equipment will be acceptable where sited and designed to minimise the visual impact and does not result in any significant loss of historic fabric or otherwise affect the significance of the structure.
BHA23 Climate Action	To co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on the fabric of historic buildings and to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of heritage in line with the National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage. (2020)
BHA09 Community Monuments Fund	To support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.
BHA24 Reuse and Refurbishment of Historic Buildings	Dublin City Council will positively encourage and facilitate the careful refurbishment of the historic built environment for sustainable and economically viable uses and support the implementation of the National Policy on Architecture as it relates to historic buildings, streetscapes, towns and villages, by ensuring the delivery of high quality architecture and quality place-making and by demonstrating best practice in the care and maintenance of historic properties in public ownership.
BHA26 Archaeological Heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and preserve Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie) and all wrecks over 100 years old including those in the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland 2. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of re-use of standing buildings, the construction of light buildings, low impact foundation design, or the omission of basements (except in exceptional circumstances) in the Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. 3. To seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, all wrecks and associated objects over 100 years old and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of

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	<p>archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.</p> <p>4. Development proposals within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, Notification of sites over 0.5 hectares size with potential underwater impacts and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.</p> <p>5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards. Where disturbance of ancient or historic human remains is unavoidable, they will be excavated according to best archaeological practice and reburied or permanently curated.</p> <p>6. Preserve the character, setting and amenity of upstanding and below ground town wall defences.</p> <p>7. Development proposals in marine, lacustrine and riverine environments and areas of reclaimed land shall have regard to the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and be subject to an appropriate level of archaeological assessment.</p> <p>8. To have regard to national policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology and to best practice guidance published by the Heritage Council, the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.</p>
BHAO10 Conservation Plans	To prepare and implement conservation plans for National Monuments and Recorded Monuments in Dublin City Council ownership.
BHAO11 Dublin City Archaeological Archive	To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.
BHAO13 Management Plan	To develop a long-term management plan to promote the conservation, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research.

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BHA016 City Wall and City Defences	To continue to preserve, and enhance the surviving section of the City Wall and City Defences- a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan (2005)-with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008).
BHA019 Built Heritage and Archaeology	To provide for the protection, preservation and promotion of the built heritage, including architectural heritage, archaeological heritage and underwater heritage and support the in situ presentation and interpretation of archaeological finds within new developments.
BHA27 Dublin City Heritage Plan	To implement the current Dublin City Heritage Plan and to support the preparation and implementation of the Dublin City Strategic Heritage Plan 2022-2028.
BHA28 Historic Place and Street Names	To preserve historic place and street and development names and ensure that new street and development names reflect appropriate local archaeological, historical or cultural associations.
CU1 Shared Vision for Culture	To lead and support the development of a shared vision for culture in the city in collaboration with cultural institutions and other cultural bodies in recognition of their key role and contribution to the cultural life of the City.
CUO17 Variety and Diversity of Retail of Temple Bar	To seek to protect the variety and diversity of retail of Temple Bar which gives this hub its distinctive character.
CUO18 Temple Bar as a Mixed Use Cultural Quarter	To seek to maintain the role of Temple Bar as a mixed use cultural quarter and avoid the concentration of particular uses and retail facilities which would re-inforce particular activities in the area to the detriment of the cultural, residential and social functions of the area. There will be a presumption against further expansion of floor space for licenced premises, or the sale of food or alcohol for consumption off the premises, and any application will have to demonstrate how such expansion will not have a detrimental impact on the character of the area. Any further expansion of restaurant floor space will be assessment on a case by case basis and will also be required to demonstrate how such an expansion will not have a detrimental impact of the area.
CU13 Protection of Cultural Uses	To protect cultural uses within the City that have been negatively impacted by the Covid pandemic and seek to preserve such spaces so they are not lost to the city as a result of the economic impact of the extended closure during the pandemic.

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CU18 Music as a Key Cultural Asset	To support music as a key cultural asset of Dublin City and seek the retention and expansion of venues and facilities that allow for expression and experience of music in a wide variety of forms to enhance the cultural life of the city.
CU23 Performance and Entertainment Spaces	To protect and support Dublin city’s cultural assets by facilitating the enhancement and/or growth of existing cultural spaces, including performance and entertainment spaces, while protecting the existing amenities of an area.
CUO38 Noise Impacts *See also Policy CCUV36	All applications for short or longer term residential proposals (including hotels) that seek permission adjacent to established late night uses such as nightclubs/music venues/public houses/comedy clubs, shall be required to demonstrate in their application, how, firstly through the use of good design and layout; and secondly, through increased sound insulation; they have ensured their development will not cause negative impacts on the adjoining uses in the future. *See also Policy CCUV36
CUO40 Victorian and Edwardian Public Houses	To protect Dublin’s unique heritage of Victorian and Edwardian public houses as a central part of the city’s cultural offer, and resist changes of use that would result in the loss of such premises from their traditional role where they are open to public use.
CUO44 Cultural & Artistic Space Audit	To aim to undertake during the life of the development plan, an audit and implementation plan for each Electoral Area of the Council to assess the current and future needs with regards to cultural and artistic spaces, (including music) and to set a series of actions, policy tools and initiatives to address identified shortfalls.
CUO46 Inclusivity	To support greater inclusivity as part of the cultural experience and to support adaptation to existing facilities to address existing shortcomings. To support initiatives and investments in arts and cultural spaces that aim to promote increased cultural engagement for minority groups, people with disabilities, young people, socially excluded, members of the Travelling community and LGBTQ+ community members.
CUO47 Accessibility	To encourage people of all abilities and ages including wheelchair users to take part fully in the city's culture as consumers, creators, artists and workers by supporting a high standard of accessibility in new and existing cultural assets.
CUO48 Multilingualism	To promote the development and provision of multilingualism community infrastructure across the city and to provide for the needs of groups promoting multilingualism within communities.

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Community Infrastructure	
CU26 Irish Language	To continue supporting Gaeilge as part of our identity and as a living language within the City and to promote Irish language and culture through policy and actions.
CU27 Traditional Arts	To support the traditional arts within the City including music, dance and sports and to support key language and cultural investment projects in the City. DCC supports the UNESCO recognition sought for Irish cultural heritage elements, including hurling, harping and piping which have already achieved protection.
CUO49 Dublin Gaeltacht	To support the promotion of the Irish language and support initiatives to establish Irish language network areas/ “Dublin Gaeltacht” in Dublin; and the implementation of Dublin City Council’s initiative Baile Átha Cliath le Gaeilge to increase the opportunities and space for people to use and learn.
CUO50 Irish Medium Education	To continue to engage with Department of Education and Skills to support the growth in Irish medium education and to work with Department in providing facilities to meet demand within the city.
CUO52 Key Venues & Cultural Facilities	To protect important key venues and cultural facilities (both public and private) within the city that give space for the expression of traditional music, song and dance. Where proposals for redevelopment of such spaces are made, the applicant will be required to address how these uses will be accommodated.
CUO55 Dublin City Language and Cultural Hub	To promote and support the development of a flagship Dublin City Language and Cultural Hub on Harcourt Street as outlined in the National Development Plan 2021-30 and Project Ireland 2040.
CUO59 Commemorative Art and Monuments	When commissioning commemorative art or monuments that consideration is given to increasing the representation of women and minorities.

3 Consideration of Alternative Scenarios for the Development Plan

3.1 Introduction

One of the critical roles of the SEA was to facilitate an evaluation of the likely environmental consequences of a range of alternative scenarios for accommodating future growth in Dublin City as a result of the Plan. Article 5 of the SEA Directive requires the consideration of reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme and the significant environmental effects of the alternatives proposed.

In accordance with SEA guidelines the alternatives put forward should be reasonable, realistic and capable of implementation. They should also be in line with the appropriate strategic level at which the plan will be implemented within the national planning hierarchy.

The Vision for the city has been developed in line with International, National and Regional policy provisions alongside the Dublin City Council (DCC) corporate plan mission:

Within the next 10 years, Dublin will have an established international reputation as one of Europe's most sustainable, dynamic and resourceful city regions. Dublin, through the shared vision of its citizens and civic leaders, will be a beautiful, compact city, with a distinct character, a vibrant culture and a diverse, smart, green, innovation-based economy. It will be a socially inclusive city of urban neighbourhoods based on the principles of the 15-minute city, all connected by an exemplary public transport, cycling and walking system and interwoven with a high quality bio-diverse, green space network. In short, the vision is for a capital city where people will seek to live, work, experience, invest and socialise, as a matter of choice.

In line with these policy provisions the strategic vision is informed by the core strategy and population targets set for the city. In allocating and planning for such future growth and development within the city, the Plan aims to positively 'guide and manage the city's evolution to ensure that it develops in a sustainable and climate resilient manner in accordance with national and regional policy. High quality 'placemaking' will be required to ensure a compact city where people want to live and work.'

Key goals set out in the Plan will ensure that the city is:

- 'liveable and inclusive;

- resilient and environmentally sustainable;
- healthy, integrated and connected;
- compact and efficient in its use of resources; and
- strong economically with a vibrant cultural life.'

3.1.1 Limitations in Available Alternatives

The Plan is required to be prepared by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), which specifies various types of objectives that must be provided for by the Plan. The alternatives available for the Plan are significantly limited by the provisions of higher-level planning objectives, including those of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midlands Region. These documents set out various requirements for the content of the Plan including on topics such as residential unit requirements and sustainable development.

3.2 Alternative Development Scenarios

Taking the requirements of the NPF, RSES and Planning Guidelines into account, the projected Housing Demand for the Plan period (2022-2028) is 40,000 residential units. The following alternatives were considered and assessed for the Plan:

Alternative 1: Focused on Identified Growth Centres.

Development is focused on strategically located and well-serviced areas identified throughout the city which are capable of delivering appropriate growth either through the development of brownfield or greenfield sites or through the regeneration of the existing built city. The identified areas include the city-centre mixed use zoning areas, Strategic Development Zones, Strategic Development Regeneration Areas and Key Urban Villages.

In the longer term, on a phased basis and in accordance with RSES, the Core Strategy includes the bringing forward of lands at Naas Road and Glasnevin (the Dublin Industrial Estate and surrounding lands) subject to feasibility outcomes / investment requirements etc.

Alternative 2: Market-led Growth.

Promote the development of the city in a market-led manner, which would involve a dispersed model of spatial growth throughout the city. The location, nature and density of new development

in the city would be influenced primarily by market demand and driven by economic market forces.

Alternative 3: Phased Approach with Selected Growth Concentration.

Phased delivery of growth targeted within existing the SDRA/KDC (KUV)/SDZ areas. Growth in other areas, including Z5 city centre areas, would be of lower priority.

3.3 Assessment of Alternatives

This section provides a comparative evaluation / assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing available alternatives in Table 3.1. This determination sought to understand whether each alternative was likely to improve, conflict with, or have a neutral interaction with the receiving environment. Through the consideration of the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs), the assessment queries and responds to the following questions:

- The whole of the city area is considered a 'core area' and is a key economic driver for the region and state as a whole. Therefore, additionally constraining or phasing of growth beyond the requirements of the NPF / RSES (as per Alternative 3), would be unnecessarily restrictive and potentially counterproductive in achieving required sustainable growth for homes and jobs.
- Alternative 2 is likely to provide for required growth within the required timeframes. However, this growth would be delivered in a dispersed manner across lower priority, less appropriate locations with poorer transport connectivity.
- Alternative 1 provides for a balance, delivering required growth in the optimum locations within the timeframe of the plan.
- Being focused on growth centres and the city centre, Alternative 1 reduces the need to travel and encourages and supports modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel. While Alternative 3 encourages modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel, it would potentially undermine support for such initiatives in the city centre. Alternative 2 would likely provide for more dispersed growth, which would be unlikely to encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 would enable and support key transport infrastructure improvements, while Alternative 2 would undermine such initiatives.

- Alternatives 1 and 3 would assist in protecting and enhancing natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity, soils and geodiversity where possible. However, the dispersed nature of growth under Alternative 2 would likely be more challenging for biodiversity and conservation of soil and minimisation of waste.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 would promote brownfield development. Alternative 2 would promote more greenfield development.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 would protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets, and areas of sensitive landscape. Alternative 2 would likely be more challenging in terms of protecting and enhancing cultural, heritage and landscape assets.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution. Alternative 2 would likely increase potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 respond to the likelihood of predicted climate change events and to incorporating of climate change adaption initiatives. Alternative 2 would be less capable of incorporation of climate change adaption initiatives and to responding to predicted climate change events.
- Alternatives 1 and 3 support provision of adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage. The dispersed nature of Alternative 2 would increase challenges in relation to enhancing measures for supply of water and disposal of sewerage.

3.3.1 Preferred Option

Following the evaluation and assessment, the preferred strategic alternative for the approach to the Plan is **Alternative 1: Growth focused on Identified Growth Centres**. This is based on the following:

- consistent with the requirements of the NPF and RSES;
- Supports the existing urban centre;
- maintains and enhances all existing development, within a connected city context;
- prioritises growth in strategic well-serviced areas capable of delivering appropriate and sustainable development; and
- promotes smarter travel policies, reduction in commuting, with increased walking and cycling.

Table 3.1: Assessment Matrix of Alternative Scenarios against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs)

Alternative Considered	Positive (SEO)	Negative (SEO)	Uncertain (SEO)	Neutral (SEO)
<p><u>Alternative 1: Growth focused along Rail Lines</u></p> <p>This alternative would have a <i>positive</i> impact on population settlement, soils, air quality and noise, minimising climate change and in utilisation of existing infrastructure.</p> <p>However, in directing growth along pressurised rail corridors, the alternative would have <i>negative</i> and <i>uncertain</i> effects on population well-being, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape.</p>	<p>PHH_1 LSG_1 AN_1 AN_2 AN_3 CC_1 MA_1</p>	<p>LSG_2 W_1 W_2</p>	<p>B_1 B_2 B_3 B_4 PHH_2 PHH_3 PHH_4 W_3 CH_1 LV_1 CC_3 CC_4 CC_5 MA_2 MA_3 MA_4</p>	<p>CC_2</p>
<p><u>Alternative 2: Growth focused on Bus Connects Hubs and Connections</u></p> <p>This alternative would have a <i>positive</i> impact on land, soils, air quality and noise. However, the alternative would have <i>negative</i> and <i>uncertain</i> effects on population, biodiversity climate, material assets and landscape in that growth is directed towards lower capacity public transport.</p>	<p>LSG_1 AN_1 AN_2 AN_3 CC_5</p>	<p>LSG_2 W_1 W_2</p>	<p>B_1 B_2 B_3 B_4 PHH_1 PHH_2 PHH_3 PHH_4 W_3 CC_1 CC_3 CC_4 CH_1 LV_1 MA_1 MA_2 MA_3 MA_4</p>	<p>CC_2</p>

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Alternative Considered	Positive (SEO)	Negative (SEO)	Uncertain (SEO)	Neutral (SEO)
<p><u>Alternative 3: Growth focused on Connected Neighbourhoods</u></p> <p>This alternative would have a <i>positive</i> impact on population by maintaining, supporting and enhancing settlement patterns across existing neighbourhoods and settlements. This would have <i>positive</i> environmental effects on health and well-being, land, soils, water, air quality, and landscape.</p> <p>Given greater allocation of growth across all settlements, the alternative would have some <i>uncertain</i> effects on biodiversity, travel requirements, contribution to climate change, and in making greatest use of material assets.</p>	B_1 B_2 PHH_1 PHH_3 PHH_4 LSG_1 LSG_2 W_1 W_2 AN_1 CC_3 CH_1 LV_1		PHH_2 B_3 B_4 W_3 AN_2 AN_3 CC_1 CC_4 CC_5 MA_1 MA_2 MA_3 MA_4	CC_2

4 Monitoring Measures and Reporting

4.1 Introduction

In accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive, monitoring must be carried out of the significant environmental effects directly related to the implementation of the Plan “in order to, inter alia, identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.” Departmental Guidelines on SEA² recommends that monitoring does not necessarily require new research activity, but that existing sources of information can be used and the task of data collection can be shared.

Monitoring enables, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action. In addition to this, monitoring can also play an important role in assessing whether the Plan is achieving its environmental objectives and targets - measures which the Plan can help work towards - whether these need to be re-examined and whether the proposed mitigation measures are being implemented.

4.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Monitoring is based around indicators which allow quantitative measures of trends and progress over time relating to the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO) identified in the SEA Environmental Report and used in the assessment. Each indicator to be monitored is accompanied by the target(s) which were identified with regard to the relevant strategic actions.

Table 4.1 sets out the targets which have been selected for monitoring the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated. The monitoring programme may be updated to deal with specific environmental issues - including unforeseen effects - as they arise. Such issues may be identified by Dublin City Council or identified to Dublin City Council by other agencies.

4.3 Sources and Frequency

Measurements for indicators generally come from existing monitoring sources. Existing monitoring sources include those maintained by Dublin City Council and the relevant authorities e.g. Government Departments, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Parks and

² Section 8.3 of Strategic Environmental Assessment - Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities, 2022. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Wildlife Services (NPWS) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO). It is anticipated that monitoring will be undertaken on a biannual basis, to correspond with, initially, the two-year review of the Plan.

4.4 Reporting and Remedial Action

Dublin City Council is responsible for undertaking monitoring. Environmental indicator assessment during monitoring can show positive / neutral impacts or negative impacts on the environment. Where an indicator value highlights a positive / neutral impact on the environment, it is likely that the objectives of the Plan are well-defined with regard to the environment. Conversely where the objectives of the Plan have a negative impact on the environment, it may be necessary to review the objectives of the Plan or to take some other form of intervention or remedial action. For example, if an objective is having a significant adverse impact, a variation to address the issue may be considered during the lifetime of the Plan.

Table 4.1: Environmental Monitoring Programme

Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	Maintain or enhance status of European Sites	Condition of European Sites	Consultation with the NPWS / DoHLGH
	Improve / update knowledge on features / sites of biodiversity value within the city	Number and nature of baseline studies / surveys commissioned / completed for biodiversity	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	All local level land use plans to include an ecosystem services approach and green / blue infrastructure provisions and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species	Number of spatial plans that have incorporated ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect / promote ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either drafted or revised	Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans – multiple DCC Departments
	Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for plans and projects arising from Development	Number of new plans subject to SEA and / or AA	Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans – multiple DCC Departments
	Complete and implement Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025	Performance on achieving actions in adopted Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Develop and Implement Green Infrastructure Strategy / Roll out of Ecosystem Services approach for the City	Progress on: - No. of projects commenced - SuDS projects/ retrofitting - River restoration	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility	
		- other flagship projects		
	Managing Invasive Species in the City	Implementing/ Achieving actions/ targets of the Invasive Species Plan	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department	
Population & Human Health (PHH)	Improving the Attractiveness / Viability of and pedestrian activity in City Centre	Pedestrian Footfall Counts in City centre	DCC / We Are Dublin Town	
	Deliver / Sustain Economic Growth and Development	Population, labour force participation and unemployment data	DCC Planning and Development/ DCC Local Enterprise Office / CSO	
	Healthy Placemaking	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures		DCC Environment and Transportation Department
		Land use plans to include specific reference / measures in relation to human health (e.g. measures for reduction in fossil fuel use in homes and transport, improve access to and provision of sports and recreation and amenity facilities, etc.), including LEIP's		Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments
		HIQA Health Data		HIQA
Growth of Population in Areas Targeted for Growth & Development (Core Strategy)		Population growth data for city EDs	Central Statistics Office	

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
Soils & Geology (SG)	To achieve 50% growth in built-up area	Increase proportion of development of brownfield city/ suburban lands	DCC Planning & Property Department – Active Land Management (CSO6)
	Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements	No. of incidences of non-compliant contamination breaches	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Waste Management Division
	Proactively manage and prevent soil sealing / permeability	No. of SuDS retrofitting projects / initiatives Introduction of SuDS in new development areas (i.e. SDRAs)	Internal monitoring – multiple DCC Departments
Water Quality and Flooding (WQ&F)	Maintain / improve the status of surface water bodies in accordance with WFD requirements	Change of status of water bodies. Findings of reporting on the monitoring programme for the WFD Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan by 2022 (and objectives as relevant) Water quality monitoring to enable WFD water body status classification Completion of river catchment projects Reduction in wastewater emissions per person per annum Changes in water quality before and after implementation of river catchment projects	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Water Services Division

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
	To Manage City’s Flood Risk through Provision and Upgrading of Flood Alleviation Assets	Progress on implementation of listed flood projects	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Flood Projects and WFD Division
	Minimise/ manage developments in areas at risk of flooding	Planning application compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan SFRA Preparation of SWMPs Number of incidences of flooding of existing and new development	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Flood Projects and WFD Division
Air Quality (AQ) and Climate (CC)	Improvement in Air Quality	Preparation of the Air Quality Management Plan for Dublin Agglomeration (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/ air quality policy Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels. Changes in NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit EPA

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
	Maintain/ Improve Acoustic Quality in the City	Preparation of Noise Maps in compliance with the EU Environmental Noise Directive (2021+) No. apps referred to Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit re: compliance with noise/ air quality policy	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control Unit
	Compliance with updated Covenant of Mayors CO2 emission reduction targets for the city	Number of applications submitted with Climate Action Energy Statements Number of applications for District Heating Enabled Development Number of Decarbonisation Zones established Number of EV charging points installed	DCC Planning and Development / DCC Environment and Transportation Department
	Implement DCC Climate Action Plan	Positive process on specified actions	
Cultural Heritage (CH)	Protecting Built Heritage	No's additions/ deletions/ amendments to RPS No. ACA's adopted No's of Buildings at Risk files opened / closed	DCC Planning and Property Development Department - Heritage
	Protection/ Promotion of Culture	Culture Near You Tool – additions / deletions / public engagement	Dublin Culture Company

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
Landscape & Visual (LV)	Improvement in the public realm and visual quality of the city.	Number of public realm improvement projects New Tree Planting, including Street tree planting	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
	Protection of City's Landscapes	Park / Open Space Enhancement Projects Historic Landscape Enhancement Restoration Projects (e.g. historic squares)	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
Material Assets (MA)	Protect and Provide for our Critical Infrastructure	No. of critical infrastructure projects No. of incidences of loss / poor service / impact on assets (potable water, wastewater management, flooding monitoring)	Multiple Departments / External Service Managers / Providers
	Increase in provision of public reuse and recycling facilities	Pilot Projects – composting / underground storage/ MODOs Percentage increase in number of registered / DCC facilities	DCC Environment and Transportation Department - Waste Management Division
	Reduce pressure on waste water system in city	DCC SuDS projects Enhancement projects (e.g. addressing combined sewers) Drainage Action Plans	DCC Environment and Transportation Department – Drainage Services / Irish Water
	Sustainable Transport	Modal shifts to more sustainable modes New public transport infrastructure Cycle infrastructure	DCC Environment and Transportation Department NTA

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Theme	Targets	Indicators	Data Sources and Responsibility
	Increase provision of parks and green links	New parks / upgraded parks New green route cycle paths	DCC Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department / DCC Environment and Transportation Department / NTA
	Integration of new designated development areas with critical infrastructure	Infrastructure upgrades as part of LAPs/ SDRAs	Multiple / DCC Planning and Property Development Department

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